era. The city, as stated, was razed to the ground in the year 71, A. D., and in 130 the Emperor Hadrian still found it a waste of ruins. But even then the place of the Last Supper was the seat of episcopal government, whence bishops under Papal jurisdiction ruled the Church of Palestine. It was in the fourth century, and at the instance of the Popes that Jerusalem became the object of those great waves of pilgrimage known to history as the Crusades. Jerusalem became thus a Catholic city, and a Catholic See, until in the great schism of the eleventh century, the Patriarch renounced allegiance to Rome. To these titles of ownership should be added the two centuries of Catholic rule between the years 1099 and 1291, which mark the existence of the Latin Kingdom of Jerusalem.

THE MOSLEM occupation is later history, but it has lain like a pall upon the Holy Land for several centuries. Protestantism with its fantastic and ill-starred Jerusalem Bishopric is an affair merely of the middle nineteenth century. In the final settlement after the War France's claim to its old rights of protectorate will have to be considered. The one thing certain in the future of the Holy Land is that it will be the home of religious liberty and that the Light of the World will there sooner or later come into His own.

ON THE BATTLE LINE

THE BATTLE of the Lys has entirely overshadowed in its importance for the moment the struggle in the Valley of the Somme. The German rush has not carried the enemy very far to the west of the Lys, but it has resulted in the evacuation of Armentieres by the British, and the occupation by the Germans of the southern and eastern slopes of the Messines Ridge. A German official report referring to Wednesday's fighting, says that von Arnim's troops captured Hollebeke, to the north of the Messines Ridge, and stormed the heights of Messines and maintained them against strong enemy counter-attacks.

ON THE WHOLE, the battle of the Lys has been far less favorable to the enemy than was the battle of the Somme during the first three days. The prisoners claimed number 10,000, together with a hundred guns and a Portuguese General. The greatest depth of penetration is about six miles, near Steenwerck. The only town of any size taken is Armentieres, and it has long been a hopeless ruin of little military value, since even its cellars were continually subjected to poison gas attacks that made them most unsafe shelters for troops. The Germans are attacking in masses, and must now be losing men much more rapidly than the British defensive forces. It will take the enemy a long time to reach Calais at the present rate of progress. —Globe, April 12.

SIR DOUGLAS Haig's stirring call to the British army in France will hearten the weary men who, as the Commander-in-chief says, have offered splendid resistance to the enemy's terrific attack, under the most trying circumstances. He tells these willing but tired soldiers that the French army is moving rapidly and in great force to their support, that there is no other course open but to fight it out, that every position must be held to the last man, and that there must be no retirement. Before the Channel ports are reached the enemy must defeat both the British and French armies fighting a defensive battle upon ground chosen for that purpose. The Germans have thrown their whole strength into the effort to separate the British and French armies, to destroy the British army and to take the Channel ports. Sir Douglas Haig says a hundred and six German divisions—more than half of the enemy's formations on the Western front, have already been thrown into battle, yet, despite the most reckless sacrifice of human life, he has yet made little progress toward his goal

THIS MESSAGE reveals the location of the Allied Army of Manoeuvre. Convinced by the attack in the Valley of the Lys, following upon that of three weeks ago in the Valley of the Somme, that the Germans have deliberately chosen to fight it out in northern France, with the Channel ports as their objective, General Foch is moving his field armies up into the threatened region. That is a thing which cannot be done in a day, and until the French stand upon the line chosen by their leader Britain's tired soldiers must fight on—to the last man.

THE STRUGGLE on Thursday night resulted in a considerable advance of the enemy on the southern sector of the battlefield. Here, by the capture of Merville, an ancient town, which was the administrative centre for the Portuguese army corps, the Germans have arrived within seven miles of Hazebrouck. There is an excellent road from Merville to Hazebrouck suitable for the haulage of heavy artillery, but it passes, by good fortune, through the largest forest in that part of France. The forest is also intersected by the Nieppe Canal, which adds greatly to the defensive value of the position. The enemy are attempting to work around the north end of the forest instead of plunging through it.

THE ENEMY claims that in the battle of the Lys up till the present time 20,000 prisoners have been taken. Of this total 50 officers and 3,000 men belonged to the garrison of Armentieres, which, cut off on Wednesday, surrendered after a gallant fight. Of the prisoners taken during the first two days a considerable number must have belonged to the Portuguese Army Corps, on which the first fury of the attack was expended. Berlin admits that the fighting has been hard and incessant.

THE FIGHT for the possession of Messines Ridge is still undecided. The Germans are holding the ruins of Messines village, but the highest points on the ridge—those around Wytschaete—are still firmly in the hands of our men, and so long as they thus remain the British positions around Ypres will not be under direct enemy observation from the ridge.—Globe, April 13.

THE IRISH LEADER'S GREAT SPEECH

Speaking at Enniskillen St. Patrick's eve John Dillon, the new Irish leader, paid a glowing tribute to his illustrious predecessor. Referring in terms of withering scorn to that class of Irishmen who inevitably turn and rend a fellow-countryman who achieves distinction, he continued:

"Ireland is in a very terrible condition at this moment. We are invited by a clamourous and, no doubt, numerous body of young Irishmen to abandon the claim for Home Rule or self-government as it is called, to set up a claim for an independent Irish Republic separated totally from Great Britain. Now, I do not think that the men who advocate that view are quite so numerous as they imagine, but still we must recognize that they represent and speak for a very large section probably of the younger people of this country. I know myself that they come up here to Ulster and tell you that the South is solid for Sinn Fein. Well, we will see that in the city of Waterford (applause). I do not think the South is solid for Sinn Fein. I know the North is not (hear, hear, and cheers). "We had the case of South Armagh the other day, and we have this meeting here to-day, and we have the young men and young girls who marched in that procession to show that here in Fermanagh, at all events, and in the surrounding counties, even the young people are by no means solid for Sinn Fein (applause) But it is a futile task to discuss the relative merits of an independent republic in Ireland and self government or Home Rule, because everybody in contact with the realities of the situation knows that you cannot get a republic in Ireland without wading through a sea of blood. If a serious attempt were made to win a republic for Ireland it would mean the loss of tens of thousands of lives, and then you would not win it in the end (applause).

"We are told by some of the leaders of Sinn Fein that their demand for a republic—and this is what they will say to you privately—is all nonsense, that nobody wants a republic. They will tell you privately they only put it forward as a piece of bluff. I know most of the clergymen who are Sinn Feiners will tell you, if you talk to them privately, that the talk of a republic is only meant for the platform, that in reality they wanted Home Rule (cheers and laughter).

"I say from great knowledge, won by long experience of my countrymen, that I refuse to accept that statement. I believe that the real leaders of Sinn Fein mean what they say, and I say that this kind of bluff is very dangerous, because as happened in Easter Week, your bluff may be called (cheers). These men are going round the country now taking the pledge of young men to obey orders whenever orders are given. They may be ordered to the front at any moment. I can tell you from my own knowledge that last November they were within an ace of being thrown against the troops who were armed with trench bombs and the word was given to take no prisoners. We will have no more of this thing—to use their own words, we will have no more of this damned nonsense, and John Dillon and company will not get the prisoners released. We will take no prisoners. We will let them have bombs.

THE BISHOP OF KILLALOE

"I want to know, and I think I am entitled for my guidance in the future in the office which has now been placed upon me, to have an answer to this question—I understand Mr. de Valera, who is an honest, straightforward man, in coming down to Belleek to morrow—What does Sinn Fein want? I have here an extract from an interview given, strangely enough, to an English newspaper, the 'Daily News,' by Dr. Fogarty, the Bishop of Killaloe, who is the great spiritual head of the Sinn Fein movement. This is what the correspondent says:

'I had a most interesting conversation with Dr. Fogarty, and it drifted from the local to the National situation. Dr. Fogarty thinks that even now if the British Government grants a generous measure of Dominion self-government to an undivided Ireland, their policy will capture the country and all trouble will immediately cease.'

"Is that the Sinn Fein doctrine? ask from this platform today and I am entitled to an answer—is that the doctrine of Sinn Fein, and if it be, by what right is this country divided into two factions? Why are we not all united on that platform? If that be the doctrine of Sinn Fein no man has any excuse for keeping this country divided one hour longer (cheers).

THE SINN FEIN LEADER

"Then I turn to a speech delivered not longer ago than the day before yesterday—to a speech whereby Mr. de Valera himself said that if the electorate of Waterford only got the opportunity of understanding Sinn Fein, of understanding all the issues involved, there would be no doubt of the result.

"So, according to Mr. de Valera," commented Mr. Dillon, "after two years they have not yet been able to get the people to understand their position (cheers and laughter). I am not surprised at that, because the doctrine of Sinn Fein has been put forward by so many leaders with so many different opinions that I do not wonder that Mr. de Valera thinks the people do not well understand it (hear, hear, and laughter). Is it not time that the people were told what really is the doctrine of the platform of Sinn Fein? If Dr. Fogarty, as I have already said, the spiritual head of Sinn Fein—thinks that a measure of Dominion Home Rule would satisfy all Ireland, then, why on earth do not the Sinn Feiners tell the people the truth, and not ask them to run after a will-o'-the-wisp in the shape of an Irish republic, which would inevitably land them into a boghole or something worse (cheers and laughter).

"I would say to those who were shouting for an Irish republic today to take care that they are not acting as the unconscious tools of a deep conspiracy which really desires, as has often been the case in past history of Ireland, to seduce the Irish people along a futile and useless path after an impossible ideal in order to rob them of the prize which is really within their grasp (hear, hear, and applause).

SINN FEIN AND THE BOLSHEVIKI

"Some weeks ago there was held in the city of Dublin, in the Mansion House, a vast meeting for the purpose of sending a resolution of sympathy and congratulation to the Bolsheviki of Russia—to Lenine and Trotsky. At that meeting the red flag of revolution was unfurled, and we first of all tore down the green flag and substituted the tricolour. I do not know what the tricolour means, but you will see it all over the country. But the tricolour is not enough for these gentlemen. They wanted the red flag, and the orators at that meeting declared that the liberty established in Russia by the Bolsheviki was the only perfect form of liberty that had ever been enjoyed by mankind (laughter), and that it was the liberty which Ireland was determined to have and was prepared to fight for. The responsible leaders of Sinn Fein were absent from that meeting. It was very significant that Mr. de Velera, Mr. Griffith, Mr. John MacNeill, did not put in an appearance, and I challenge them to say—Do they approve of the doctrines laid down at the Mansion House at that meeting, and if they are of opinion that the liberty given to Russia by Lenine and Trotsky is the liberty which Ireland needs and is prepared to fight for?

INFAMOUS AND BLOODY TYRENNY

I say that it is the most infamous and bloody tyranny in the world, as recently seen, when every man who does not agree with these adventurers is shot down. Murder, wholesale murder, goes on every day in the streets of Petrograd, and robbery of the most atrocious character is practised there every day. That is what they call liberty! I call it tyranny, and I believe it will bring back upon the Russian people Czardom or some form of military tyranny. Look at what is occurring in Russia, and it is a lesson for the Irish people. You have those two gentlemen, Lenine and Trotsky, who in their proceedings remind me very much of some of the leaders of Sinn Fein. They believe in the loud and repeated enunciation of great principles altogether divorced from the realities and possibilities of the situation. They went to Brest to meet the Ministers and Generals of Prussia and they told them they would not sign any humiliating peace. They were out to revolutionize the whole world. They were not content with having freedom as they had it in Petrograd, but they were going to confer the blessings of it on Berlin also (laughter.) They would not sign peace, and they came away from Brest, and they were congratulated by the gentlemen at the Mansion House as great heroes. But what happened? Within a fortnight they crawled to the feet of the Prussian Generals and signed a peace ten times worse than they had refused to sign before. They gave away whole provinces of their country. They gave away the Ukraine, Esthonia, Poland, and one of the greatest ports of their country, and what remains of Russia by the contemptible peace which they signed at the feet of Germany. I say that you have in that a great warning against the men who imagine that by going about waving tricolour flags, singing songs, and smoking cigarettes in Police Courts, they were going to break up the British Empire and set up a republic in this country. (applause.) They will do nothing of the kind, but unless they learn a little more common sense I will tell you what they will do. They will allow the soldiers to break them up—shoot them or blow them up with bombs, and that will be the end of their republic.

"ONE MAD WEEK"

"Let me turn for a moment to another interview with Dr. Fogarty—he is a great friend of mine and I am still a great personal friend of his, though we are on opposite sides in politics—he gave an interview the other day to the 'Cork Examiner,' and that was an interview for Irish consumption, in order to explain the sad state of his own diocese, because, as you all know, Clare is today under martial law and you are not allowed to hold any fairs there. Nobody can go into or out of Clare without a military pass, and the Claremen are cut off from the rest of Ireland. Here is what Dr. Fogarty says:

'In my opinion, their was one mad week in which the momentum of the rage of the Clare people carried over the lines of prudence and justice, but that is now all over.'

"Now, I want to say I know Clare people very well. In the old days of the Land League I was much in the County Clare, and I want to say this of the people of Clare, that a braver and pluckier body of men do not exist on the face of the earth. They are a charming and agreeable people to live amongst. But I may say that Clare sane is a pretty hot spot and Clare mad must be the devil altogether (laughter and cheers). I cannot help thinking it is an awful pity that when the Clare people went mad, as Dr. Fogarty declares they did, they did not get sane until soldiers were in the county (laughter and applause). I should have said, with all due respect to the Bishop and to the priests of Clare, that they should all have exercised their great influence to keep the people sane before the soldiers came along (applause).

THE EXAMPLE OF CLARE

"If, as we have seen, the madness of the people of Clare have brought down military rule on the county—and we do not know what the end is to be yet, because military rule is a very awkward thing—if that be true, take care that the madness does not extend to other parts of Ireland and that military law—because I know that there is a deep conspiracy going on in Dublin today to extend military rule to the whole of the country. If the people of the rest of the country follow the example of Clare and go mad for a week, then you may have military law over the whole country.

"Dr. Fogarty goes on to say that in his judgment this campaign—that is to say, military are being poured into Clare—is an effort by politicians to swamp the Sinn Fein movement in an organized campaign of calumny and terror. Possibly there may be some foundation for Dr. Fogarty's opinion that it is an organized campaign, but not to swamp Sinn Fein, because these proceedings only exasperate and increase Sinn Fein. It may be, and I am afraid it is, an organized campaign to swamp and destroy the national movement and Home Rule (hear, hear) by extending military rule to the whole of the country. That is what I fear it is, and let me tell you this, that in my opinion, and I speak from some knowledge, for some facts have come to my knowledge through letters going to the wrong man—that is a thing that has happened before in Irish history. Some of the letters, police letters among them, fell into the wrong hands lately in Ireland. And I tell you here to-day that the ranks of Sinn Fein are honeycombed with police spies and police agents and that some of the most violent men today who are urging the people on against the military and the law are in the pay of the police for the purpose of imposing military law on the whole country.

"Therefore I appeal to you all to set your faces against this madness and to maintain the ranks of the national movement on the old lines which, under the leadership of Parnell and Redmond, have carried you to the very gates of victory (cheers) and not to allow yourselves to be made the victims of fresh conspiracy and turn aside from your path.

BURNING THE STARS AND STRIPES

"Let me direct your attention to one other point to show how this business is worked. The other day in the city of Galway a body of Sinn Fein young chaps issued from the Sinn Fein Club and they attacked a body of Nationalists who were carrying that banner (pointing to the Stars and Stripes over the platform) up the streets of Galway, and they burned it publicly and stamped it in the gutter. ("Shame.") Of course it will be said they were only children, young boys, but I will show you the importance of that business. I have watched to see whether the leaders of Sinn Fein ever condemned that, and they have not condemned it. Now, in the debate in the House of Lords last week Lord Salisbury, in his speech, draws out this offence and says so great is the hatred of Britain and her Allies, and so sworn were the Irish people to the German people that they actually attacked the Stars and Stripes and burned it in the streets of the Irish town. The object of that was to turn away American sympathy from the Irish cause, and it is a most dangerous attempt, and I say this action on the part of the Sinn Feiners is one of the deadliest stabs ever given to the cause of Ireland. If we lose the sympathy of America we lose the men who stood to our cause, the main thing we have got to rely upon.

FROM VICTORY TO VICTORY

"I say in conclusion, stand by the old platform and the old policy. It has carried you for thirty-five years from victory to victory; it has broken the power of landlordism in this country and emancipated the land. It has made you comparatively free men, and it has won for the cause of Ireland under the leadership of Mr. Redmond, the sympathy of all civilized mankind, and if you are wise enough and steady enough to stand by the Irish party and give me a chance now (prolonged cheers) I pledge myself here today before you Nationalists of Ulster that if justice, and the fullest measure of justice, is not meted to our people and the national aspirations of Ireland fully satisfied, then I, in your name, will stand in the path of England and will shame her before the nations of the world (loud applause). Speaking for a united Ireland, I will appeal to America and the President of the United States, and I will say, 'tell England that before she can pretend to carry on this war for the rights of small nationalities, she must go home and set her own house in order' (prolonged cheering).

BISHOP OF LIMERICK AND SINN FEIN

The Palace, Corbally,
March 16, 1918.

Dear Sir,—In reply to your kind invitation to be present at your public meeting on next Sunday to further Ireland's claim for national independence before the Peace Conference, allow me to say that as I have never in my life been on a political platform, nor made a political speech I am not going to begin now; but whilst I have thus scrupulously abstained from taking any active part in politics I have been, ever since I became a priest, a close observer and student of the political movements in the country, and have always formed my own ideas and judgments on them.

Perhaps you would wish to know my views on the present situation and political outlook in Ireland. Here they are:

When five years ago a Home Rule Bill for Ireland was being discussed in the British Parliament, according to the established rule of the British Constitution, Sir Edward Carson raised the standard of revolt, organized an armed rebellion against the application of the Home Rule measure to Ulster. This he did not secretly but openly, and he was aided by prominent members of Parliament. He proclaimed that he knew he was acting illegally, and defied the Government of the day to suppress or punish him. At the same time a mutiny was threatened in certain military regiments for the same reason. This was open and organized rebellion against the British Constitution, which, for brevity's sake, I call, without meaning offence, by the name of Carsonism. What was done to this instigator of armed organized rebellion against the British Constitution? He got some of the highest positions in the gift of the Crown. The Irish Volunteers, sickened and disgusted at this condonation and reward of Carsonism, rose up in rebellion, not, mind you, against the British Constitution, but against Carsonism.

That action of the Government of England in condoning Carsonism and shooting down the Irish Volunteers killed the British Constitution in Ireland. Mr. Asquith came over to Ireland after the events of Easter Week, 1916, and publicly declared that Dublin Castle rule had failed in Ireland. No. It was more than that. The British Constitution itself had failed in Ireland, and Ireland is no longer living under it. We are living under the laws made when the Constitution was applied to Ireland and are bound to obey them. Otherwise the sound fabric would be dissolved and a nation would be plunged into anarchy. Carsonism killed the British Constitution in Ireland, and with it, what was called the Constitutional movement. There is no longer any meaning or motive in the Constitutional movement in this country as the Constitution itself has failed. To send Irish representatives to the British Parliament now would be nothing more or less than a silly farce.

What then are we to do? What is the alternative? Sinn Fein. Sinn Fein, if I understand it aright, means self-reliance: "trust ourselves." That now is the motto. That now is your policy. Hitherto we have been told to trust the British democracy, to trust Asquith, to trust Lloyd George, and we are now innocently asked to trust Wilson. If you take my advice trust none of them. Remember the words of the great O'Connell at the end of his career: "I never yet trusted a British statesman that I was not deceived." Trust yourselves, my friends. Trust the legality of your methods. Trust the guiding hand of the living Providence that is watching over the destiny of this dear land of ours. Do not trust secret societies. Do not trust armed rebellion. That way leads to disaster and ruin. If I ever find out that Sinn Fein, as an organization or a policy, trusts in either of these methods, from that moment I disown and distrust Sinn Fein and withdraw every word I now write in its favor. Stand erect; close your ranks; keep your backs to the wall; shout from the platform; shout through the press; let your cry be heard to the ends of the earth, so that when this Peace Conference is held everybody who takes part in it may know that amongst the little nations to which the principle of self-determination is to be applied the oldest and most legitimate to its title, the most urgent in its claim, is Ireland. Proclaim it to the whole world that during the past seven centuries an effective union has never existed between Ireland and England and that until "The lion and the sheep shall abide together," and "the calf and the bear shall feed together," which means never, can there be any understanding or any union between these two nations and races—one the contradictor of the other in every element that enters into the constitution of a distinct nation and race.

When the Peace Conference recognizes the right of Ireland to complete independence, England must recognize it. It must. It will be time enough for you to discuss what form of government you will live under. Gain the substance first, and then discuss and decide on the form and accidents. Well ordered human liberty is not necessarily bound up with any special form of government. Belgium under a monarchy, the United States of America under a republic, are examples of good government under each form. If you want examples of bad governments in which human liberty is oppressed and strangled you have only to turn to the French, Portuguese, and Mexican Republics.

Yours faithfully,
†DENIS HALLINAN,
Bishop of Limerick.

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH EXTENSION SOCIETY OF CANADA

On Wednesday, April 10th, was held the ninth annual meeting of the Board of Governors of the Catholic Church Extension Society of Canada.

The President's Report and the Chartered Accountant's Financial Statement were most pleasing and satisfactory, showing as they did that the Society was alive, active and prosperous.

It will enliven interest to take a bird's-eye view of the work of the Society during the past nine years.

For 15 months ending Feb. 28th, 1910 were distributed to the Canadian Missions.....$13,000 52

Feb. 1910 to March		1911...	14 081 35
" 1911	"	1912...	16,957 81
" 1912	"	1913...	15 917 47
" 1913	"	1914...	16 405 53
" 1914	"	1915...	17,090 21
" 1915	"	1916...	17,484 26
" 1916	"	1917...	33,182 60
" 1917	"	1918...	61,682 52

$205,802 27

This year our Extension revenue reached the handsome amount of $74 699.35, made up as follows:

Contributions	$37,245 82
Chapel Funds	9 494 75
Church Goods & Ornaments	5,180 00
Intentions	22,291 90
Membership Fees	210 00
Interest on Loans and Investments	276 88
	$74,699 35

The under named dioceses profited by the Extension Society:

Archdiocese of	Edmonton..	$3,256 65
"	" Vancouver...	8,511 75
"	" Regina.....	3,170 50
"	" Winnipeg.....	5,059 55
"	" St. Boniface..	460 00
Diocese	" Calgary	4,894 11
"	" Prince Albert	1,886 50
"	" Soo.....	2,004 00
"	" Victoria.....	9,165 46
"	" S.GeorgeNfd.	600 00
"	" Haileybury...	1,071 50
Ruthenian Greek		8,293 00
Vicariate of Keewatin		955 00
"	" Seven Islands, Que....	100 00
"	" Athabasca...	2,808 50
"	" Mackenzie.....	1,801 50
"	" Yukon.....	1,636 00
		$55,374 02
Special Donations		834 05
Vestments, Ornaments, Chalices, etc		5,474 45
Total		$61,682 52

Some dioceses received special and private donations, Victoria, for example, received over $5,000 in a special collection taken up in Toronto Parishes. This fact explains the large amount given to some places.

The difference between our income, $74,699.35 and our expenditure on the missions, $61,682.52 is $13,016.83. This last amount was employed in securing a burse ($5,000 Victory Loan) paying part of mortgage on St. Philip Neri Hostel, making loans at low rate of interest to the missions and for necessary expenses of the Society.

The great portion of our income came to us through the publicity given the Society by means of our mission journal "The Catholic Register and Extension." The amounts received weekly were generally small sums. This fact should be an incentive to those of small means to give generously of the little they have and receive the blessing promised by Our Blessed Lord.

The Branch Societies of the Extension gave the following amounts:

Archdiocese of	Toronto.....	$6,324 52
"	" Halifax.....	3,110 99
Diocese	" Antigonish	5,209 13
"	" Alexandria	4,541 46
"	" Char'town.	1,882 39
"	" Hamilton...	1 517 70
"	" Peterboro...	642 67
"	" Calgary.....	604 50
"	" Soo.....	81 00
		$23,914 36

The above figures are here confirmed by Fred Page Higgins & Co., chartered accountants, Toronto.

We express our sincere thanks for the co-operation great or small given during the past year in our work of Extension. We earnestly urge upon you the greatness of the needs of the missions and the necessity of a generous support on the part of Catholics in all parts of Canada.

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...	$349 00
Mrs. H. Warburton, Gardiner Mines	1 00
Mrs. J. E. Strang, Gardiner Mines	25
Mrs. L. Gouthro, Gardiner Mines	25
Readers, Gardiner Mines....	5 00
A Friend, Pembroke	5 00
A Friend, in honor of St. Anthony.....	1 00
A Friend, Newfoundland....	2 00
A Friend, Woodstock, N. B.	1 50

MASS INTENTIONS

A Friend from Blackville	20 00
A Friend, Gardiner Mines...	1 00

ROMAN THEOLOGIAN DEAD

Only a few weeks have elapsed since the resignation of Rev. Januarius Bucceroni from his Chair of Moral Theology at the Gregorian University, Rome, was announced. The great theologian has just passed away, at the age of seventy-six years, amid expressions of regret in every part of Rome.

For nearly thirty years he filled the Chair in Rome. Among his former pupils he counted Cardinals, Bishops, and priests of many lands, the most prominent among them being Cardinal Billot who is one of the greatest living dogmatic theologians. The Solemn Requiem for the soul of Father Bucceroni was celebrated in the Church of St. Ignatius, by the Right Rev. Mgr. Hinsley, D. D., Rector of the English College, a former pupil, assisted by the students of the same institution. The choir of the South American College rendered the music.

Father Bucceroni was considered one of the greatest of living moral theologians. He was a Neapolitan by birth, and early joined the Jesuits. He was also an author, and a consultor of various Roman Congregations.—St. Paul Bulletin

A NEW ROMEWARD MOVEMENT

The report which the Anglican Church Times, of London, gives of the "Free Catholic Conference" (which sprang out of the Unitarian movement) shows non-Catholics are drifting towards the Church far more quickly than we think.

Rev. Dr. W. E. Orchard, at the opening of the Conference, said: "We have found ourselves drawn to the altar, the Mass and the Reserved sacrament. This has held our heart, and is our first attraction to Catholicism. We crave for something besides a pulpit and the prophet. . . We crave for the priesthood, because we see it is the only way of clinching the evangelic faith."

Well, is not the tide certainly flowing towards the Barque of Peter?—Catholic Columbian.

FATHER FRASER'S CHINESE MISSION

Taichowfu, China, Nov. 26, 1916.

Dear Readers of CATHOLIC RECORD: That your charity towards my mission is approved by the highest ecclesiastical authorities of Canada let me quote from a letter from His Excellency, The Most Rev. Peregrina F. Stagni, O. S. M., D. D., Apostolic Delegate, Ottawa: "I have been watching with much interest the contributions to the Fund opened on behalf of your missions by the CATHOLIC RECORD. The success has been very gratifying and shows the deep interest which our Catholic people take in the work of the missionary in foreign lands. . . I bless you most cordially and all your labors, as a pledge my earnest wishes for your greatest success in all your undertakings." I entreat you to continue the support of my struggling mission, assuring you a remembrance in my prayers and Masses.

Yours faithfully in Jesus and Mary
J. M. FRASER.

Previously acknowledged...	12,685 53
John Bridgeman, Rockingham	5 00
In memory of Mary Furlong	1 00
A. C. M., Charlottetown.....	5 00
Reader, Gardiner Mines.....	5 00
A Friend, Pembroke.....	5 00
A Friend, Owen Sound.....	50
John Chisholm, Lebret.....	5 00
Mrs M. Gagnon, Portage du Fort.....	2 00
A Friend, Fitzroy Harbor...	4 50
G. and M., Pakenham.....	1 00
John Walsh, Toronto.....	1 00
M. K., Barrie.....	5 00
Miss Kitty Flynn, St. John's	1 00
Sacred Heart Church, Teeswater.....	2 00
Thanksgiving for favor received	1 00
Children's Lenten Savings, Monkland & Apple Hill	8 00