

awaited the Royal assent to become the law of the realm. It is also understood that Mr. Redmond consented to the exclusion of six Ulster counties, and that Sir Edward Carson demanded the exclusion of all Ulster. The conference broke up without agreement.

Then it was, for the first time, and in the face of an unexampled Imperial crisis, that Partition became a definite political issue.

Certain features of the new issue require observation. In the first place, both Redmond and Carson were proceeding by the method of secret diplomacy, acting over the heads of those on whose behalf they professed to speak. Redmond, indeed, by means of a selected private conference of Ulster Nationalist delegates, by the exercise of great private pressure beforehand, and by a threat of resignation made known to the private conference, succeeded in getting a majority of the delegates to assent to the Six Counties' exclusion. It is not on record that Carson obtained any similar mandate. It is certain that neither Redmond nor Carson ventured to submit the issue to free public discussion. Asquith was equally careful to avoid taking public responsibility for the proposal, which he was the first to put forward in secret.

In the second place, when the matter could no longer be withheld from public discussion in Ireland, the plea was put forward that the proposed exclusion was only to be temporary. This plea, however, was not to be reconciled with the first and only public pronouncement on the matter made by Mr. Asquith, viz., that "the coercion of Ulster was unthinkable" or with the adoption of the same formula by Mr. Redmond in a public letter addressed to the Lord Mayor of Dublin. If the inclusion of "Ulster" was "coercion" in 1914, then it must also be "coercion" in 1920, unless in the meantime "Ulster" changed its mind. And if the inclusion of "Ulster" in 1920 was dependent on "Ulster" changing its mind, then it was impossible for Mr. Redmond or Mr. Asquith to give any guarantee that the exclusion in 1914 was to be temporary.

BRITISH LABOR PARTY AND IRELAND

JAMES SEXTON, M. P., GIVES INTERESTING INFORMATION

James Sexton, Member of the British House of Commons, and one of the leaders of the British Labor Party, in a letter replying to three questions submitted by Director Daniel T. O'Connell of the Irish National Bureau, states the position of his party in relation to Ireland's demand for free-dom.

Mr. Sexton is at present in Washington as a delegate of the Labor Party to the International Labor Conference, and returns to England December 18th. His parliamentary district adjoins Liverpool, England.

The following is a copy of the correspondence between the Irish National Bureau and Mr. Sexton:

Irish National Bureau,
Munsey Building,
Washington, D. C.
November 26, 1919

Dear Sir:

The people of America have from time to time received in fragmentary form brief cable or news dispatches referring to the favorable attitude which the British Labor Party has manifested towards Ireland in respect to Ireland being recognized as a free and independent nation.

Your position as one of the leaders of the Labor Party, as well as being a representative in Parliament from an English district, warrants the belief that you are qualified to speak authoritatively. Could you, therefore, favor the Irish National Bureau by stating briefly:

(1) What action the Labor Party has taken in relation to favoring freedom for Ireland?

(2) The total strength in Parliament of Labor Party members from England, Scotland and Wales?

(3) Does the action of the Labor Party in relation to Ireland mean that all its Parliamentary members support such position as you may declare was officially taken?

Your answer to the above will very materially enlighten the people of America.

Assuring you of appreciation for an early answer, I am

Respectfully,
DANIEL T. O'CONNELL,
Director.

Hon. James Sexton,
Member of Parliament of Great Britain
or Industrial Congress,
Washington, D. C.

Washington, D. C.,
November 26, 1919

Mr. Daniel T. O'Connell,
Director, Irish National Bureau,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

My answers to the questions you submit in your letter of November 26th are as follows:

Question (1): What action has the Labor Party of Great Britain taken in relation to favoring freedom for Ireland?

Answer (1): The Labor Party is in favor of granting full measure of freedom for Ireland.

At a meeting last June of the Labor Party (as represented by its members in the House of Commons), a Resolution was adopted favoring self government for Ireland in keeping with the claims of other small nations.

The Labor Party ever since its inception has always supported vigor-

ously any constitutional claims put forward by the Irish people. With respect to self-government for Ireland, the Labor Party, in and out of the House of Commons, consistently insisted upon the complete application of Home Rule for Ireland as originally passed by the House of Commons, without any partition of territory whatever. It is the opinion of the Labor Party, publicly expressed, that were the forgoing policy carried out by the British Government when the opportunity was offered, the position of Ireland today would have been largely free from the regrettable incidents that have occurred during the last three years.

Many of the Labor Party in the past favored, I have no doubt, Dominion Home Rule, which goes further than the original Home Rule of Ireland constitutionally and legitimately recorded themselves in the last general election as favoring freedom and self determination, the members of the Labor Party at once took the position that the question was one to be decided by the Irish people themselves; therefore, the Labor Party supports today the position as constitutionally and legitimately expressed, by the people of Ireland, namely freedom and self determination, in whatever shape it would take, so long as it is constitutional, a great benefit and a great assistance to the coming democracy of the world. In that respect, the views of the Labor Party are in favor of supporting Ireland's claims for freedom.

Question (2): What is the total strength in Parliament of Labor Party members from England, Scotland and Wales?

Answer (2): The total strength of the Party is now 63, but recent events in the shape of municipal elections in England, in which the Labor Party have enormously increased their strength all over the country, goes to show that the Party will be able to treble their representation in the next Parliament.

Question (3): Does the action of the Labor Party in relation to Ireland mean that all its Parliamentary members support such position as you may declare was officially taken?

Answer (3): Unhesitatingly yes; that was the position of the Labor Party.

Very truly yours,
(Signed) JAS. SEXTON,
Member of Parliament, for
District of St. Helens, England.
Secretary, Longshoreman's Union.

THE ESTABLISHED CHURCH

STATE DETERMINED TO CONTROL

THE ENABLING BILL

From the large majorities secured in the Commons after Friday's Second Reading Debate on the Enabling Bill it is pretty clear that it will become law, almost fundamentally, from what it was when first presented to the Lords. By their amendment, which before a measure, drafted ecclesiastically, shall be presented to the Crown for signature, an address from each House will be needed requesting that it be so presented.

In other words, one House of Parliament at least is determined that the State shall ultimately control the establishment of a Church which owes its establishment to an Act of Parliament. The Times holds this to be essential to preserving the religiously representative character of a National Church in a democratic community. We quite agree, merely observing that it will thus be a national and democratic Church, but certainly not a Christian one, as is set out in the Gospel. That Church was to teach and bind the nations spiritually by Christ's authority. A National Church, on the contrary, is ruled and taught by the people through the Parliamentary representatives.

A "BOGUS" POWER

The same journal, however, feels the obvious absurdity of the Crown or temporal State imposing spiritual shepherds upon the Anglican flock, and seeks to meet the objection by asserting that "The Prime Minister cannot force a bishop on any diocese against its will, for the Church has rightly the power to refuse any person obviously unsuitable." Surely this is sublime feeling. The Times must surely recall that, in the case of Bishop Gore's appointment, this very point was tried, and that it was legally decided that all the solemn business of the *congregatio divina* ("permission" to elect) canonical election after invoking the guidance of the Holy Spirit for a right choice, and the confirmation, was a pure formality. And even in the event of refusal to elect the Royal nominee, the Crown had power to override the objection and simply impose its choice by Letters Patent. What sort of "power" is this which in the last resort is powerless?

RECENT HISTORY

At the time when half the Anglican episcopate rejected Dr. Hensley Henson as an "obviously unsuitable person," almost refused to set foot in his "consecration," Dr. Randall Davidson did indeed declare that he knew of no law forcing the acceptance of an objectionable nominee of the Crown. But he added pertinently, "provided they were prepared to take the consequences," i. e., the statutory penalties of *prebendary*. What sort of legal power is it that brings down legal penalties upon

those who venture to use it? It is a curious historic fact, however, that there is not a case on record, since the setting up of Elizabeth's episcopate, where these penalties have been bravely. Have all the royal nominees been unexceptionable from the Anglican standpoint. If not, the Church of England has never proved its consciousness of any such power as The Times attributes to it.—The Universe.

BROTHER SAVES BOY

THIRTY COLLEGE LADS PRECIPITATED INTO WATER
Canadian Press Dispatch

Quebec, Dec. 2.—Thirty boys, students at the Charny College, crashed through the ice on the Chaudiere River yesterday afternoon and were rescued with difficulty. One of the teachers, Brother Leon, dived into the icy waters and saved a lad named Turcotte after breaking a hole through the ice to get the boy, who was floating away.

The accident was caused by the locks up the river being opened to let down a stream of surplus water which threatened to flood Beauce district.

The boys, who were skating, did not know that the gates were open and when the ice suddenly lifted and left the banks of the river they were thrown into the water.

Brother Leon is to be recommended for bravery to the Royal Humane Society.

"THE END JUSTIFIES THE MEANS"

SIR FREDERICK MAURICE WITHDRAWS AND APOLOGIZES

LIKE AN OFFICER AND GENTLEMAN

Our readers will remember our mentioning a false and very stale accusation brought by Major-General Sir F. Maurice against the Society of Jesus in the course of an article on Ludendorff published in the Daily News, August 30. We intimated at the time that means were being taken to bring the writer to book. It is with great pleasure that we are now able to report the major general's handsome retraction and apology, sent to the Daily News, and also to the Liverpool Post. It speaks for itself:

"Sir,—In your issue of August 30 you published a review of mine of Ludendorff's 'Reminiscences of the Great War,' in which occurred the following passage: 'Long before the elder Molke created the German General Staff another great militarist had founded a great and powerful society. Loyola taught his followers that the end justifies the means, and Ludendorff and his colleagues in other times and other purposes adopted the principle of the Jesuits.' I wrote this passage with my mind upon Ludendorff rather than upon the Jesuits, and I did not verify my references, as I should have done. I have now investigated, to the best of my ability, the long controversy which has raged between the Jesuits and their opponents on this question, and I have been unable to find that there is any evidence that Loyola taught his followers that the end justifies the means. I therefore desire to withdraw that statement and to apologize for having made it.—F. Maurice." We may add that, so far, Mr. Osborn, who fell into the same error as General Maurice in the Morning Post, has not yet found time to deal with an invitation given to him more than three weeks ago in the columns of the latter journal that he should either prove his charge publicly or else publicly retract it. He has now a worthy precedent before him for adopting the latter alternative.—The Universe, Oct. 31.

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH EXTENSION SOCIETY OF CANADA

THE RUTHENIAN PROBLEM

How to deal adequately with "the strangers within our gates" is a most difficult problem and one not yet solved by the Church in Canada. The case is this. We have various groups to deal with, each presenting its own difficulties. The fact that many of our new-comers are of the Latin rite makes it comparatively easy to supply these with priests. The real problem is to deal with the thousands of Catholics without having at our disposal a sufficient body of priests of the Greek rite. The language, manners and customs of these people—mostly Ruthenians—are so different from what we have learned that some years of study are necessary before a Latin priest is ready to do efficient work among them. Even then the knowledge that this priest is a converted Latin renders him suspect. It is necessary to know the history of the Ruthenians to grasp the truth of this statement. The rite and nationality of the Ruthenians are so entwined that it is generally impossible to separate one from the other. With an intense love they love their own rite. For good reasons they have no love for the Latin. In Canada we have about 250,000 Ruthenians. They are here to stay. They are Catholics. For the shepherding of them, within the Church fold, there is a body of priests, very few in number,—about eighteen—under Bishop Budka. When we realize that as they stand they are a disorganized body, we can

understand how easily they can fall away from the Church. They have fallen and are falling away daily. It would be a miracle if they remained steadfast Catholics under present circumstances.

The Ruthenians are a prolific race and in a few generations shall be a very sensible part of our Canadian population. Without priests now, the future generations will have long ceased to be Catholic.

The Ruthenians are eager for education and seek it. They are now without Catholic schools and are making use and are induced to use the non-Catholic institutions of the new country. The leaders of the new generations of Ruthenians in Canada will therefore be outside the influence of the Catholic Church. The weighty influence of so large a body of Canadians will be, most likely, buried against the Church in the years to come.

We can hinder this calamity if now the Canadian Catholic Church will grapple with the question and find a solution.

The following letter from Brother Anselm, the Superior of St. Joseph's College, in course of construction at Yorkton, Sask., deals with the question.

"The Ruthenian people in Canada, number about two hundred and fifty thousand. Of these, the vast majority are located in Saskatchewan and Alberta. They are settled in what we call 'Colonies,' and are very much inclined to isolate themselves from the surrounding community. There are various factions amongst them, many of which trace their origin to political and family feuds in eastern Europe, and in every move that is made, these various groups must be reckoned with. One will see an attempt to Anglicize the people, another will interpret some expression as showing faction, and each, from his own viewpoint will press the alarm, and immediately the difficulties which which to cope but those referred to above, the task would already be Herculean. But when you add to these, the seeds of dissension sown in every quarter by zealous proselytizers, surely the magnitude of the problem is sufficient to appal the stoutest heart."

The next fact that I would like to impress on the Catholic public, is that this is a problem which concerns them vitally. These people are bound to take a place second to none among the people of Canada, at no very distant future. They occupy the best agricultural districts in the West, and they are industrious and economic. They are a brainy people also, and as a prominent member of the Department of Education of Saskatchewan recently said: "Look once upon the Ruthenians when they become represented in the learned professions." Now, suppose we set aside for the moment the all-important problem of saving them to the Church, and consider the situation from a standpoint of political influence only. I firmly believe that the day will come when they will hold the balance of power here in Canada, and if they are not with us, as they should be, they evidently will side with the already numerous opposition.

It is not isolated effort that we require, but co-ordination of effort and energy. To keep pace with our opponents, we need the services of a central governing body to educate the people to the plain facts concerning our status in this country, and to unite their efforts to the attaining of any desirable objective. This body already exists in your esteemed Catholic Church Extension Society, and by rallying to its support, our people will help most effectively those who are bravely struggling in the front trenches."

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 to:

EXTENSION,
CATHOLIC RECORD OFFICE,
London, Ont.

DONATIONS

Previously acknowledged \$2,359 08

A Friend, St. Thomas..... 15 00

In memory of Mother..... 3 00

M. O'Meara, Montreal..... 10 00

R. McNeil, Glace Bay..... 1 00

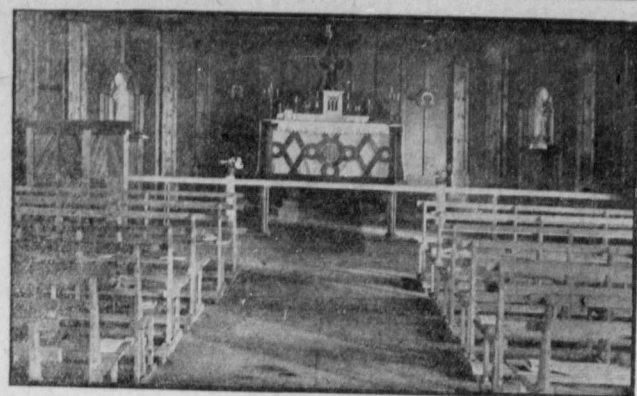
MASS INTENTIONS

Mrs. A. J. Flood, Kingston..... 2 00

A Reader..... 2 00

Friend of Holy Souls..... 5 00

God delights in joy: it is one of the most certain means to secure His favors. But in order to rejoice in the Lord the soul must be purified, for the joy which pleases God must be that of a good conscience.



CHAPEL AT EPSOM, CANADIAN CONVALESCENT CAMP, ENGLAND, PROVIDED BY THE CATHOLIC ARMY HUTS FUND (K. OF C. CANADA) 1918

OFFICIAL HISTORIAN

Captain, the Rev. Father Ivor Daniel, O. M. I., C. F., of St. Joseph's Parish, Edmonton, Alta., has been appointed official historian of the great work done by the Catholic Army Huts Association Overseas. The completion of this account will be looked forward to with interest by those who contributed toward this fund and who are naturally desirous of knowing the extent of the benefits provided by their generosity.

U. S. SENTIMENT FOR FREE IRELAND

DE VALERA STOPS IN CHICAGO AND REVIEWS HIS MISSION IN AMERICA

American public sentiment favors the application of the principle of self-determination in the case of Ireland, according to President Eamon De Valera, who paused in Chicago a few hours yesterday en route to New York from the West, where he has been speaking for a free Ireland.

This tour of the first President of the Irish republic covered virtually every section of the United States. At more than 200 meetings he has addressed about 2,000,000 citizens of the United States, and claims to have reached indirectly 80,000,000 persons in his appeals. For this reason he feels qualified to comment upon the general attitude of the American people toward his cause.

NET NO HOSTILITY

"Despite certain subsidized newspaper reports to the contrary, at no time during my tour of your country have I encountered any popular hostility toward the cause of Ireland," said President De Valera at the Congress Hotel yesterday afternoon.

At Portland, Ore., two young men purporting to represent the American Legion tore the Irish flag from one of our automobiles, but investigation showed this action was not official and later it was disavowed by the legion post.

"Everywhere our reception was most cordial and I am confident that the greater majority of Americans heartily endorse the principle of self-determination. American sympathy for Ireland is not localized, but is general throughout the entire nation."

GLAD LEAGUE IS BEATEN

President De Valera exalted in the defeat of the league of nations by the United States Senate. He said acceptance of the peace covenant as drafted at Versailles would have sealed the fate of Ireland. He specifically denounced Article X.

Great Britain now holds one-third of all of the land on this earth," said President De Valera, "and the unwise acceptance of Article X would perpetuate her control. Ireland, Egypt and India would be enslaved forever beneath the British yoke."

With the rejection of the league covenant, President De Valera hailed the accomplishment of one of the three purposes of his mission to the United States. The other two were the paving of the way for the recognition of the new Irish republic by the United States and the fostering of direct trade relations between this country and Ireland.

President De Valera left for New York last night. His future plans are as yet indefinite.—Chicago Herald Examiner, Nov. 28.

NEW CHILDREN'S HOME IN CORNWALL

On Thursday morning, November 27, the new Nazareth Home for children was opened and blessed at Cornwall by the Most Rev. Wm. Macdonell, Bishop of Alexandria. This is the third time that provisions had to be made for the increasing activities and development of the social work that is being accomplished by the Sisters of the Hotel Dieu since their reduction into the town of Cornwall and the diocese of Alexandria.

The first home which the Sisters opened for children in Cornwall was a small house in Mulberry Lane adjacent to the present spacious building for the aged known as St. Paul's Home. No sooner had the good Sisters opened the Hospital than they found it an urgent necessity to establish a home for children in connection therewith, for it not infrequently happened that the mother of a large family having been struck down by sickness, and notwithstanding the best medical attendance and the devoted care and nursing of the Sisters she was taken by death and her children and home were left without a mother. The Sisters came to the rescue of these young helpless children, took them in and cared for them in every way that genuine charity could suggest. The girls were sent to the Convent School of the Congregation of Notre Dame, and the boys to the Centre Ward Separate School.

After a few years the little house in Mulberry Lane was overcrowded and the Sisters purchased from the Manager of the Mills his residence in York Street at a cost of between four and five thousand dollars. Although this residence was a mansion when compared with the humble beginning in Mulberry Lane, yet in recent years the accommodation it afforded was quite inadequate to meet the care and attention which the Sisters were anxious to bestow on their youthful charge. Many deserving cases had to be postponed owing to the limited resources of the Sisters. However, Mrs. McMartin, widow of the late John McMartin, who himself had been a life long benefactor of the Hotel Dieu and poor of the Diocese came to their aid by donating and furnishing her magnificent residence in Second Street—one of the finest Mansions in Eastern Ontario. This residence and grounds represent a gift of between eighty and one hundred thousand dollars, and in addition to this Mrs. McMartin and her family will contribute generously to the upkeep of the Home.

The new Home is to be known as the Nazareth Home for children. On Thursday morning, his Lordship the Bishop of Alexandria, in presence of several priests of the Diocese, the Sisters of the Hotel Dieu, Mrs. McMartin, her family and several relatives blessed the New Nazareth Home. After the Blessing His Lordship said the first Mass in the New Nazareth which was beautifully furnished by Mrs. McMartin.

During the Mass a special Choir consisting of members of the McMartin and Smith families and a few from the St. Columban Church Choir under the direction of C. J. Fleck sang appropriate hymns. At the end of Mass the Bishop briefly addressed those present. He thanked Mrs. McMartin for her magnificent gift to the Sisters of Hotel Dieu. He said that her charitable generosity was in keeping with the highest traditions of the early Christians who gave up all for the support of the infant Church of Jesus Christ. He said that there were some who perhaps thought that the gift was out of proportion to the humble purpose of a Home for little children, but similar complaints were heard in our Lord's time until He reproved them, saying: "suffer little children to come unto Me, and forbid them not for of such is the Kingdom of Heaven."

The Diocese of Alexandria, and particularly the town of Cornwall, have been fortunate in having had so many generous benefactors who have helped to build up and maintain splendid Catholic institutions for the sick, the homeless and for education—Institutions that are second to none in the Province. Prominent among these numerous benefactors are the McMartins, the Purcells, the Macdonells, the Bergins and the McDonaids. The people of Cornwall are no less indebted to the good Sisters of the Hotel Dieu for their care of the sick at the Hospital, the aged at St. Paul's Home and the children at the Nazareth Orphanage; to the Sisters of the Congregation of Notre Dame and the Presentation Brothers who have given their lives for the noble cause of Catholic education.

Mrs. McMartin extended an invitation to the general public to visit the new Home in the afternoon of Thursday. Very large numbers of all classes visited the opportunity. They were hospitably entertained by herself and family. Tea was served, and a high class programme of music was rendered by C. J. Fleck's Orchestra.

YOUTHS ARE BLESSED

Cardinal Mercier's love of little children is a matter of history. His consideration for the boys and girls of Cincinnati is a matter of record.

Again and again His Eminence was called to on the way to Mass Hall in Cincinnati. Just as often he stopped the automobile, opened the door and blessed or gave a word of personal greeting to his youthful admirers. Remonstrances on the part of others that older people were being kept waiting were of no avail.

And this was the same man who, as Mayor Galvin related, still carries scars as the result of an accident in Belgium when a child ran in front of his machine, and he instantly and authoritatively ordered his chauffeur to drive directly into a stone wall.

Rosaries

At the present moment we have an exceptionally beautiful assortment of Rosaries—a most appropriate Christmas Gift.

Some of these have Amethyst beads, others have Topaz beads, Garnet beads, Crystal beads, Green stone beads, Etc., Etc.

In some the mountings are of the best gold-filled, others are of sterling silver. They range in price from \$3.75 to \$10.00.

We have others again enclosed in suitable little sterling Silver boxes which cost complete, \$9.50, \$11.00 and \$12.00.

Ryrie Bros. Limited

134 - 138 Yonge Street
Toronto, Ontario

This was done. The Cardinal sustained serious injuries. The Child escaped all injury.

OUR PRIVILEGES

Do we take our privileges too much as a matter of course? Converts are overwhelmed by the marvelous beauty of the liturgy of the Mass. They are the eager purchasers of Missals, both in Latin and English. To be able to follow and to "assist" in the real sense, the celebration of even a low Mass is to them, an inexpressible joy. And we? We keep our prayer-books on top shelves of locked book cases, and hurry to Mass, careless and careless! Yes, sometimes we do carry a rosary. But a Rosary may be said at any time, why not before Mass, or even after the candles have been extinguished; thus leading the Mass time for the Mass prayers?—New World.

FATHER FRASER'S CHINA MISSION FUND

Almonte, Ontario.
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 your charity 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 where he 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... \$3,640 54

Miss L. A. Burne, Rexton..... 1 00

Women's Institute, Christ-
mas Island, N. S..... 25 00

(per Mrs. J. McDougall Secy)
A Friend, Beaufortville, N. S. 3 00

A Reader, Douglas..... 50

A Lover of the Sacred Heart 2 00

QUEEN OF APOSTLES BURSE

Previously acknowledged \$1,507 98

F. J. B. St. John's, Nfld. 1 00

Rev. P. Cummins, Con-
ception, Mo..... 6 00

ST. ANTHONY'S BURSE

Previously acknowledged... \$736 45

F. J. B. St. John's, Nfld..... 1 00

A Friend, St. John, N. B..... 1 00

J. P. Grand Falls..... 3 00

Friend, Port Hood Mines..... 1 00

IMMACULATE CONCEPTION BURSE

Previously acknowledged... \$1,807 00

F. J. B. St. John's, Nfld..... 1 00

COMFORTER OF THE AFFLICTED BURSE

Previously acknowledged... \$255 70

F. J. B. St. John's, Nfld..... 1 00

ST. JOSEPH, PATRON OF CHINA, BURSE

Previously acknowledged... \$1,063 97

F. J. B. St. John's, Nfld..... 1 00

For a conversion..... 1 00

Rev. A. R. Donohoe, Kent-
ville..... 100 00

BLESSED SACRAMENT BURSE

Previously acknowledged...