

Ferdinand Foch has had high praise from his old chief, Marshal Joffre, who said of him after the second battle of Ypres, "Foch is the greatest strategist in Europe, and the humblest." It was he who on the fateful day of the Marne, when the issue was still in doubt, perceived that there was a gap between the Prussian Guard Corps and the Saxons, and gathering together enough artillery to crush the Guard and drive the corps into the St. Gond Marshes, forced a wedge between the Guard and the Saxons, and so made the great retreat a necessity. This concentration of overpowering artillery fire on the weak spot of the enemy's line was Napoleon's secret of victory, and it is Foch's. He was at one time the Director of the French School of War, and studied Caesar and Napoleon with the greatest enthusiasm. Many of the men in high command in the French army were students under Foch, and they have supreme confidence in his military genius.

NO NATIONAL interest will be injured now by the statement that officers who have recently returned from France were aware of the fact that over two months ago General Foch notified the British authorities that the Germans were preparing to break through on the Cambrai-St. Quentin front. Certain precautions in the laying out of defensive positions, well to the rear of the British front, were taken as a result of his warning. Having foreknowledge of the enemy's plans, General Foch must have given much thought to the planning of the field campaign that would necessarily follow a successful German effort to break through and end trench warfare. The measures taken by him and carried out by General Petain during the past few days indicate that he regards the holding of the line of the Oise and the prevention of a German advance toward Paris as vital parts of his plan of campaign. The French armies engaged on the left flank of the enemy advance appear to be shepherding the Germans toward the northwest rather than attempting to bar the way down the Valley of the Somme to Amiens. If this disposition becomes more marked, and especially if Amiens is permitted to fall without the fighting of a great battle in its defence, the conclusion will be inevitable that Foch has something more important in view than the saving of Amiens from German occupation. The enemy were there before during the advance of 1914 to Paris, and the city was not hurt greatly. It may be that in the hilly region between Amiens and Abbeville Foch has already chosen a battlefield, where, with the British army in Northern France as the anvil, and his own Frenchmen and the Americans as the hammer, he may batter the German host to fragments, as he did at St. Gond with his trusted "seventy-fives."

THE FIERCE death grapple in the region east of Arras on Thursday was a far more serious affair than first accounts indicated. From captured documents and prisoners has been gleaned the information that the objectives of the attack were the city of Arras and the Vimy Ridge, the latter held by the Canadian Corps. The enemy's plan of operation manifestly contemplated a drive through to Arras, and an enveloping movement from there northwesterly to Mont St. Eloy, which would have taken the Vimy defences in the rear. The enemy used ten divisions altogether, and must have lost thousands of men.

THE LATEST bulletin from Berlin says that the Germans have captured 70,000 prisoners and 1,100 guns since the battle began. General Maurice of the British War Office said the other day that their claims in regard to guns were exaggerated fifty per cent. As to prisoners, there has been no definite denial of the enemy's claims. The bulk of them must be wounded men. An army fighting rearguard actions day by day for nine days must leave a large part of its wounded on the battlefield to be picked up by the advancing enemy. The heaviest losses in this regard must have been incurred by Gough's Fifth Army and by the French 30th in the region of Noyon.—Globe, March 30.

#### CATHOLIC WAR FUND PASSES \$4,000,000

Morgan J. O'Brien sent a telegram to President Wilson last night announcing that, with the aid of "citizens of all faiths and nationalities," the Catholics of the Archdiocese of New York had raised more than \$4,000,000 in their drive for a war fund of \$2,500,000. It was announced later that the total of the fund yesterday at noon twelve hours after the end of active work of seeking contributions, was \$4,069,542, with thousands of dollars in contributions to be recorded by the parishes.

Chairman O'Brien announced at the luncheon of the Downtown Committee at the Bankers' Club yesterday that the contributions of \$500,464 for the day included a gift of \$250,000 from the Carnegie Foundation, the largest single gift to the War fund. A gift of \$100,000 from the Rockefeller Foundation had been announced on Monday. It was predicted that the fund would be almost twice the sum of \$2,500,000 set as the original object of the two week's drive.

All the speakers at the luncheon of the Downtown Committee expressed their thanks to the Jews and Protestants for the large sums con-

tributed by them. Mgr. Joseph F. Mooney, Vicar General of the Archdiocese, commended the generosity of contributors who were not members of the Church, and said that their willingness to aid showed that all "are generously willing to join in the march toward the goal of a common democracy and a common world freedom."

In speaking of the results that would have followed in a failure in the drive and in thanking those of other religions for their aid, Chairman O'Brien said:

"Protestant and Jew have vied with each other in friendly rivalry as to which would do the most to render successful a great patriotic movement which will bring so much cheer and comfort to all our boys in the army and navy without distinction as to race, color, or creed."

"And our success has and will do much more; it will serve to obliterate religious prejudice, to unite more closely in bonds of loyalty and goodwill citizens of every race and creed, and it will furnish to the world the spectacle of 23,000,000 of free American Catholics who, to the last man and the last dollar, are prepared to sacrifice all in defense of their flag and country and to maintain the priceless liberties which in this favored and beloved land we in common with all fellow citizens enjoy."

#### FRENCH RELIGIOUS ORDERS

##### CRUSHING REPUTATION OF RECKLESS SLANDER

We take from Hansard the following report of the Hon. Charles Murphy's refutation of Mr. Rowell's slanderous attack on the exiled members of French religious orders who found asylum in Canada.

HON. CHARLES MURPHY (RUSSELL): But reprehensible as were the statements with which I have already dealt in the hon. gentleman's North Bay speech, they were mild and inoffensive, indeed, when compared with his slanderous and unjustifiable attack on the members of the religious orders who came from France to Canada and who were here at the outbreak of the War. Let me devote a few minutes to an analysis of the statements made by him in that same speech in regard to these men. After he had denigrated the attitude of the Quebec Nationalists towards the War, the hon. member for Durham said:

"In this attitude they were undoubtedly encouraged and abetted by the members of the religious orders from France who found an asylum in Canada, and used this asylum to undermine Canada's strength in the struggle."

This atrocious statement was made without a syllable of truth to support it. When challenged for proof, the hon. gentleman, after the manner of the tribe of Amiens, remained silent. On December 15, 1917, THE CATHOLIC RECORD of London publicly challenged the hon. member for Durham to bring forward a shadow of proof for his assertion: the hon. gentleman did not respond. At a later date this challenge was repeated by The Catholic Register of Toronto; but again the hon. gentleman remained silent. The fact that his statement in its foulness and falsehood was adopted and repeated by Mr. Stewart Lyon, of The Toronto Globe, does not in any degree mitigate the offence of the hon. gentleman for having gratuitously slandered both the living and the dead. Neither the hon. member for Durham nor Mr. Lyon could produce any proof, because proof there was none.

Not satisfied with one slander, the hon. gentleman uttered another when he thus further referred to the French religious in Canada:

"It is a misfortune that they did not follow the example of the priests of the Catholic Church in France, who threw themselves into the struggle of their people to preserve their national existence."

In these words the hon. member for Durham pictured the French members of the religious orders as remaining in Canada and shirking their duty to France. That statement, Sir, is even more wickedly untrue than the former one. The facts were available to the hon. gentleman as they were to any other person who would seek them; but the facts would not suit the hon. gentleman's purpose, and so he coolly ignored them. Now it is my intention to give the facts to the House and to the country, so that the truth may be known about a body of men whose courage, devotion to duty and self sacrifice in the present War stamp them as worthy to follow in the footsteps of that noble band of French missionaries who first made this land known to Europe and blazed the way for its colonization and development.

As a result of inquiries instituted both in Canada and overseas, I have been favoured with authentic statements giving in detail full particulars about the French religious orders who were wantonly slandered by the hon. member for Durham. It would unduly burden the record, and take up too much time if I were to place all the details on Hansard, and for these reasons I shall summarize my information, and mention only a few names of the hundreds that have been sent to me. But the records themselves I will preserve so that they may be available for future historical reference. It is to be kept

in mind that the figures which I am about to state relate only to French subjects who were members of religious orders in Canada. I will begin with the Franciscans. At the outbreak of War practically the entire body of French Franciscans left Canada and returned to France to do their duty. In the whole Dominion of Canada, I am informed, there now remain but six French Franciscan priests, that these six are exempt from military service on the ground of age or physical unfitness. Those who returned to France were assigned to various war duties, and 32 of them went into the trenches. Of these three have been mentioned in the Orders of the Day, two have been decorated with the military medal, one has received the Cross of the Legion of Honor, one has been wounded and discharged, and one was killed on the field of battle, after he had been twice mentioned in the Orders of the Day, and had received the military medal. From L'Institut des Freres de l'Instruction Chretienne 25 members returned to France and entered the French army. Of these, four have been decorated and mentioned in the Orders of the Day, four have been wounded, one was taken prisoner, one who was twice wounded, has been missing for three years, and is assumed to have died of his wounds; and two were killed on the field of battle.

In addition to the Canadian members of the Jesuit order who are chaplains in France, five French Jesuits went back from Canada to join the French army. Of these two were killed in action. All the members of the Congregation of the Holy Cross who were French subjects answered the call to the colors. One was wounded twice, and returned again to the front. One has been reported "missing" for over a year, and is assumed to be dead or a prisoner, and three others are still fighting in the trenches. The Fathers of the Congregation of the Holy Ghost sent three of their members to the French army, and a fourth is on his way to France. One of those who returned to France was killed at the front, and another who is now seriously wounded has been decorated with the military cross, and was twice mentioned in the Orders of the Day. The Trappists had only two French members of military age, and both returned to France in 1914. One of them, Father Thomas, received two decorations, the Military Cross and the Military Medal, was twice mentioned in the Orders of the Day, and later, in rescuing a companion, suffered the loss of both eyes. Today he is a teacher of the blind in France. The other Trappist who returned to his native country, was Father Hypolite, who is now fighting with seven of his brothers in the French army.

Of the 900 members of the Marist Order who have fought in the trenches, 14 French subjects were from Canada to France, two of those were killed on the battlefield, six were wounded, one received the Military Medal, and all were mentioned in the Orders of the Day. Les Pères de Montfort sent 15 of their French members back to France. Three of these brave men were stationed in the county I have the honor to represent in Parliament. Of the 15 who returned to France, five won the Military Cross, five were mentioned in the Orders of the Day, one of them on three consecutive occasions; and one was killed on the field of battle.

From the Benedictine Congregation, 17 of its members went back from Canada to France. Of these, three were wounded, two were mentioned in the Orders of the Day, two decorated with the Military Cross, and four were honorably discharged from service.

The Brothers of St. Gabriel sent eight of their French members who were of military age, to serve in the French ranks. Four of them were wounded, four were decorated with the Military Medal, four mentioned in the Orders of the Day, and one of them, Bro. Garrigues Antonin, is the inventor of a wonderful field gun which has done great execution against the enemy.

The twelve French subjects who were members of the Sulpician Order went to France when War broke out, and immediately reported for duty. Seven went to France and later on served in Lorraine, Verdun, Champagne and Salonika campaigns. One was decorated with the Military Cross at Verdun. With the Dominicans at Ste. Hyacinthe there were only two French members of military age when War was declared. These two went to France. The Order of St. Sacrament sent to France the only one of its members who was not exempt on account of age or ill-health, and he is still serving as a chaplain at the front. Four members of the Order of the Holy Cross in Canada reported for duty at the beginning of the War, and one was wounded while fighting with the French army.

The Brothers of St. Vincent de Paul had only one French member eligible for military service. He joined the French army in 1914, and has been twice mentioned for bravery in the Orders of the Day.

The Missionaries of the Sacred Heart have been represented at the front by four French subjects who returned from Canada to serve in the trenches. One of them, Father Cadoux, was mentioned in the Orders of the Day for special bravery in rescuing the wounded under fire.

From the Capuchin Order, ten French subjects went back to France and joined the colors. Three of

those men were killed on the battlefield, one was wounded, and one returned to France, and they have served in the ranks with great distinction. One was killed on the battlefield, two died of wounds, four were decorated with the Military Cross, and several of the others were mentioned for bravery in the Orders of the Day.

Mr. Speaker, the figures which I have just placed before you constitute a part only of what stands to the credit of the French who went back from Canada to France to help their Motherland in this War. But, Sir, I submit that these figures are more than sufficient to refute the baseless statements made by the hon. gentleman from Durham at North Bay.

If the hon. gentleman's statements were not made for a wicked and malicious purpose, then by every standard of public and private honour he is entitled to retract what he has said, to offer an apology to the living and to make reparation to the memory of the dead. Should he hesitate or decline to do this, then he will stand self-condemned before his fellowmen, stripped of the last vestige of any claim to public respect or public confidence.

#### PARLIAMENT HONORS REDMOND'S MEMORY

In the House of Commons Mr. Lloyd George spoke. The House has been shocked by the unexpected news of the death of one of its oldest, most respected, and most eminent members. The Government would have taken the responsibility of moving the adjournment of the House out of respect to the memory of Mr. Redmond were it not for the urgent necessities of the War which made it absolutely necessary we should complete certain business. Mr. Redmond was a member of this House for thirty-seven years. It is one of my first memories of this House, some twenty-six or twenty-seven years ago, that an old member, pointing to Mr. Redmond, said to me—"There goes one of the most respected members of this House."

Since that date I am sure it is the universal view of this House that Mr. Redmond had grown in the esteem, affection, admiration, and trust of all parties. (Cheers.) That is a great thing to say for a member of this House, but it is certainly a great thing to say for a man who during the whole of his Parliamentary life was engaged in one of the fiercest controversies of our time—controversies which arouse deepest passions, at the same time pursuing a settled line of conduct with the most inflexible purpose, for if he was shocked by the unexpected news of the death of one of its oldest, most respected, and most eminent members. The Government would have taken the responsibility of moving the adjournment of the House out of respect to the memory of Mr. Redmond were it not for the urgent necessities of the War which made it absolutely necessary we should complete certain business. Mr. Redmond was a member of this House for thirty-seven years. It is one of my first memories of this House, some twenty-six or twenty-seven years ago, that an old member, pointing to Mr. Redmond, said to me—"There goes one of the most respected members of this House."

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as neighbors together for the common good of humanity. He has passed away. We can but extend sympathy to his sorrowing family and friends, yea, to the sorrowing country which is bereft of his wise leadership at the greatest crisis of its fate. (Cheers.)

Mr. Asquith said the sudden and unexpected death of Mr. Redmond has come upon us as an undecipherable shock. After a close Parliamentary, and of late years personal, association with him, lasting the lifetime of a generation, I find it most difficult to speak, except in the fewest and simplest words. Mr. Redmond was called upon to succeed one of the greatest Irishmen, Mr. Parnell, in the leadership of the Irish party, which he held by an unchallenged title from the day of his election to that of his death. We here, even though we differed most deeply and accurately from him, can agree with his whole heart and without reserve or qualification in the judgment that he was at once a great Parliamentarian and a true patriot. In the various vicissitudes of political fortune he never faltered in the trust committed to him. He saw the Home Rule Bill at last embodied in the Statute Book, and during these last months he labored hard in the Convention with all the personal and representative powers he possessed to bring about concord in Ireland. No one but those who, like myself, were closely engaged with him can know and appreciate the ceaseless assiduity, the unselfish patience, the unflagging tact, the immense knowledge of principles and details, the mature judgment, and the sustained enthusiasm which he contributed to its cause. (Cheers.) They were qualities rare in themselves and in their effects. He was a master of all the resources, whether of strategy or of tactics, which our Parliamentary systems demanded from those who are called upon to lead them, nor did he ever in the strain and stress consequent upon this most embittered controversy fail to conform to the highest standards and traditions of which this House is the proud custodian and jealous trustee. There is also the personal element, and even if I could trust myself to do so this is not the time nor place for me to submit it. It is sufficient to say that the House, that Ireland, that Great Britain, and the whole Empire are impoverished by his death. (Cheers.)

Sir Edward Carson said—Perhaps the House will allow me for a moment on behalf of myself and the other members of the Irish Unionist Parliamentary Party to say how entirely we associate ourselves with what has fallen from the right hon. gentleman on this tragic, sad and sorrowful and regrettable event. I knew the late John Redmond for over thirty-five years—first as a barrister on my own circuit in Ireland, and in the context of that forum and in our contests from day to day of our profession he always exhibited every courtesy and every kindness, and the same feeling was experienced by every man in this House, and I shall never forget the eloquence with which he told me, under most difficult circumstances, when Mr. Parnell ceased to be leader of his party, how resolved he was to stand by his fallen leader. I say I think that was one of his great traits and one which all will admire most. The Prime Minister has said that he was engaged in one of the greatest controversies of modern times in the House for twenty-five years. I have been prominently identified with that controversy, and I can say with absolute sincerity that during the whole of that period I cannot call to mind one single bitter word that ever passed between John Redmond and myself. (Cheers.) When I heard of his death, I could not help calling to mind two salient incidents. The House will recollect that just before the outbreak of the War, when the political situation in Ireland was most threatening, his Majesty the King summoned us to a conference at Buckingham Palace. That conference lasted two or three days, and broke without any result, and I remember Mr. John Redmond coming up to me and saying, "for the sake of the old time on circuit, let us have a good shake hands." Again, in 1916, after the rebellion in Ireland, when the leaders tried to effect a settlement I had a conversation with Mr. Redmond, and indeed he and I were certainly not very far apart at an attempt to a settlement, and I remember his saying to me that "unless we can settle this interminable business you and I will be dead before anything is done to pacify Ireland." I can fully appreciate his worth, and so far as I am concerned it is enough for me that he was a great Irishman and an honorable opponent and as such we mourn him.

Mr. Adamson, on behalf of the Labour party, Mr. Eugene Wason, on behalf of the Scotch Liberals, and Sir Herbert Roberts for himself and his Welsh colleagues, also spoke.

WHEN MINISTERS APOLOGIZE Both English and Italian ministers of state have experienced uncomfortable moments in the past few weeks while endeavoring to explain to their respective parliaments why clause fifteen of the secret treaty, exposed by Lenin, was signed. As was to be expected, both Baron Scrimmo and Lord Cecil, despite fervent protestations, of no intended slur upon the Holy Father, failed to convince those whom they were attempting to placate. Of the reality and the purpose

of the clause, there is no longer doubt. On the face of it, the Italian government was forced to permit an impartial court of the nation to sit in judgment upon its claims. Other action from Italy was not to be expected, due to the personnel of its cabinet. England is not, however, so easily vindicated. There are a million and more of her men, fighting for her life, who must have had the ideal which led them into battle shattered by the exposure of the treaty. The clause aiming to exclude the Holy Father from the peace conference must be set down as a very nasty last bit of the secret diplomacy of the old order. Its very perpetrators must feel shame now that it comes into the light of new notions on the subject. The best thing that both Italy and England can do, if they would come out of the shameful affair with any grace, is to abrogate the treaty. Otherwise, there will be a wide gap between the foreign offices and the firing lines of all nations involved. Peace is the desire of every Allied heart. But all see various conditions necessary of fulfillment before this is possible. Assuredly though, there is not many a mind that sees the condition required by the treaty, virtually that the truce be offered on a platter in other than the Pontiff's hands. Actually, the Holy Father is the least affected. He would be the last to make requirements that would prolong the struggle or lay claims to having accomplished a reconciliation. Enough for him that it has come, though in a hall where his voice is not sounded. It is a quality of pettiness to contest to whom the laurels belong.—Chicago New World.

#### CATHOLIC FEDERATION NOT TO MEET

The annual national convention of the Catholic Federation of the United States has been suspended for the present year. Such was the decision arrived at during the recent meeting of the Executive Board held at Chicago, March 6. All affiliated societies are urged instead to co-operate enthusiastically with the Catholic War Council. The Federation itself is placed entirely at the Council's disposal for any service with which it may be honored. In the report of the national secretary reference was made to the protests filed with the Saturday Evening Post, the Red Cross, and other papers and magazines for the publication of the matter offensive to American Catholics. Of particular interest was a cablegram received from the Confederation of England asking the American Federation to cooperate with English Catholics in calling the attention of the British Government to the campaign of misrepresentation against the Pope, as a matter seriously detrimental to the cause of the Allies, and to protest in the name of Catholics against the continuance of this propaganda. In answer the following cablegram was sent:

"The Catholic Federation of England is authorized to represent the Catholic Federation of the United States in the protest filed with the British Government calling attention to the campaign of misrepresentation against Pope Benedict XV."

The members of the executive and advisory boards and of the various national committees will hold a meeting at a later date, not yet determined. Mr. Thomas Flynn, national president, and Mr. Anthony Maize, national secretary, were elected to represent the Federation in the Catholic War Council.—America.

#### THE CATHOLIC CHURCH EXTENSION SOCIETY OF CANADA

##### THE ARMY

The Catholic Church is an army set in battle array; who is well named, the Church militant. Not always is the Church victorious. Success has many times crowned the efforts of wicked men. Godless schools for the education of youth have reared their heads and flaunted their wickedness before the world. Religious practices have been discredited and mocked. Monastic and other religious establishments have been suppressed according to law. Systematic persecution is being carried on in many places against everything allied to Christian Catholic principles.

Besides this, we know that millions and millions of people have not yet received the light of Faith. Ample fields still await the conquest of the Army of the Lord. The Church militant must therefore be ever ready "to carry on" for the salvation of souls and the honor of the Great King.

Strength, unity and zeal are requisite for the struggle that is being waged against the forces of the world and hell. Strength is not wanting. But unless zeal, productive of sacrifice, seconds the power of the Church her strength will avail her little. To the end of time indeed will she remain, but her powers will be confined and circumscribed if unity of action—the co-ordinated force of a great, efficient Army—does not weld all into one solid mass. She may strike for God and heaven, but zeal and unity lacking, her blows will be without force and her assaults the laughing-stock of the opposing forces.

In the light it will happen, as many times before, that one section of God's forces has to bear a more savage and bitter assault and be well nigh annihilated. This is not unex-

pected. But it is expected that immediately fresh forces and efficient equipment be rushed in to the rescue. Supplies, too, for the exhausted will be given in abundance and everything else done by the army at large to save the situation and remedy the evil. This action is only right and just; the part is not separate from the whole, and the saprophyte of the vitality of the part destroys, in a degree, the effectiveness of the whole body.

In Canada the Church is strong. Her force would be irresistible if coupled to her strength we had more zeal and unity of action. If we lack the spirit of sacrifice and be almost devoid of unity a large number in our army will be left without succor in their distress and in danger of extinction.

Messengers have come to us the couriers of bad news. The Church of God in the West is calling for help at the present time,—calling urgently and incessantly. Her Episcopal officers call to the other Battalions of the Army to aid them lest they go down in the strife; lest the work done with so holy and heroic courage by valiant soldiers during the last half century, be lost. Should this unfortunately happen, the labour and risk of conquest must commence all over again and the price in men and arms will surpass calculation.

By rendering aid now to the far West we will be expressing deep reverence and strong sympathy for the great virtues of the Catholic leaders in their superhuman struggle for existence.

Rev. T. O'DONNELL, President, Catholic Church Extension Society, 67 Bond St., Toronto.

Contributions through this office should be addressed to:

EXTENSION, CATHOLIC RECORD OFFICE, London, Ont.

#### DONATIONS

Previously acknowledged...	\$302 00
M. McG., Glen Road.....	1 00
A Friend, Pakenham.....	10 00
Rev. C. F. Nagle, Simcoe.....	10 00
Wm. Burns, Winnipeg.....	2 00
J. S. Kempf, Calver.....	5 00
Wallace MacDonald, Calver City, Cal.....	10 00

#### SISTER PATRICIA'S GOLDEN JUBILEE

(Continued)

The Golden Jubilee of Sister Patricia was celebrated at St. Joseph's Hospital, Guelph, on March 5th. The chapel was beautifully decorated for the occasion. High Mass was sung by Rev. Father Traynor, P. P. Kenilworth, assisted by Rev. P. McGreavy, B. A., of the Cathedral Parish, Hamilton, and Rev. Father Bourque of St. Stanislaus Novitiate.

Sister Patricia, the venerable Jubilarian, has generously devoted her life to the care of the aged and infirm, and many were the testimonies of gratitude shown her on that day by those under her care.

Among those present were sisters, five nephews, Rev. Father Traynor, Rev. Father McGreavy, Rev. Father Sullivan, P. P., Elora, Rev. Brother Matthew, of De La Salle, Toronto, and Rev. Brother Morrison, of St. Stanislaus Novitiate, and three nieces, St. Elizabeth, of Loretto Abbey, Toronto, and Sisters Loretto and St. Philip of Sacred Heart Convent, London; also Rev. F. Wafer Doyle, S. J., and Rev. Father Quirk, S. J., of Our Lady's Church, Guelph.

We all extend our congratulations to the venerable Jubilarian and wish for her an abundance of joy and peace which must necessarily fill the heart of one who has given herself so unreservedly to the service of her Divine Master.

#### 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. Peregrine 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...	12,599 53
John P. Flynn, St. John's.....	10 00
Helen Reashor, Little Bras D'Or Bridge.....	30 00
A Friend, Pakenham.....	5 00
Edmund Foley, Keene.....	5 00
Dorothy Howe, City.....	1 00
Wm. Burns, Winnipeg.....	1 50
Wallace MacDonald, Calver City, Cal.....	10 00
G. H. Devine, Arnprior.....	5 00
Jno. A. Devine, Victoria, B.C.....	1 50
J. A. MacD., Port Hood.....	2 00
Mrs. J. A. McGillis, Lochiel	1 00
John A. Lecky, No. Budeque	1 00

It is easy to find reasons why other folks should be patient.—G. Elliot.