

Australia is a unit within the British Empire, and nobody in England would dare to say that he would partition or cut up Australia into sections.

To those people, therefore, who talk about giving Dominion Home Rule we put the question: What about the Partition Act, or are they going to stand by partition or not?

I would like a clear answer to that. I would like to ask them also, when they speak of Dominion Home Rule, do they mean that Ireland would have an absolute right to make her own laws without interference from outside?

When they talk of the Irish Parliament, do they mean that it would have exactly the same right to legislate for Ireland that the Parliament of Australia has to legislate for Australia?

Perhaps they mean that, but I am not sure that they do.

I would like an answer to another question also.

Australia has an army and navy of her own. When they talk of giving Dominion Home Rule to Ireland, do they mean that Ireland also is to have her own army and navy?

I don't think Ireland is very anxious to rule the seas. I am not sure that she wants to set up a big navy; but the fact is that Australia, that has no imperial ambitions either, has her navy and her army. The English should go straight to the only people that can talk straight to them. They will get their answer, whatever it is.

EASY WAY TO PEACE

If they are able to agree there will be peace soon between the two countries, but if they are not, then deplorable though it may be, the present struggle, I suppose has to go on until another opening comes.

But I am hopeful, and indeed confident, that we are approaching a time when there must be peace, when the pressure of the whole world—American and the rest of the world—will compel the British people to listen to Ireland's case and understand it, and knowing it, then to do justice to Ireland, and make such arrangements as will be consonant with the principles they preached during the War, and consistent with the demand of full and complete nationhood, and at the same time provide for the security of the British Empire, so far as security can be maintained.

I believe that there is nothing whatever incompatible between the full concession of Ireland's claim to absolute and complete nationhood and the security of the British Empire so far as it has a right to be secured.

KU KLUX A MENACE

THE LEGISLATURE DENOUNCES SECRET ORGANIZATION OF BIGOTS

(By N. C. W. G. News Service)

Chicago, June 20.—A call to the people of Illinois to oppose the organization of chapters of the Ku Klux Klan in Illinois, which already claims some 7,000 followers in Chicago alone, was issued by the house of representatives of the Illinois general assembly in the following resolution, unanimously adopted:

"Whereas, it is reported that there are representatives of the Ku Klux Klan attempting to organize chapters or posts of that organization in various cities of the State; and

"Whereas, it is our belief that the Ku Klux Klan is an organization which operates in defiance of law and order and against the best interests and welfare of the people at large; now, therefore be it

"Resolved by the house of representatives of the general assembly of the State of Illinois, that we condemn and deplore the attempt to organize posts of the Ku Klux Klan in the State of Illinois, and we urge all good citizens of the State in the interests of law and order and the welfare of the State, to do all in their power to discourage the operation of this organization in the State of Illinois."

In presenting the resolution it was urged that the organization, while masquerading under the garb of Americanism, actually was attempting to stir up animosity toward Catholics, Jews and negroes. This charge was based, its authors said, on the clause in the constitution of the order which revives the old "know-nothing" implication that Catholics are subject to a foreign power because in spiritual (not political) matters they look for guidance to the Holy Father.

According to newspaper files, the Ku Klux Klan, which was organized in 1915, an ostensible revival of the original night riders of the post-war days, immortalized by Tourgée, was barred from New York by Mayor John F. Hylan last January.

Just at the present time considerable propaganda for the society is being foisted on the northern press through pictures showing a weird initiation with the klanmen standing waist deep in water, garbed in the long white robes and pointed caps, made familiar to the public in the picture, "The Birth of a Nation," before the war.

The headquarters of the Klan in Chicago is kept a secret, but "copy" on the doings of the order is carried to the newspapers by the King Klad, whose real identity is concealed. Little of this copy, however, gets by the city editors. A statement recently made in Chicago by W. J. Simmons of Atlanta, Ga.,

imperial wizard of the order, stated the purposes of the Klan to be:

"One hundred per cent. Americanism and reconstruction to bedrock principles. White supremacy. To keep forever separate Church and State. To protect woman's honor and the sanctity of the home."

He announced a membership of 80,000 north of the Mason and Dixon line, of whom 7,000 are in Chicago, he said, and gave proof of the law-evasive practices of the order when he boasted:

"They couldn't find us after Mayor Hylan kicked 'em on us, but we are in New York just the same."

The Illinois resolution was introduced by a colored representative, and is of a kind with the action of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, in New York, in asking the district attorney to proceed against the organization.

BRIAND DEMANDS A FRENCH EMBASSY

SAYS IT IS ESSENTIAL THAT FRANCE BE REPRESENTED AT VATICAN AT ONCE

Paris, June 14.—In signing the decree re-establishing a French Embassy at the Vatican, M. Briand, Minister of Foreign Affairs, who fifteen years ago was the chairman of the parliamentary committee reporting in favor of the separation of Church and State, did not hesitate to perform a parliamentary coup. The Senate has not yet rendered a decision on the question, and the Premier has now faced it with an accomplished fact. He considered that the decision could not be delayed any longer. It was absolutely essential that France be represented at the Holy See without delay. To quote the words of Briand himself: "We could not wait a single month more."

There is no doubt, however, that the solution adopted is legal from the standpoint of parliamentary law. The Government was authorized by the Constitution to appoint an ambassador. When Millerand drew up the project for the renewal of relations with the Holy See in March, 1920, he merely wished to show his deference to Parliament by allowing it to render a decision on the question. It was certain that this decision would be favorable since the elections of 1919 had been an unambiguous victory for the partisans of religious pacification.

The Chamber of Deputies had already given a vote of 400 to 180 in favor of the bill. In the Senate the majority was smaller, but nevertheless secured. The Committee on Foreign Affairs was unfortunately divided, and intentionally delayed the discussion. The last time the question was brought up the hostile members of the committee took advantage of the fact that they had eighteen members present, while the partisans only had sixteen, and voted for the adjournment of the decision.

TECHNICALLY SWIFT ASIDE

M. Briand was not willing that the minority of the Senate should take advantage of a technicality to checkmate the majority of the Upper House as well as the large majority of the Chamber of Deputies, the direct representatives of the people. Furthermore, he had precedent on his side, for when official relations with the Vatican were broken off in 1904 by M. Combes, the latter noted without obtaining the previous consent of Parliament. These facts have not been forgotten.

M. Louhat was at that time President of the Republic, and during a stay in Rome, from April 24 to April 29, 1904, he paid an official visit to the King of Italy at the Quirinal. On April 28, Mons. Merry del Val, Cardinal Secretary of State, made a protest to the French Government against this visit of the Head of a Christian State, to the Quirinal, considering it offensive. This protest remained secret for some time, but was revealed on May 16 by the Socialist leader Jaures, in his paper, *L'Humanité*.

On May 21, M. Combes, who was probably implicated in the revelation made by Jaures, recalled the French Ambassador to the Vatican, M. Nisard. On July 30 the French Government recalled even the Charge d'Affaires, M. de Courcel.

The double break of May 21 and July 30, 1904 was thus realized by the Government in accordance with its perogatives. It is therefore not illegal that the present Government should take a similar initiative in the opposite direction, especially since it has the approval of the Chamber of Deputies, which was given last November.

"Furthermore," says *Le Temps*, a semi-official paper, "the pretext given in 1904 to justify the rupture no longer exists. Why was our ambassador recalled at that time? On account of the protest of Pope Pius X., who would not permit the ruler of a Christian State to go to Rome without visiting him. But his successor, Pope Benedict XV., declared on May 28, 1920, in his Encyclical *Pacem Dei munus Pulcherrimum*, that henceforth 'no protest would be made against the visit of Christian rulers to the Quirinal.' The cause of conflict which arose in 1904 no longer exists in 1921."

THE NEW AMBASSADOR

The new ambassador, M. Jonnart, accepted the post only after long persuasion on the part of the President and the Premier. The day before his appointment he had stated defi-

nately that he did not wish to leave his electors of the Department of Pas-de-Calais in order not to abandon the reconstruction of the devastated regions to which he had promised his entire activity. At the last moment he consented only at the urgent request of M. Millerand and M. Briand.

If the Government has shown such insistence in demanding that he accept the post it is because they wanted to send to Rome one of the foremost political figures of France. Jonnart, after having served as Governor-General of Algeria in 1912, was he who obtained the abdication of Constantine. He has been Minister of Foreign Affairs and Chairman of the Reparations Committee, and came very near being President of the Republic. Another important reason for his selection is the authority which he enjoys in the Senate. This last consideration will be appreciated at its full value when the re-establishment of the embassy is definitely voted by the Senate. M. Briand has declared that he will invite the Senate to vote on this question as soon as possible.

In the meantime the diplomatic status of M. Jonnart is as follows: He will go to Rome as Ambassador Extraordinary on a temporary mission for six months. It is an article of the French Constitution which imposes this time limit. A deputy or Senator cannot accept a permanent post. He can be entrusted with a mission only for a maximum period of six months. In practice, however, it is very easy to elude this restriction, for at the expiration of the first term the mission can be renewed for six months. Thus certain deputies have been governors of the colonies "for six months for six years."

But some may ask, since France already has a Charge d'Affaires at the Vatican, M. Douhet, what actual difference will be made in the present situation since the appointment of M. Jonnart is only a temporary one?

As a matter of fact, the mission of the present envoy to the Holy See was confined to one object, namely, the preparation for the re-establishment of an embassy. All other questions were outside of his jurisdiction. But the new representative, who goes to Rome with the rank of Ambassador, will have the most extensive powers, and is qualified to handle all questions concerning Rome and France.

The appointment of the new Ambassador has been very favorably received. Only a few extremists Radical and Socialist papers have made a protest. The *Humanite*, Communist paper, says that "Briand would not go to Moscow, but he is going to Canossa."

NEWSPAPERS APPROVE

All the papers of the National Bloc express warm approval of a decision which is so completely in harmony with the interests of France. As for the Catholic papers they naturally express sincere joy to see their country again take its place at the Vatican, and they congratulate M. Briand on his action.

M. Victor Bacalle, vice president of the Catholic Association of French Youth, writing in the *Figaro*, declares that the Premier showed both wisdom and skill in selecting M. Jonnart.

"M. Jonnart," he says, "is one of the best representatives of that portion of moderate French opinion which is the enemy of violence and persecution, and which desires to adjust the necessary relations between the Catholic Church and the French State in a spirit of wisdom and harmony."

NUN SUMMONED TO SERVE ON JURY

PRESENT LAW TO BE AMENDED TO EXEMPT SISTERS FROM JURY DUTY

London, June 11.—Unless a private bill is rushed through the British Parliament within the next few days, the High Court of Justice will see the unique sight of a London nun being summoned to serve on the jury.

This is the outcome of the Sex Disqualification Removal Act of 1919, which fulfilled the desires of the ardent feminists of placing women on an equality with men. The framers of this Act, who conceded to women the privilege of the vote, also insisted that women should perform the other civic duties of the voters. Hence all women including cloistered nuns, who have the vote, are also liable for jury duty, and it so happens that a nun has been placed on the list of jurors.

This possibility was foreseen by the Catholic authorities when the bill passed into law in 1919. They took legal advice from a Judge of the High Court, and from him learned that, apart from special causes, no judge has the power to exempt a nun from jury service if she is summoned.

Even such strictly cloistered nuns as the Carmelites and the Poor Clares must attend the courts, thus making it necessary for them to break their vow of silence and the risk of arrest for contempt of court. This is the way in which the law looks at the situation, but there is no evident intention on the part of the civil authorities to press the matter if it can be avoided. The Government will accept a private bill which would require the individual assent of each woman before she could be compelled to serve on a jury. The difficulty is that the Government says it is too fully occupied with

business to draft such a bill, and so Mr. Frayne, Secretary of the Catholic Union, is at present drafting one. Such a bill need have, perhaps, no more than one clause; its three readings might possibly be rushed through the House in a couple of days, and by the third day it could receive the royal assent, be placed on the statute book as the law of the realm, and provide relief for the nun who already has been called upon for jury duty.

Magr. Moyes, Canon of Westminster, considers that it is cruel to bring a nun from the seclusion of her convent and place her before the eyes of the world in the jury box of the public court, and particularly in such a public place as the High Court of Justice, where the curious-minded will flock in crowds to see this embarrassed jurymen. "It would be a terrific ordeal for a nun," Magr. Moyes said in discussing the matter.

OBITUARY

MRS. ROSALIE M. LANGLOIS

The sudden death of Mrs. Rosalie M. Langlois in the early morning hours of Tuesday, June 28, brought grief to a wide circle of relatives and friends. Hastily summoned to the bedside of his mother, Reverend Wilfrid Langlois, F.R.C., administered the last rites of the faith that had been her glory and consolation during life.

A member of the Vital Onelle family, one of the pioneer upbuilders of Essex County, Mrs. Langlois in her own distinguished personality, represented the best traditions of her ancestry. Among the virtues that characterized this truly Catholic woman, devotion to her Church was a marked feature. For many years she was closely identified with the various religious societies of St. Alphonsus Church, Windsor, giving freely of her time and energy in furthering their activities. The Altar Society claimed her immediate attention, while her skillful needle was faithfully plied in the interest of the poor. In a quiet, unobtrusive way, the late Mrs. Langlois maintained in various religious institutions orphan children recommended to her charity. The Alma Mater Association of St. Mary's Academy, from its very inception, numbered her among the most faithful members.

Born in Essex County, sixty-six years ago, the deceased lady spent all her life in Windsor, where her husband, Dr. Onesime Langlois, had a large medical practice. Surviving her are two children, Reverend Wilfrid Langlois, assistant rector of Our Lady of the Lake Church, Ford City, and Sister Rosalie de Paalme, a sister of the Holy Names, presently stationed at St. Mary's Academy, Windsor. Miss Virginia Onelle, a venerable aunt, is among the chief mourners.

The funeral of Mrs. Rosalie Langlois, one of the largest ever held from St. Alphonsus Church, took place Thursday morning. His Lordship, Right Reverend M. F. Fallon, D.D., Bishop of London, was present in the sanctuary. Reverend Wilfrid Langlois sang the Requiem Mass, and the Reverend C. Laliberte and A. McNeill, as deacon and sub-deacon. At the side altar, during the funeral service the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass was offered up by Reverend V. B. Reath, C. S. B., St. Michael's College, Toronto, and Reverend L. M. Fortin, St. Peter's Seminary, London. In the Sanctuary were the Right Reverend Monsignors West of St. Thomas, McKee of London, Aylward, Sarnia, and Parent of Tilbury and half a hundred of the diocesan clergy. The Right Reverend Bishop of London gave the final absolution. At the grave Very Reverend Dean Downey officiated, assisted by Fathers Laurendeau and Laliberte.

Loved in life, fondly remembered in death, Mrs. Rosalie Langlois was laid to rest in the family plot, which one month ago received the remains of her last surviving brother, Mr. Sylvain Langlois.

From distant friends and relatives in Canada and the United States came many messages of condolence to the bereaved family. The tenderest of love cannot stay the hand of death. It breaks the strongest human ties, and only the blessed Faith that sees "the things God has prepared for those who love Him" can assuage the grief that follows the death of a beloved mother.

A MISSIONARY'S BOUQUET

Gladly would I offer Your Lordship a floral tribute on the occasion of our New Year's Feast, but flowers flourish but little in a temperature of 66 degrees (F) below zero. There are other difficulties as well for the country here is little but endless rocks. Nevertheless in this dry and rocky field of our Common Father, sprinkled with the blood and cultivated with the labors of our martyrs, the good seed has germinated, is shooting forth and flowering. I am present in time to gather and present to you the first blooms of this Arctic garden. I feel certain that Your Lordship will receive this bouquet with joy and will give heartfelt thanks to the Sacred Heart of Our Divine Lord, Who knows how to mingle consolations with the hardships and trials of our ministry. My Equimaux parish counts actually six persons; I baptized five of them on Christmas Day. I hope to double this number before the spring, but the attempt will then have to cease for lack of persons to convert, because the Equimaux have all returned to the sea this year, only twelve remaining, and even these will also go in the month of March. May they really become the apostles of the Equimaux tribes!

A BEGINNING—A BAPTISM AND ITS RESULTS

About three or four weeks ago we were visited by an Equimaux family. The mother asked me to give her some medicine for her young daughter, a girl of about eighteen months, who was with them and very ill. It did not seem to me that the girl could live. I gave her some medicine, however, and while administering it to her I prayed the Little Flower that she would baptize. Eight days later the father returned. He had exhausted over the child all his powers of sorcery and those of his medicine man, and was now come to announce to his brother that her death was imminent. I said straight to him: "Your daughter is going to die, how would you like me to go and baptize her that she might go to heaven?" "All right," he replied without any hesitation. I assure you that day I ate my dinner without paying much attention to my table manners and I made that trip of eight miles with a light heart and fleet steps. I baptized the dying girl, giving her the

CHRISTIAN MORALITY NEEDED SAYS STATESMEN

London, June 2.—The one thing that is wrong in modern industry is exaggerated competition. The popularity of the theories of laissez-faire and political economy in their insistence on the principle of competition has to a great extent dehumanized business relations. The maxim, "Business is business," means that when it comes to business all you have to consider is what is profitable and successful, and that humanity, consideration for others and such ideas are out of place in a business transaction.

Conceptions of that kind are at the root of our trouble. "Business is business"—a soul-destroying maxim if ever there was one! The spirit of rivalry and competition, not merely between one business and another but in the businesses themselves, has been insisted on until there is a great competition all over the world with great trusts on the one side and on the other the general strike, with its incredible folly.

Dangerous as trusts are, the theory of the general strike is really absolutely destructive. Its object is not to put pressure on the employers, but to put pressure on the community, and it does not differ, except in intensity, from economic civil war.

That is what our present system has brought us to, and it is a terrible reproach to all of us. Don't let us say any one section of the community is to blame. On the contrary, the history of thought and conduct during the past hundred years is the thing which is really to blame, and if we want to get things right we have to get a different point of view established.

We have to get back to Christian morality. At the root of that is co-operation for the common good, and the aim must be to get all those engaged in industry imbued with corporate feeling.

You want to stretch capital so that it shall include labor. It should be recognized that labor and capital must be treated on equal terms. With both working together the workman must be made to feel he is given a proper share of the profits and most of all, in the responsibilities and duties of management.—Lord Robert Cecil.

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH EXTENSION SOCIETY OF CANADA

HEROIC MISSIONS OF THE MACKENZIE

CONTINUED FROM LAST WEEK

We are able to present another letter describing much more fully the beginnings of Catholicity among these northern Indian tribes. Perhaps some, in reading history, may be tempted to believe that the faith was implanted quickly among the natives. It is true that in a few cases the spread of Christianity was almost miraculous in its rapidity, but among many peoples the gift of faith was received only after long and laborious years. Vicious habits are slowly eradicated and the following New Year's letter of the apostle of Great Bear Lake should give all Catholics who read these lines new courage to carry on in the face of all obstacles "For God and country":

Mission of the Holy Rosary, January 1st, 1921.

To the Right Rev. G. J. E. Brynart, O. M. I., Vicar Apostolic of the Mackenzie, Ft. Resolution, N.W.T.

Dear Beloved Bishop.—From the sunless regions of the Arctic I am forwarding Your Lordship my wishes for a Happy and Holy New Year. I hope you may not be led to believe that our good wishes have succumbed to the influences of a country where all is ice! Be not mistaken. Our hearts must produce more than ordinary physical warmth to resist the extremes of these icy regions and be filled with a spiritual fire capable of kindling a love that will embrace all the Esquimaux whom we meet. We can readily have, therefore, for our beloved Bishop the warmest feelings of filial affection.

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Gladly would I offer Your Lordship a floral tribute on the occasion of our New Year's Feast, but flowers flourish but little in a temperature of 66 degrees (F) below zero. There are other difficulties as well for the country here is little but endless rocks. Nevertheless in this dry and rocky field of our Common Father, sprinkled with the blood and cultivated with the labors of our martyrs, the good seed has germinated, is shooting forth and flowering. I am present in time to gather and present to you the first blooms of this Arctic garden. I feel certain that Your Lordship will receive this bouquet with joy and will give heartfelt thanks to the Sacred Heart of Our Divine Lord, Who knows how to mingle consolations with the hardships and trials of our ministry. My Equimaux parish counts actually six persons; I baptized five of them on Christmas Day. I hope to double this number before the spring, but the attempt will then have to cease for lack of persons to convert, because the Equimaux have all returned to the sea this year, only twelve remaining, and even these will also go in the month of March. May they really become the apostles of the Equimaux tribes!

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name of Theresa. This was my first conquest to the faith among the Esquimaux. I saw this family again yesterday. It would seem that God wished to show to these poor pagans that His medicine was infinitely better than the grimaces of the sorcerers, for at present the child is growing better. I immediately began the instruction of the whole family. They have already learned some thing and it would seem that they have decided to continue until instructed.

TO BE CONTINUED NEXT WEEK

Donations may be addressed to: REV. T. O'DONNELL, President, Catholic Church Extension Society, 87 Bond St., Toronto.

Contributions through this office should be addressed to: EXTENSION, CATHOLIC RECORD OFFICE, London, Ont.

DONATIONS

Previously acknowledged \$4,625 90 A Friend, Dublin, Ont..... 20 00

MASS INTENTION

Mrs. C. F. McGillivray, Reserve Mines, N.S..... 2 00

HOME BANK OF CANADA HAS RECORD YEAR

PRESIDENT H. J. DALY SEES NO CAUSE FOR ALARM

Summary of business conditions, the effect of the War on Canadian industries, and an optimistic view of what we may expect in the future were the keynote of the addresses of the President and General Manager presented to the shareholders at the annual meeting of the Home Bank of Canada. The Financial Report was the best in the history of the bank, and showed the year ending May 31st, 1921 to have been a record one for profits.

Speaking of business conditions President H. J. Daly said: "There is no occasion for misgivings or discouragement as long as we thoroughly understand our position and appreciate the requirements we are under with regard to living economically and applying our means and energies towards the development within Canada. There is every prospect that we will not be outdistanced by any other nation in the advance towards economic readjustment."

"The readjustment pains are severe but not nearly so severe in this country as in other countries participating in the War, due to the fact that this is a younger country in comparison with European countries, and also that it is comparatively undeveloped."

"Our people are dissatisfied in that they are ambitious for improvement and eager for the fruits that the future holds in store. They are also sane and contented in that they realize we are a nation of working people living in a land replete with possibilities. Production is the keynote of readjustment and labor is the basis of production, therefore, we may rejoice in possessing generally speaking, a labor body, who recognize the possibilities for natural betterment, and improvement and are capable of appreciating that the realization of these are dependent upon the concerted effort of all classes."

Colonel J. Cooper Mason, General Manager, in referring to the Bank's position said: "We stand between the cautious policy of limiting loans to the more substantial forms of security and the duty of carrying on the service of banking to prevent the stagnation of business." Explaining the process of inflation and deflation he said, "When the War fortunately ceased, a heavy purchasing influence was withdrawn from the market and all the facilities which had been erected to supply that urgent demand became non-productive, with consequent unemployment. In the business sense, if we may view war as having any creative force in business, the termination of the war meant the closing of a vast market for export, leaving Canada and other nations that had 'spiced up' in industrial and agricultural production, with an accumulation of raw materials, finished supplies and equipment more than was required for the needs of the ordinary market in times of peace."

Do you ever pray for your enemies? Christ told us that we should.

Votive Candles

For the Next 30 Days

We can offer Votive Candles at the following Extremely LOW PRICES

F. O. B. London	F. O. B. Toronto	F. O. B. Montreal	F. O. B. Quebec	F. O. B. St. John	F. O. B. Winnipeg
LB.	LB.	LB.	LB.	LB.	LB.
18's.....	20 1/2c	21c	21 1/2c	21 3/4c	22c
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22's.....	21c	21 1/2c	22c	22c	22 1/2c
25's.....	21c	21 1/2c	22c	22c	22 1/2c
28's.....	21c	21 1/2c	22c	22c	22 1/2c
32's.....	21 1/2c	22c	22 1/2c	22 1/2c	23c
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These are full weight (16 oz.) Candles. TERMS—30 days' net from date of shipment. Put up in 40 lb. cases—well wired. ORDER NOW, as these prices are not guaranteed after August 1st, 1921.

The Catholic Record, London, Ont.

IRISH RELIEF FUND

Previously acknowledged... \$43 00
J. J. Hurley, Stratford..... 50 00

THE MOST BEAUTIFUL FLOWER

I read a story the other day of an angel that came from heaven down to this world. He roamed through the fields and cities and when his roaming was over, he said: "Now that I am through this visit on the earth, I must gather some mementoes of my trip."

And he looked at the beautiful flowers in the garden and said: "How lovely and fragrant!" So he plucked some roses and he looked further and said: "Ah, a bright-eyed, rosy-cheeked child! That baby is prettier than the flowers, and I will have to take that."

And then he looked and saw a mother sitting beside the cradle. "Ah, that mother's love is the prettiest thing I have seen on earth. I will take that too."

And with these three treasures he went back and he said as he stopped in front of the gate: "Before I go in I must examine my mementoes." He looked at the flower, and it had withered. At the baby's smile and it had faded. He looked at the mother's love and it glinted in all its beauty. He threw away the withered flowers and cast away the faded smile and with the mother's love pressed to his heart, he passed through the gates into the heavenly city, crying to the angels in glory: "The only thing I could find that would keep fragrant, from earth to heaven, is a mother's love."—The Liguorian.

FATHER FRASER'S CHINA MISSION FUND

There are four hundred millions of pagans in China. If they were to pass in review at the rate of a thousand a minute, it would take nine months for them all to go by. Thirty-three thousand of them are daily unbaptized! Missionaries are urgently needed to go to their rescue.

China Mission College, Almonte, Ontario, Canada, is for the education of priests for China. It has already twenty-two students, and many more are applying for admittance. Unfortunately funds are lacking to accept them all, China is crying out for missionaries. They are ready to go. Will you send them? The salvation of millions of souls depends on your answer to this urgent appeal. His Holiness the Pope blesses benefactors, and his students pray for them daily.

A Bursar of \$5,000 will support a student in perpetuity. Help to complete the Burses.