

tion with that of the Jesuits, he says in effect, that the period is quickened with all the romantic interest of a well contested game. On both sides there was talent and enthusiasm. The "Reformers" wielded all the power, moral and physical, they could command. The Jesuits, hopelessly outnumbered, could score only by the adoption of a new weapon: they discovered the value of systematic education. The "Reformers" essayed to enlist the masses; the Jesuits met them by going after the youth. For almost a generation victory seemed to lie with the former, but in due time the Jesuit schools drove all formidable competitors from the field, and within less than a century, most of the foremost men in Europe had received Jesuit training. The Reformation was stayed in its course, and France, Italy, Poland, Belgium, Spain, Austria, and half of Germany were saved to the Church.

THIS, says our contemporary, is the true origin of the animosity which the non-Catholic world cherishes—or affects to cherish—against the Jesuits. Animosity of this dubious kind became in time a sort of fashion, but it is remarkable that for the most part, those who affect to hate them most have never had any dealings with them, and consequently have no personal knowledge of them to offset their inherited ideas. A multitude of terms have been used in denunciation of the Jesuit educational system, and yet their keenest adversaries have ended by adopting their methods. In the end when competition with Jesuit schools became hopeless, States (Germany, for one) closed them by force and drove the Fathers out of the country. That will be found on candid investigation to be the chief source of antagonism to the Society.

A DESIRE which our Holy Father Benedict XV. is said to possess in common with his predecessor, the saintly Pius X., is the canonisation of Blessed Jean Vianney, the venerated Curé d'Ars. Pius X. had hoped to bring the process to a conclusion during his pontificate, but that was not to be. Pope Benedict is no less eager for this consummation and makes constant enquiries as to its progress. Two new cures, considered to be miraculous, have recently been submitted to the tribunal and are being investigated with the thoroughness which characterizes all investigations of the kind. The Curé has come to be regarded as the patron and model of parish priests, and prayers for his canonisation are continually ascending from innumerable altars throughout the world.

BISHOP CHISHOLM, of Aberdeen, has addressed to the Free Press of that city a characteristically vigorous letter on the progress of the War, and on Lord Lansdowne's much discussed letter urging peace. The Bishop has throughout been an ardent supporter of the national cause, and, while he considers the Lansdowne suggestions worthy of the maturest consideration he is at one with Mr. Asquith and with Premier Lloyd George in affirming that a durable peace can be brought about only by decisive victory over the German arms. "Not a man," writes the Bishop, "not a gun can be laid aside, not an eye of our ever vigilant Fleet must be closed until this is achieved." Bishop Chisholm's sentiments will give small comfort to those who would persuade themselves and the nation that Catholics are half-hearted in the Allied cause.

## ON THE BATTLE LINE

### COL. REPPINGTON ON THE WAR

London, Jan. 24.—The situation on the western front is now critical in the opinion of Col. C. A. Repington, one of the foremost English military critics who recently resigned from The Times and became military correspondent of The Morning Post. In his first contribution to The Post, which appears in to-day's issue, he criticizes Premier Lloyd George and the war Cabinet severely, because, he asserts, they have failed to maintain the strength of the British armies in the west, thereby creating the present conditions.

#### STRAIGHT TALK

Col. Repington begins his article by saying that he intends not to mince matters. The Germans, he says, now have 165 divisions on the western front, more than all the Allies combined, excluding those in the Italian theater. The number of German troops is being increased, he adds, at the rate of 7 to 15 divisions monthly, and may be expected to reach more than 200 divisions as soon as it is possible to concentrate them. The arrival of some Austrian forces also is to be expected, and news already has come of the appearance

of Austrian troops in Belgium. Remarkable that the accumulation of this immense force may be either to support negotiations or for a grand attack, the writer says, all the evidence points to the impending delivery of a series of great attacks.

#### LOSSES LIGHT

"I want to tell the people of England, particularly those ministerial politicians who boast about our losses, that our total casualties in killed, wounded and missing since the War began are but a little higher than the number of French dead. The only suitable recognition we can make of French heroism, to help them now in their hour of need."

#### CRITICAL SITUATION

Declaring that the British armies in France have not been maintained adequately since the death of Lord Kitchener, Col. Repington says that "political strategy is first among the causes which have brought about the present critical situation on the western front." He reiterates his previous criticism respecting the disposing of British forces in distant theaters of war, and warmly condemns the failure of our war cabinets, particularly the present Cabinet, to prolong the Kitchener policy of continually reinforcing our armies in the field with fresh divisions.

"Field Marshal Haig's recent statements that his drafts did not reach him in time to be properly trained and that he had to fight 191 German divisions with half that number," he adds, "is the most damning indictment of the war Cabinet that could have been made."

#### CRITICIZES CABINET

When Mr. Lloyd George became premier, Col. Repington goes on, he rejoiced because he thought it meant more vigorous prosecution of the War, and particularly the utilization of millions of civilians, but he found that it meant nothing of the sort. Pursuing his criticism of the Lloyd George Cabinet, he declares that "by imposing upon Haig a certain course of action contrary to that agreed at the allied conference of November, 1916, the Cabinet incurred grave responsibility."

He says further that each man at the front has had to do the work of two "because the premier has lacked the courage to tell the country the truth and to pass on to the public the advice he must have received from any general staff conscious of its duty."

#### CHARGES COWARDICE

"The most favorable construction I can place on the premier's inaction," he adds, "is that he was gambling for peace by Christmas. But in spite of his innumerable speeches, no peace came."

In this strain the writer proceeds at great length. He charges the Cabinet with procrastination and cowardice. "The question which concerns most deeply every man, woman and child in the United Kingdom," he declares, "is whether Haig's men will now be sufficiently reinforced to enable them to compete with the enemy on fair terms. My opinion is that they will not be."

Though the situation is undoubtedly serious Col. Repington may be playing the game of those who wish to force an election before the new Franchise Act goes into effect. It is difficult otherwise to explain the few light hints he has suddenly received on military affairs.—E. C. R.

## OUR WAR AIMS AND PEACE TERMS

### H. G. WELLS ON ENGLISH JUNKERDOM

J. H. THOMAS, M. P., SAYS PEOPLE UNCERTAIN WHAT THEY ARE FIGHTING FOR

In the course of an article in the Daily Mail by Mr. H. G. Wells, entitled, "Are we Sticking to the Point? My View of our War Aims," he writes: As we do not want to kill Germany we must want to change Germany. And if we have any meaning at all that is saying that we are fighting to bring about a revolution in Germany. We want Germany to become a democratically controlled State, such as is the United States to-day, with open methods and pacific intentions instead of remaining a clenched fist. If we can bring that about we have achieved our war aim: if we cannot then this struggle has been for us only such loss and failure as humanity has never known before. It is high time and over that we cleared our minds and got down to the essentials of the War. We have muddled about in blood and dirt and secondary issues long enough. . . . What I want to point out here is the supreme importance of a clear lead in this matter now in order that we should state our war aims effectively. Now, unless our leading statesmen are humbugs, and unless we are prepared to quarrel with America in the interests of the monarchist institutions of Europe, we should in the event of an overwhelming victory destroy both the Hohenzollern and Hapsburg Empires, and that means, if it means anything at all and is not a mere lying rhetoric, that we should insist upon Germany becoming free and democratic: that is to say in effect if not in form, republican, and upon a series of national Republics—Polish, Lithuanian, Serbo-Croatian, Bulgarian, and the like, Eastern Europe—crowned Republics it might be in some cases, but in no case too much crowned; that we should join

with these thus liberalised Powers and with our Allies and with neutrals in one great League of Nations, trading freely with one another, guaranteeing each other freedom, and maintaining a world wide peace and disarmament and a new reign of law for mankind. If that is not what we are out for, then I do not understand what we are out for. There is dishonesty and trickery and diplomacy and foolery in the struggle and I am no longer whole-hearted for such a half-hearted war. There is far franker criticism of militarism in Germany than there is of reactionary Toryism in this country, and it is more free to speak its mind. That however, is a question by the way. It is not the main thing that I have to say here. What I have to say here is that in Great Britain—I will not discuss the affairs of any of the Allies—there are groups and classes of people, not numerous, not representative, but placed in high and influential positions and capable of free and public utterance, who are secretly and bitterly hostile to this great war aim which inspires all the Allied peoples. These people are permitted to deny our peculiar citizenship does not hamper them—loudly and publicly that we are fighting for democracy and world-freedom. "Tosh!" they say to our dead in the trenches, "you died for a mistake." They jeer at this idea of a League of Nations making an end to war, an idea that has inspired countless brave lads to face death in such pains and hardships as outdo even death itself. They perplex and irritate our Allies by propounding schemes for some precious Economic League of the British Empire—that is, to treat all "foreigners" with a common base selfishness and stupid hatred—and they intrigue with the most reactionary forces in Russia. These British reactionaries openly and with perfect impunity represent our War as a thing as mean and shameful as Germany's attack on Belgium, and they do it because generosity and justice in the world is as terrible to them as dawn is to the creatures of the night. Our Tories blundered into this great War not seeing whether it would take them. In particular it is manifest now by a hundred signs that they dread the fall of monarchy in Germany and Austria. Far rather would they make the most abject surrender to the Kaiser than deal with a renaissance republican Germany. The recent letter of Lord Lansdowne urging peace with German imperialism was but a feeble from the pacifist side of this most un-English and unhappily most influential section of our public life. Lord Lansdowne's letter was the letter of a peer who fears revolution more than national dishonor. But it is the truculent wing of this same anti democratic movement that is far more active. While our sons suffer and die for their comfort and conceit these people scheme to prevent any communication between the British and the Allied population. At any cost this class of pampered and privileged traitors intend to have peace while the Kaiser is still on his throne. If not, they face a new world in which their part will be small indeed, and with the utmost ingenuity they maintain a dangerous vagueness about the Allied peace terms which with the sole object of preventing a revolutionary movement in Germany. . . . If we Allies are honest, then, if a revolution started in Germany to-day, we should, if anything, lower the price of peace to Germany. But these people who pretend to lead us will state nothing of the sort. For them a revolution in Germany would be the signal for putting up the price of peace. At any risk they are resolved that that German revolution shall not happen. Your sane, good German, let me assert, is up against that as hard as if he was a wicked one. And so, poor devil he has to put his revolutionary ideas away. They are hopeless ideas for him, because of the power of the British reactionaries. They are hopeless because of the line we as a nation take in this matter, and he has to go on fighting for his masters. A plain statement of our war aims that did no more than set out honestly and convincingly the terms the Allies would make with a democratic republican Germany—republican, I say, because where a scrap of Hohenzollern is left today there will be a fresh militarism to-morrow—would absolutely revolutionize the internal psychology of Germany. We should no longer face a solid people. We should have replaced the false issue of Germany and Britain fighting for the hegemony of Europe—the lie upon which the German Government has always traded and in which our extreme Tory press has always supported the German Government—by the true issue, which is freedom versus imperialism, the League of Nations versus that net of diplomatic roguery and of aristocratic, plutocratic and autocratic greed and conceit which dragged us all into this vast welter of bloodshed and loss.

Writing in the Daily News the Right Hon. J. H. Thomas, M. P., says: What is wrong is—We have lost our morale, because people are uncertain of what we are fighting for. They hate German militarism today as they did in 1914: but they also hate militarism in any form. The people believe that right and not might, must triumph as they did three years ago. But they are not prepared to fight and sacrifice to add one yard of territory to the British Empire. They are not prepared to fight on foreign soil to enlarge the territory of any of our Allies. Neither do they desire to crush the

German people out of existence, nor to leave the germs of another war. The soldiers at the front say they are sick of the war, but that they must ensure that their children shall not suffer as they have suffered. Our children must be spared a repetition of this horrible nightmare and the world must unite in a great brotherhood to save humanity. That is the soldier's feelings; that is what the people at home think. Therefore let our statesmen—not only those who are well-set out in clear simple language our war aims. It should be made clear that this nation to-day stands for the same principle as she did in 1914; that we are not desirous of continuing the war one moment longer than is necessary to free the world from the possibility of another even more horrible massacre; that territory is not and never was one of our aims; that an economic war is foreign to our intentions; and that we are prepared to join with the nations of the world in a League that will act as police to any nation that should mean wrong. Let the Government see to it that in the further sacrifices that have to be made steps will be taken to make them as equal as possible amongst all sections of the people, and that what food there is should be shared equally. And as a people anxious for peace we mean to endure until there is a peace which will lead to the salvation of the world.—The Derry Journal.

## IRISH CONVENTION

The resignation of Sir Edward Carson brings to a climax the rumors that have been afloat for a considerable time, of the failure of the Irish Convention to arrive at a practical settlement of the differences between the Carsons of Ulster and the remainder of the people of Ireland.

Everything seemed to be going along satisfactorily, and there was a growing disposition on all sides to speak hopefully, if not confidently, of the prospect of an agreement among the members of the Convention. But these hopes were rudely dashed to the ground on the eve of Christmas, when the Chairman, Sir Horace Plunkett, gave the first inkling of a deadlock.

"We are making progress," he said. "We have agreed on many things. There are some things on which we have not agreed. I cannot tell you yet that we will be able to present a unanimous report; but I can tell you that, at the end of our deliberations, we shall leave the Irish question better than we found it, because we shall have agreed on many things, and those who have to complete the task which we may have left unfinished will find that they have a much simpler work to do than we had."

It is no exaggeration to say that this announcement caused consternation both in Ireland and in England. It was obvious that so long as there was a chance of reaching an agreement, Sir Horace Plunkett would be the last man to admit failure on the part of the Convention. Now that Sir Edward Carson has resigned in order to have freedom of action in the matter of Ireland, the prospect of a settlement by consent finally has vanished. The deadlock is due to the refusal of Unionist Ulster to agree to any settlement that involves the setting up for all Ireland of a Parliament in Dublin. Partition was the rock on which the Carson-Redmondite negotiations broke, and partition, apparently, has become a chasm which cannot be bridged by the Convention.

The irreconcilable demand for the partition of Ireland has resulted virtually in the isolation of Unionist Ulster. The Unionist position taken up by Carson has long been regarded by thinking Unionists in the southern parts of Ireland, as well as in Great Britain, as untenable. The Unionist position has shifted since the days of Gladstone. Then the Unionist argument was an all Ireland one. It will be recalled how Chamberlain, Churchill, and other Unionist leaders in the eighties and nineties rallied Protestant Ulster to the defence of the scattered Protestants in other parts of Ireland. Then the emphasis was laid upon the alleged necessity of defending the "scattered Protestant minority in the south and west of Ireland." Ulster resolved that she never would desert this minority. This was Ulster's stand on the two occasions on which Gladstone essayed the task of promoting "a real union of hearts" between England and Ireland through the granting of self-government to the Irish people. The elections of 1885 had done for the Irish Nationalist cause what the elections of 1905 did for the cause of democracy in England. Ireland returned a sweeping majority to Parliament in support of the demand for Home Rule. The final decision rested with the obsolete House of Lords, and against this feudal stronghold the forces of democracy, under Gladstone, could not prevail. Unionism was plunged, but it was a Unionism that was pledged to the maintenance of the integrity of Ireland.

The policy of the status quo in Ireland received its deathblow in 1898, when the Unionists extended Local Government to that part of the United Kingdom. The admission of the principle of majority rule and of the right and ability of Irishmen to govern in municipal matters destroyed forever the force of the Unionist objection to majority rule in national affairs. Again, when, in obedience to the leadership of men

who were resisting Liberal reforms in the British Constitution, the Carsons organized the Ulster Unionist opposition to the Asquith Home Rule Bill, they rendered the old Unionist position untenable by standing out for separate treatment for the plantation counties of the northern province. Not only has Carson deserted the Unionist minority out side Ulster, but he also stands for the partition of Ulster itself and the abandonment of the Unionist minority scattered throughout the Nationalist counties. In shifting their ground of defence, the Carsons of the northeast corner of Ulster have out themselves off from enlightened Unionist opinion in the other parts of Ireland, as well as in England. Unionists south of the Boyne have gone on record as opposed to the partition of Ireland.

No light has been thrown upon the action of Carson in resigning, beyond his own cryptic reference to the Ulster problem. It may be that his resignation is the first move towards clearing the political decks for a general election. The Resignation incident seems to indicate that bigger issues than Ireland may force Lloyd George to consult the country, and that the program of the Government will include a scheme for the solution of the Irish problem from which Carson may be forced to dissent. In any event, no Government can afford to let matters drift in Ireland. If in its final report the Irish Convention admits failure, it devolves upon the responsible Government to find a way out compatible with the ideals of democracy for which the Allied nations are fighting.—Toronto Globe, Jan. 23.

## CATHOLIC ARMY HUTS

### OVERSEAS DIRECTORS' REPORT

London, January 3rd, 1918.

The organization and incorporation of the Catholic Army Huts were explained at length in the printed Constitution and in the public statement issued by the Provisional Directors at Ottawa, November 5th, 1917.

The work began overseas in June, 1917, upon receipt of the first contribution from Ottawa. From June 1st to December 10th, the whole burden of the Society overseas fell upon the Rev. Father Workman, who acted as president, secretary, treasurer.

On December 10th, 1917, the first meeting of the Overseas Directors was held in London. There were present, Lt. Col. (Rev.) W. T. Workman, M. C., A. D. C. S., (R. C.), O. M. F. C., President; Lt. Col. (Rev.) F. L. French, D. A. D. C. S., Canadian Corps, Vice President; Major (Rev.) P. H. M. Casgrain, C. M. G., War Office, and Major (Rev.) J. J. O'Gorman, Senior Catholic Chaplain, Bramshott Camp, was unavoidably absent. Father J. J. O'Gorman was appointed Overseas Sec. Treas. An office was provided for the Secretary by the Canadian Chaplain Services in Oxford Circus House, one of the Canadian Headquarters Buildings. Every overseas chaplain is a member of this Society, and keeps the secretary posted as to the nature of supplies or help he requires. Proxies have been received from the chaplains for the annual meeting to be held in accordance with the constitution in Ottawa.

The following is a list of Catholic chapels and huts in England and France already operated by the C. A. H. in England:

1.—Bramshott.—The Military Catholic Chapel is the nearest building in Bramshott Camp. It was built for the Canadian soldiers by the Aldershot Command Catholic Extension Society, through the Imperial Senior Chaplain, Father O'Farrell. It has been decided to reimburse Father O'Farrell that he may be able to extend his work elsewhere. This will mean, in addition to the £100 already contributed, about £500. Father Knox, who collected £140 from the soldiers for the furnishing of the chapel, and who has been chiefly responsible for its successful completion, has a room at the rear of the chapel. The adjacent Catholic (C. W. L.) hut has been enlarged through the funds of the C. A. H.

2.—Witley.—(a) A small army hut in charge of Father Ronald McDonald, is fitted up as a chapel and recreation room.

(b) A library and recreation room for the 8th Reserve, French Canadian Battalion, (Father Desjardins), has been supplied with a French library.

(c) The recreation room of the 150th French Canadian Battalion, (Father Doyon), has likewise been provided with a French library. The dining room of this battalion has been fitted up with an altar, and the officer commanding, (Col. Barre), has written the society thanking them for what they have done.

3.—Shorncliffe.—(a) East Sandling, (Father P. Costello). A Catholic chapel, due to a private English donor, has been fitted up as a combination chapel and recreation room.

(b)—West Sandling. (Father J. P. Fallon).

(c)—St. Martin's Plains. (Father C. D. O'Gorman).

In both these places a small army hut has been fitted up as combination chapel and recreation room. Christian comforts were supplied to all the patients, some 650 in number, of a Canadian hospital in this area.

4.—Purfleet.—(Father Doyle). An army hut set aside here also as chapel and recreation room.

5.—Seaford.—(Father D. McPherson). A hut similar to the one in Purfleet is in operation here.

6.—London. Two ambitious propositions are under consideration to deal with this very important area, which is equally important from a religious and social standpoint. Meanwhile, Father Daniel looks after the Canadians in the C. W. L. Hut, Westminster, and is supplied with a small house where he takes in soldiers who cannot get accommodation elsewhere.

France.—1.—Le Treport. The C. A. H. hut was built here by Father T. O'Sullivan, at a cost of £124.

2.—Etaples. A hut has just been established by Father M. M. Tompkins, M. C.

3.—Canadian Corps Area. One chapel tent is with each Canadian Division, and one has been forwarded to the 22nd French Canadian Battalion.

4.—3rd Can. Casualty Clearing Station. Steps are being taken by Father Charles Fallon to have a hut or tent erected here.

5.—Canadian Railway Troops. (Father J. R. O'Gorman and Father T. Hussey). Four tents are being ordered for these Battalions.

The total receipts forwarded overseas amount to £12,004-7-3. Of this amount \$5,000 was received from the Ontario Knights of Columbus in August, and \$5,000 as the result of the Ontario Campaign Week, conducted by the Knights of Columbus and other Catholic gentlemen. Six hundred and sixty six dollars has been received from the Maritime Provinces Knights of Columbus, and \$1,775-75 collected directly by Father O'Gorman. Of this \$405 was from the Ottawa Council Knights of Columbus. The amount credited to the Ontario Campaign Fund includes \$1,100 collected by the Right Rev. D. J. Scollard, Bishop of Sault Ste Marie in the churches of his diocese. The total expenditure to date, (Jan. 3rd, 1918), is £1,046-19-8½, leaving a balance on hand of £10,957-7-6½. This balance will soon be considerably reduced when a couple of the big propositions now under consideration are carried out. The society has supplied all chaplains in England or France with such supplies as they have required. It has provided Catholics in outlying districts with a priest for Sunday, in the rare instances when this could not be done through the regular military channels. It has by no means confined its expenditure to purely Catholic channels, but has given help whenever a reasonable request was made for it. An instance in point is the Hostel for Nurses in Paris, under the patronage of Princess Victoria, to which ten guineas was donated.

The work done thus far has not been spectacular, but it has been a satisfactory and prudent start, and the Overseas Directors look forward to the needs of 1918 with confidence and satisfaction.

W. T. WORKMAN, Lt. Col., Pres.  
J. J. O'GORMAN, Major, Sec.  
Oxford Circus House.

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH EXTENSION SOCIETY OF CANADA

THE OTHER EXTENSION SOCIETY

The Presbyterian Home Mission Board of Canada reports for the year that the ordinary receipts amounted to \$408,263-75 and the expenditures to \$397,374-57. In addition to the ordinary receipts there was a Special Thanksgiving Offering made by the Presbyterians for church activities, and of this amount the Home Missions received \$109,423-46. The grants from Great Britain are reported to be less than in former years, yet amount to the respectable sum of \$3,853-73.

These thousands of dollars are expended for the support of 761 Home Missions.

It goes without saying that a large portion of the above amounts is expended in Canadianizing—or in truer words—in perverting Catholic foreigners, especially the Ruthenians, from their allegiance to the Ancient Faith.

Referring to North Alberta, it is stated in one report: "The Ruthenian work is being carried on in six centres, with a number of lesser stations radiating from them. At each of these stations we have men who have renounced Roman Catholicism and are asking for light and truth. But the accumulated prejudice and superstition of generations make the process of enlightenment very slow."

A Convention of Presbyterian Ruthenians (fallen away for lack of priests) was held not long since, in Saskatoon, Sask. From the Convention the following conclusions were reached by the Presbyterian Church:

"1. That the Presbyterian Church, despite all obstacles, has gathered a substantial body of Ruthenian people and has at least been able to set their faces toward the gateway of spiritual freedom."

"2. That a very large body of these people recognize no church affiliation, but are as sheep without a shepherd and afford to the Presbyterian Church the greatest possible opportunity to missionary enterprise."

"3. That there is an insistent demand by the people themselves for the education of their children and they are determined to take advantage of the best educational institutions that the State provides."

As our readers know, there are about 250,000 Ruthenians in Canada and we have only one priest for every 10,000 of them. To say that it is the business of the Ruthenian Bishop to look after these people does not improve matters. It is true, His Lordship is the supreme Pastor of the Ruthenians in Canada, but this fact does not excuse our indifference to their needs and to the law of charity which binds us to the obligation of assisting our weaker brethren in the way of salvation. Before any Bishop can give adequate attention to his flock he must have the way and means. Means are lacking to Bishop Budka, and it is our duty, in so far as we are able, to give him united support and sufficient means to save his people from the wolves of heresy. As the Ruthenians stand today, it is no wonder the Presbyterians consider them "a great possibility for missionary enterprise."

The Independent Ruthenian Church, aided and abetted by the Presbyterian Mission Society, has now become a part of the Presbyterian Church in Canada. There are today associated with the Presbyterian Ruthenians more Ruthenian missionaries than there are Ruthenian Catholic priests working under Bishop Budka.

Newspapers are a powerful agency for good or evil. The Baptists publish "The Witness of Truth" in Slavic, the Presbyterians "The Rank" in Ruthenian, and the Methodists "La Luce" in Italian. The Catholic Ruthenians have one newspaper and because of financial difficulties, it is on the verge of failure, although to the Bishop it is his right arm and the most powerful source of good in the midst of his flock.

Aid these Catholics now or we lose them and their children forever.

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.

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A Friend, Parkside, Sask... 1 00

FATHER FRASER'S CHINESE MISSION

Taichowfu, China, Nov. 26, 1916.

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

Yours faithfully in Jesus and Mary J. M. FRASER

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