

of discipline by such regular troops as followed d'Annunzio as a serious feature of the adventure. The number of regulars, however, is not great, and overwhelming patriotism is offered as an excuse for them, but the fact of insubordination appearing at all in the army gives an unfortunate opportunity to the Socialists to quote it as supporting their theory of disobedience to authority.

The Vatican is carefully keeping aloof from the political phase of this and other problems, and consequently those who accused the Holy See of favoring the restoration of the Hapsburgs in Hungary now confess their mistake.

The Vatican has appointed Bishops, for instance, in Alsace Lorraine, Croatia and Prague when the religious needs of the faithful required and in accordance with those needs, but not for political reasons. Generally speaking, the Holy See is awaiting the conclusion of the reorganization of Europe to initiate its own ecclesiastical reorganization, the Pope recognizing, as Cardinal Gasparri said explicitly, all legitimate political changes.

LYING PROPAGANDA

A particularly mean lie—one of a long and deliberate series—is here mailed to the counter. The letter from the Bishop of Cloyne explains itself; we take it from the News Letter of the Irish National Bureau at Washington.

Bishops' House, Queenstown, Ireland, July 16, 1919. Major Eugene F. Kinkaid, New York. Dear Sir:—I am in receipt of your letter of June 30, and I thank you for forwarding me a cutting from the New York Times containing a letter signed "R. W. St. Hill," and dated June 28, 1919, which I would not otherwise have seen. In this letter I am mentioned by name as having been an eyewitness of the harrowing scenes that followed the torpedoing of the Steamship "Lusitania" in May, 1915. I did witness these scenes, but plainly for political purposes, and to attack a particular party—I am represented in this letter as a witness to an incident which would have been very discreditable if it had occurred, but which, in reality, is an absolute fabrication, without any foundation in fact.

When I read this letter, portions of it seemed to me strangely familiar and I could not at first tell why. Then I remembered that in January, 1917, an American journalist came to Queenstown looking for "copy," regarding the "Lusitania" disaster. He called on me. I was very busy at the time, and, in response to his repeated requests, I showed him a type account which had just been prepared after the disaster in May, 1915, with no idea of publication but merely for the information of my own relatives who at the time were widely scattered in different continents. I heard no more about the matter until May, 1918, when an American sailor brought me a cutting from some paper containing a narrative with which I was rather amused at the time for, doubtless with a view to dramatic effect, the writer represented himself as standing by the "Lusitania" graves and "looking out over the waters of Queenstown harbour where floated warships bearing the white ensign of England and others with the Stars and Stripes," whereas we here know that the cemetery is in a deep valley and that it would require a liberal allowance of the "faith that moves mountains" to shift the high hill that intervenes between it and the harbor. In this account, some of the incidents given in my typed sheet were rather badly mixed up, but others, such as the incident of the sailor who gave his socks to the little shivering boy, were correct. Now, I find this account served up again, but for a very different purpose. During the War, many and many of the American sailors called to me here and I always had a welcome for them. I have a register in which I entered the names and addresses of some hundreds of American boys and there is not a week that I do not get letters from some of the fine lads whose friendship I am glad to possess. Several of them figure in that list, but I cannot find "R. W. St. Hill" nor can I recall anyone of that name, though his reference to photos here in my room would seem to indicate that he knows it.

I notice that my account of the disaster is now twisted to afford matter for an attack on Mc. de Valera. I am not a Sinn Féiner. I believe, and always have believed, that the self-government we all desire for Ireland could be better attained by other methods, but I must strongly protest against the statement that is unfairly and untruthfully worked into my narrative that, at the time of the disaster, Sinn Féiners—though begged and implored to assist in the digging of the graves for the poor victims—not only refused to dig the graves themselves, but did all they could to impede the soldiers who did dig the graves. That statement is a deliberate falsehood. In the first place, the disaster occurred on May 7, 1915, and it was only after, and as a direct consequence of, the savage repression of the Easter Week Rebellion when it occurred in 1916 that the Sinn Féin policy spread throughout the country, for before that it was hardly known at all and the Rebellion when it occurred was very largely condemned. The truth of the matter is this: The "Lusitania" disaster was the first, and by far the biggest, of the innumerable outrages by German submarines in this locality with which, alas, we were afterwards

so familiar. It came as an absolute surprise and the arrangements for the reception and relief of survivors were not as complete as on subsequent occasions. The military authorities naturally took control. Such a thing as the digging of graves for close on two hundred victims at very short notice, was an impossibility for the few grave-diggers employed at the local cemetery. Queenstown is not a large town and there are no supplies of surplus labor available and so, soldiers were sent to dig the graves, not through any callousness or opposition on the part of the (then non-existent) Sinn Féiners—for without exceptions, everyone in the town did all they could to help—but simply as part of the official arrangements for the funeral and because no one else was available. How often, in cases of epidemic and disasters, has not the same thing been done elsewhere, why then should the fact that the military dug the graves here on the occasion of the "Lusitania" disaster, be made the foundation for an absolutely false charge? I repeat that the people of Queenstown did everything in their power at that trying and awful time to assist the survivors and to show the respect for the dead. I may perhaps also mention that in the morgues the police searched each body and placed anything found in the pockets, on the chest of each corpse. Money, jewels and valuables of all kinds were there for several days; inside the morgues there was no supervision, one policeman at the door of each was in entire charge; hundreds of people passed through, but nothing whatever was touched.

By a coincidence, the mail that brought your letter enclosing the letter from "R. W. St. Hill" whom I cannot recall, brought me a letter from another fine young lad named Hill, whom I deservedly esteem. One sentence in his letter is singularly apposite: "I suppose everyone in Ireland at present is waiting anxiously to see how their future will finally be settled and not worrying very much about the Peace Treaty." I must repeat that the length of this letter, but I want to make my position clear. I remain, dear sir,

Yours faithfully,
(Signed) REV. W. F. BROWNE, CC.,
Secretary to the Bishop of Cloyne.

WALTER SIDGREAVES

JESUIT DISTINGUISHED FOR ORIGINAL OBSERVATION AND SCIENTIFIC STUDY

In the death of Father Walter Sidgreaves, S. J., the Director of the Stonyhurst College Observatory on June 12th, 1919 in his eighty-second year, we are again reminded of the immense work that is accomplished in the realm of science by the Catholic Church and her children. His loss to the Observatory, the staff of which is greatly depleted owing to the exigencies of the War, is a severe one. He was born on October 4th, 1837, the second son of Edward Sidgreaves Esq., of Grimsburgh, near Preston, and was educated at Stonyhurst College. He entered the Society of Jesus in 1855, and was ordained priest in 1871. He had a long and distinguished scientific career. His first directorship of the Observatory was during the years 1893-98, while the late Father Perry was engaged in his theological studies. In 1898 he commenced the regular series of magnetic observations, which have been continued uninterruptedly since that time. In 1896 he installed all the self-recording meteorological instruments in the Observatory, the Observatory having been chosen by the Board of Trade as one of the seven principal stations for meteorology in the British Isles. The following year an eight-inch equatorial was purchased which permitted of great development in the astronomical work of the Observatory. He accompanied Father Perry on a magnetic survey of the west and east of France in the year 1898-99. He also served as companion to Father Perry in the two Government expeditions to observe the transit of Venus across Sun's disc in Kerguelen Island in 1874, and in Madagascar in 1882.

On the death of Father Perry on the total solar eclipse expedition of 1889 at Salut Isles, French Guinea, Father Sidgreaves succeeded him in the direction of the Observatory. While maintaining the solar work inaugurated by Father Perry, he devoted himself more particularly to stellar spectroscopy. He devised some very efficient instruments with which he took remarkable photographs of the spectra of the new stars of 1892 and 1901, as also of many other stars. The results of his Astrophysical work have appeared in several papers communicated to the Royal Astronomical Society. His photographic work in stellar spectroscopy was awarded a gold medal in the St. Louis Exposition of 1904, and a grand prix by the Franco-British Exhibition of 1905.

During his second directorship of the Observatory he installed a 15-inch equatorial telescope, the memorial subscribed for by the friends of the late Father Perry. He acquired a seismograph, and erected a powerful wireless telegraphic plant.

He was elected a fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society in 1891, and served for many years on the Council of the Society. He also taught as a young man, chemistry, and mathematics, and as a priest, physics, for 25 years, at St. Mary's Hall, Stonyhurst. His lectures were marked by much originality in exposition, and remarkable skill in experimental demonstration. His original researches on the spectrum of

the star Lyrae formed the subject of a lecture he delivered before the Royal Institution in 1904.

He contributed two memoirs to the Royal Astronomical Society. The first on the "Spectrum of Nova Aurigae" contains a long list of bright and dark lines measured in the spectrum of the star, and is a very valuable contribution to our knowledge of the constitution of new stars. Nova Aurigae was the first new star the spectrum of which was photographed, and Father Sidgreaves was one of the first observers to obtain such photographs. He recognized the similarity between the spectrum of the star and that of the solar chromosphere.

The second Memoir, "On the connection between sun-spots and earth-magnetic storms" contains a discussion, founded on a very great number of measures of the areas of sun-spots from the Stonyhurst drawings, and the ranges in the magnetic elements derived from our photographic records. The conclusion he arrived at was that the connection was not one of direct cause and effect, but that both the spots on the sun, and the magnetic storms on earth were due to clouds of electrified particles which existed between the sun and the earth.

In solar physics, one of the chief studies he made, was of a long series of photographs of the H & K calcium lines of the sun's spectrum, in the general light of the sun. The result was to prove that the sun is akin to that class of stars which show both bright and dark lines in their spectra.

Contrary to the usually accepted theory he held, from a study of a long series of the Stonyhurst drawings that the universe of sun-spots were elevations above, and not depressions below, the sun's surface.

He also contributed several papers to the Journal of the British Astronomical Association, the Astrophysical Journal, and other scientific periodicals.

He was a most painstaking, methodical, and accurate observer. For the last nine years, however, except for observations with the transit instrument for time, he practically gave up astronomical work, and devoted himself almost entirely to the magnetic observations and reductions, which he had himself inaugurated fifty-six years ago.

He was buried at Stonyhurst, with which College by far the greater part of his long life had been identified, and which he had so faithfully served, on June 14th, 1919. R. I. P.

POPE BENEDICT

URGES SUPPORT FOR THE JUST CLAIMS OF THE PEOPLE

Cardinal Gasparri, Secretary of State to the Holy Father, has, through Cardinal Lucon, sent the following communication to the French Hierarchy in reply to their recent collective letter.

Your Eminence: The Holy Father has received the copy which you have sent him of the collective letter in which the French Bishops recently reminded the Catholics in France of the principles which should govern families, societies, and States. In addressing himself through your Eminence, to the Cardinals, Archbishops, and Bishops his thanks for that communication, the Sovereign Pontiff not only approves of the exposition of those principles, which will be subsequently developed and explained as circumstances suggest, but moreover he praises the opportuneness of the moment chosen for recalling them to the attention of the French people. For, as the episcopal letter well remarks, after the victory achieved by arms in five years of a struggle unparalleled in history, the question of repairing the material and moral ruins of the War now presents itself.

Now, if the former can be repaired by the resumption of economic activities and the financial help of the State, the second can only be remedied by bringing the people back to the principles of the Faith and of Christian morality. Whence it follows how important for the fatherland is the influence of the Catholic Church, aided continually by the Holy Ghost.

To come to a particular feature of the subject, who does not see that henceforth there will be everywhere a current stronger and stronger towards democracy? The classes of the proletariat, as they are called having taken a preponderant part in the War, wish in every country to derive the greatest advantages from it. Unfortunately they are often deceived and moved to excesses which, whilst overthrowing the social order desired by human nature itself, finally turn to the detriment of all and injure especially the workers and those who are least favored by fortune. Is not what has happened in other nations recently prosperous and now reduced to extreme misery—a state of things which it is sought to extend throughout Europe and even to the whole world—an evident proof of what we have just stated?

The Catholic Church has always been the friend of those who are in trouble; she has always taught that the public powers established for the welfare of the whole people, should strive to ameliorate in particular the condition of those who are suffering. Therefore, as the Bishops rightly assert, the clergy and the Catholic laity, instead of opposing the claims of the proletariat, ought to favor them provided that they are kept within the limits of what is just and honest, clearly

traced in the immortal Encyclical "Rerum Novarum" of Leo XIII. And in order that these limits may be more surely respected, in order that the baleful excesses referred to above may be avoided, the Bishops suitably advise the Catholics of France to unite amongst themselves and with other citizens of good will in following the pontifical directions given in the past and never revoked.

The Holy Father is fully sure that the French Catholics will show special earnestness in their fidelity to the exhortations, advice, and guidance of the Holy See and their zealous pastors. They will thus work for the general welfare of their dear native land and for the peace and harmony of all classes, an essential condition of the welfare of peoples, and, at the same time, will bring back to Jesus Christ those who, for their misfortune, have gone far away from the adorable Master.

In this sweet confidence his Holiness renews with all his paternal heart his blessings to the venerable episcopate of France, and I seize the occasion myself to offer to your Eminence the homage of the profound veneration with which I kiss your hand and remain your Eminence's humble and devoted servant.
P. CARDINAL GASPARRI.

KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS

TO CONTINUE WORK WITH TROOPS

The New World
Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, in a letter to James A. Flaherty, Supreme Knight of the Knights of Columbus, yesterday urged that the Order still continue its welfare activities with the soldiers in France, Germany, Siberia and the Canal Zone and Insular possessions until "such time as the army is in a position to undertake the responsibility."

The letter from the head of the War Department came in answer to the countryside protest which the Knights issued against the peremptory ousting of the Seven affiliated civilian welfare organizations.

With the abolition of the Commission on Training Camp Activities which was the official ruling body over all welfare organizations the War Department recently announced that the soldiers would be looked after by an organization of army officers to be established within the General Staff.

Mr. Baker in his letter acknowledges the interest which the Knights of Columbus displayed in their desire to help the soldiers' welfare in the future looked after. He said: "I quite agree with you that so much of the program as relates to leisure time at least should be conducted in such a way as to induce a feeling of ease and comfort among the men, approximately as nearly as possible the conditions of home life, atmosphere and spirit. We hope to accomplish this by the employment of carefully selected men and women, who because of their training during the Emergency, as representatives of the affiliated organizations, or because of their natural ability and interest, are qualified to carry on a welfare program as employees of the War Department."

In contemplating the end of Emergency, I turn with gratitude to you and your able associates, who so willingly accepted the responsibility placed under the Knights of Columbus. I extend to you the appreciation of the War Department, and the thanks of every man of the Service who came in contact with your representatives in the field.

You are requested to continue your work with the troops of France, Germany, Siberia, Panama Canal Zone, Hawaiian and Philippine Islands and Alaska, for a further period of three or four months, or until such a time as the Army is in a position to undertake the responsibility. The War Department in the future, as it has in the past, will feel free to call upon the Knights of Columbus for advice, counsel, and active assistance wherever the need develops.

Cordially yours,
NEWTON D. BAKER.

THE FAMOUS JUDET CASE

CARDINAL GASPARRI'S STATEMENT TO HIS FRENCH VISITOR

Rome, August 28.—As usual, as soon as there is an "affair of some one or other in France," the Holy See is dragged in. If the simple truth were told, it would not matter. When the simple truth has come out, as in the case when it was asserted that Caillaux had been in communication with the Vatican, it always redounds to the credit of the Holy See. But the Judet case is now giving opportunity for publication of things far from the simple truth—which is that in February, 1919, Ernest Judet was in Rome and was received by the Cardinal Secretary of State, and this is the account given in the Osservatore Romano of what His Eminence said:

"We protest against the report circulating in certain circles in France, that the Holy See in the European War sided with Germany against France. The Holy See has been and is impartial, and nothing will make it abandon its impartiality. We declared this in the letter to His Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop of Lyons, and we repeat the same thing to all who question us on this point. It is easy to see how such false re-

ports are exciting French Catholic opinion against the Holy See and thus impeding the religious revival in France from producing its full results.

"Certainly, as the Holy Father said in the recent consistorial allocution in terms that leave nothing to be desired, the Holy See condemns all excesses by whomsoever committed. But in the present circumstances we cannot pledge the Pontifical authority on one side or the other of the belligerents, because the higher interest of the Church forbids us to do so.

"Besides, you have been able to see in the dispatch published by the Paris newspapers that the Belgian Government, which is more concerned than the others in the present question has highly appreciated the Pontifical allocution. Other illustrious personages of Belgium and France, including the Bishops, have spoken or written to us in the same sense and everybody has read the declarations and appreciations of Monsignor Deploige, the illustrious successor of Cardinal Mercier as president of the Superior Institute of Philosophy at Louvain.

"Apart from the consideration that the Holy See before pronouncing its full knowledge of all the reasons and all the facts which can be brought forward by all the parties (a thing at this moment extremely difficult, if not impossible), the function of the Holy See in the present frightful War resembles that of a mother who sees her sons fighting in her presence. Assuredly the mother would not begin while her sons are tearing one another by declaring one right and the other wrong, because by doing that she would only exasperate the combatants and increase their irritation. She would first of all entreat her sons to be calm and to make peace. In the same way the Holy See cannot examine at this moment the reciprocal accusations and decide on which side the wrong lies. It invokes peace with all its might, and being unable to stop the War, it is trying by all the means in its power to render its consequences as little painful as possible. By doing this and by showing the strictness impartiality it will be able to effect something."

It will be remembered that in June of that year came the explicit condemnation of the German violation of Belgian neutrality. In view of what is now being alleged His Eminence said that is exactly what he did say to M. Ernest Judet in February, 1919.

CARDINAL ADDRESSES BISHOPS

PRIMATE OF BELGIUM THANKS ASSEMBLY OF AMERICAN CATHOLIC BISHOPS

A heroic Primate of Belgium, Cardinal Mercier, addressed the members of the American Catholic Hierarchy on Wednesday morning, September 24, on the occasion of their first annual meeting at the Catholic University. At precisely twelve o'clock he entered the hall of assembly, accompanied by Bishop Wachtel and other ecclesiastics, and was received in a most cordial manner by Cardinal Gibbons, Cardinal O'Connell, and all the assembled members of the hierarchy.

In a discourse of about thirty minutes Cardinal Mercier conveyed the eternal and profound gratitude of the Belgian people to the American Catholic Hierarchy and our Catholic people generally for the generous aid extended to Belgium during the great War. He said that close as had been the ties of Belgium and the United States in the past, owing to the equally democratic constitutions and habits of both peoples, they would still be more intimately related by reason of American generosity and the common labors and sacrifices sustained since the entry of the United States into the conflict. He expressed his happy astonishment at the splendid growth of Catholicism in our country, and assured his hearers that he would never tire of describing to his people the marvels of both charity and education which he had witnessed since his arrival on our shores.

The Cardinal then described at great length the incredible losses which the Catholic Church had sustained in Belgium: the murder and death of a great many priests, the scattering of the Catholic flock, suffering by starvation and deprivation, and other gross wrongs and abuses; and in particular the sad condition of 800 churches in his diocese, many of them destroyed, and all brought into more or less dilapidated condition. He trusted that the Catholics of America would continue to aid generously their suffering brethren in Belgium who had hitherto never asked help from any one outside their own little prosperous land. He said that very soon, under God's providence, Belgium would rise from her present conditions of misery and suffering, and would again take her place among the great national churches of Catholicism.

Cardinal Mercier remained to dinner with the Bishops, and after dinner spent a pleasant hour meeting them individually and renewing his acquaintance with several whom he already knew personally, either as Louvain students, or as visitors to his episcopal residence.—Catholic Bulletin.

When you subscribe to the Victory Loan you are sure your money is going into a safe place.

THE CATHOLIC PRESS

By Bishop McDevick

The Church today needs sorely a strong, active Catholic press, and has frequently in a most solemn way called upon all Catholics to support it generously, yet despite these exhortations, emanating as they do from the highest sources of authority, the press of the Church finds the greatest difficulty in maintaining even a mere existence. The indifference of Catholics in this respect is in strong contrast with the splendid faith so generally characteristic of them.

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH EXTENSION SOCIETY OF CANADA

HARVESTERS WANTED

The plaintive cry of Christ is heard throughout the World today "The harvest is great and the laborers are few: pray ye the Lord of the harvest to send laborers into the harvest." How many Catholics turn a deaf ear to the appeal! How few there are who concern themselves with the supreme interest of the Church and of Christ—the salvation of souls! How few the number that ever offer up a prayer to the Almighty that by God's grace young men and women may offer themselves to the Church and consecrate themselves and all they possess to the saving of immortal souls!

Surely the Good Master when He uttered these sacred words had in view to teach us the lesson that in the salvation of the World our cooperation is needed and that we can do much towards the accomplishment of God's ends if we only follow the expressed wish of God. It is to be drawn also from the words of Christ that if we pray for harvesters the Good Lord of the harvest will see to it that our petition receives a favorable response from Him.

We have Ember Days during the course of the year. Why? These twelve days are special days of prayer and penance. The Church expects us in these days to pray, to fast, and to abstain that by the mercy of God we may have holy ministers of religion.

Our sanctuary boys if rightly directed will turn their steps towards the Altar of God. We know there are in the ranks of the priesthood many zealous servants of God who have vowed themselves to the Sanctuary, because of the influence exercised over them as sanctuary boys by some good priest.

Catholic parents ought to offer up special prayers to the Blessed Mother to direct them in fashioning the lives of their children. The budding vocation to the Priesthood so evident to the watchful father and mother ought to be protected and everything possible done to bring it into full flower.

Why have we Catholic Schools? So that the Catholic child from his earliest years on to maturity may be steeped in a Catholic atmosphere. Surely the Catholic teacher must participate then in the formation of the vocations of the people. The teacher is the assistant of the parents and shares their responsibilities and obligations. lofty Christian ideals must be the standard of the classroom.

When the youths and maidens of our land are thus helped and encouraged by their parents, priests and teachers the Great Master of the harvest will not be lacking and a sufficient number of laborers shall be found for His holy work.

The development of vocations is a work dear to the Extension Society. We have at present a number of young men in Catholic Colleges preparing for the Seminary. Pray God that they may succeed in their laudable purpose! Second your prayers with generous financial aid for the education of our future missionary priests.

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:

Extension,
Catholic Record Office,
London, Ont.

DONATIONS

Previously acknowledged \$2,184 68

In honor of Our Lady 3 00

Queen of Peace 3 00

A Friend, Apple Hill 1 00

MASS INTENTIONS

Rev. R. McNell, Georgeville 20 00

Reader 5 00

E. G. P., Ottawa 8 00

Rev. M. L. O'Donnell 38 00

Whitney Pier 1 00

A Reader, Ottawa 1 00

OUR LADY OF AVIATORS

Automobilists have St. Christopher as their patron, sailors have Our Lady of Safety and cavalymen have St. George as their protector. Airmen have now theirs, as news from Paris just announces "Our Lady, Protectress of Aviators," is now a title fairly familiar in Europe.

Bleriot was, it seems, the first to choose the Blessed Virgin as protectress of airmen when he flew from France to England with a picture of the Mother of God in his machine. Since then the devotion of airmen towards Blessed Mary has extended to all over Europe. In France the little church of Notre Dame du

Platin, situated in Saint-Palais-sur-Mer, is the meeting place for French aviators, and here they meet every year on the feast of the Assumption, Aug. 15. They bear Mass and carry in procession a statue of "Our Lady, Protectress of Aviators." Among the ex-votos at the simple little shrine are a number of miniature airplanes made of gold and of silver, gifts from airmen to honor her whose protection they have already experienced or hope to experience.—Catholic News.

EDWARD THE CONFESSOR

INTERESTING DISCOVERY MADE IN EXCAVATING FOR HIS PALACE

Catholic Press Association
London, Sept. 11.—An interesting discovery has been made in the Great Park at Windsor, where excavations are now in progress under the ancient elm trees to unearth the original palace of St. Edward the Confessor, which stood in these demesnes.

Capt. Vaughan Williams was attracted to the spot some months ago by noticing some old tiles there. Receiving permission to investigate, he has now a party at work, and already they have come on a long and solid old red brick wall two and a half feet in thickness and made of brick measuring fourteen inches. Further discoveries are imminent, and it is hoped to locate the actual site of the palace and also of the Saxon village which stood some eight hundred yards away. Two moats are still traceable around the palace, and give some idea of its circumference. The wall, just discovered, is believed to be one of the old platforms of a drawbridge, and search is being made for that on the other side.

The palace had fallen into disuse as long ago as the reign of Henry I., and much mystery has surrounded its ruins. It is of great interest to Catholics, for it was within its walls that St. Edward healed the woodcutter, Wulwin, who was blind, and from whose eyes blood poured at the healing touch of the royal saint. It was here also that Earl Godwin, who had prayed his food might choke him if he was guilty of the death of Alfred the king's brother, found his words come home to roset, for he was choked by a piece of bread.

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 another 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 BURSAR

Previously acknowledged \$8,896 74

Miss A. Kavanagh, Ottawa 3 00

Hugh Evans, North Collins 1 00

John Murphy, Melrose 3 50

A Friend, P. E. I. 2 00

From a friend, St. John's, Nfld. 10 00

Mrs. A. D. Kennedy, Ottawa 5 00

A Friend, Iroquois, Ont. 1 00

Mrs. P. O'P., Cumberland 1 50

A Friend, Douglastown 1 00

D. J. Macdonnell, Christ-mas Island 5 00

M. Webster, St. Catharines 1 00

T. Webster, St. Catharines 50

QUEEN OF APOSTLES BURSAR

Previously acknowledged \$1,601 28

ST. ANTHONY'S BURSAR

Previously acknowledged \$662 95

Friend of St. Anthony 5 00

M. Webster, St. Catharines 1 00

IMMACULATE CONCEPTION BURSAR

Previously acknowledged \$1,799 00

A Friend, Mabou, N. S. 2 00

A Friend, Apple Hill 1 00

COMFORTER OF THE AFFLICTED BURSAR

Previously acknowledged \$142 70

J. F. C., Toronto 100 00

S. H., St. Francis Parish, Toronto 2 00

J. N., Thorold 5 00

ST. JOSEPH, PATRON OF CHINA BURSAR

Previously acknowledged \$1,036 97