

trict, I am equally ready to answer. In Meath, in my own county of West Meath, and in Kildare—there are three counties lying side by side: land that within the memory of living men used to be great wheat land is now lying absolutely untillied.

Q. CHAIRMAN HOWE, Grazing land now? A. All grazing.

Q. A great part of the county is grazed? A. A great part of the county is grazed, and always the best land—land that you could cut like cheese; land without a stone in it—beautiful land.

Q. Is a third of the land of Ireland held out of cultivation that way? A. It would be hard to say. I do not suppose that much. But so much of it is the best land.

Q. COMMISSIONER WALSH, I suppose you are offering this evidence to show the misgovernment of Ireland, and that the administration of this law has been in the hands of people who have not administered it. A. Yes, sir, indeed. Along the line of misgovernment, your remark reminds me of a very curious thing. We maintain that apart from money and apart even from property the people are a country's greatest wealth.

COMMISSIONER WALSH, They ought to be more the concern of government than the property.

THE WITNESS, Yes, it is a policy that has been pursued, and therefore must be the doctrine held by English rulers of Ireland, because over and over again the policy has been a continuity, to destroy the Irish race. Lord French stated two years ago in public that "What is amiss with Ireland today is that there are 200,000 young men too many in it."

What would be thought in a properly self-governed country of the head of the government giving expression to such a sentiment? There are 200,000 young men too many in Ireland; whereas England in the year 1918 was taking out of Ireland 411,000,000 in annual taxation, she is taking out of Ireland now £48,000,000. Most of that money is spent for imperial purposes in different parts of the world. It is not being spent for Ireland. And all men, Catholics, Protestants, Unionists, Republicans, and whatever they may be, know that they and their families and their posterity will be better off when all that money is spent within the shores of Ireland.

Q. CHAIRMAN HOWE, Now, Mr. Guinness, have you something that you want to dictate to the stenographer? A. I am very sorry that I have not been able to develop all phases of this question. With regard to religious friction, I have been handed today an extract from the New York World to the effect that a Jew has been ill-treated in Dublin. Now, I want to emphatically deny, not with any special knowledge, but with a knowledge of what England is doing, that any Irishman has persecuted any person whatever on account of creed or race. To this day, no one can point out to me any single instance where anyone has been ill-treated in Ireland on account of religion or race in Gaelic Ireland, in Catholic Ireland. There have been things developed in Belfast which I do not want to touch upon, but the aggression there is not on our side. In the time of Queen Mary, she drove Protestants out of England when she wanted to drive England over to Catholicism, and they came over to Ireland for a safe refuge. The Quakers were driven out of England, and they came over to Ireland and established a school at Ballitore in County Kildare which became famous for having given a portion of his education to Edmund Burke.

GOOD OUT OF EVIL

CHURCH STARTED THROUGH BIGOTRY TO BE DEDICATED

By N. C. W. C. News Service

Dallas, May 16.—Few parishes in the United States have a more interesting history than that for which the Right Rev. Joseph P. Lynch, Bishop of Dallas, will dedicate a little church near the town of Gladewater, in this diocese, next Sunday.

Catholicity came to Gladewater through the attacks made on the Church by clergy riding preacher who awoke in the heart of a young non-Catholic school teacher a desire to know something more about the institution which she heard so violently denounced.

That was almost twenty five years ago. Today the teacher is Mrs. John Follwell, and, due to the zeal and courage with which she practiced the religion which she embraced after a thorough personal study, there is gathered around her a community of nearly fifty souls that has been able to build its own church.

Following the attacks of the itinerant preacher, Mrs. Follwell, then the school mistress of a community that did not have a single Catholic, wrote to a Catholic publishing house and secured copies of "The Faith of Our Fathers," and other works explanatory of the faith. She was deeply impressed. She studied the catechism and read up on church history. One Saturday evening she presented herself at the nearest parochial rectory and asked if she might be received into the Church and make her First Communion the following day. Examination proved that she had grasped a knowledge of the faith and the sacraments sufficient to permit of her wish being granted and she went back to Gladewater satisfied in soul.

In twenty five years only one Catholic came into the district. That was John O'Byrne, who married Mrs. Follwell's sister, and now heads a devoted Catholic family. The school

teacher, meanwhile, had married and her husband became a Catholic. With these two families as a nucleus there developed a real Catholic sentiment which had grown until the parish is now able to maintain the church that was dedicated by Bishop Lynch last Sunday. The church is a gift of a Catholic of the Northeast, through the Catholic Church Extension Society, and will be named in honor of St. Bridget.

CATHOLIC LOYALTY

ADMIRAL BENSON'S STIRRING ADDRESS TO BROTHER KNIGHTS

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

Patriotism and loyalty to the nation as manifestations of fundamental Catholic ideals and teachings formed the theme of the address delivered by Admiral William S. Benson, Chairman of the United States Shipping Board, before the Knights of Columbus, Assembly of the Fourth Degree Knights of Columbus, Springfield, Mass. The speaker declared that he believed it necessary to deliver this "old, old message of Catholic loyalty," because in his journeys he had detected "strange views and false theories regarding these fundamental civic virtues."

"I have found many men and women," he said, "who look upon patriotism merely as the impulse to engage in a display of fireworks, to recite verses of doubtful poetic worth, to call for a brass band and for a parade, or for a banquet furnished at the expense of indigent tax payers."

In such manifestations of loyalty, the fundamental element of duty is often missing, the speaker pointed out. "The source and final explanation of that civic virtue we call patriotism is, for the Catholic, his religion," he declared. "The State," he said, "is an integral portion of the plan of the Architect of the Universe, who gives us the design and furnishes us with the materials and leaves to us the actual construction of the Temple of Civilization."

Discussing the effect of the acceptance of this belief, the speaker said: "No Catholic needs to be dragged into observance of the laws. Catholicism, as such, never produced a 'clacker' or a 'conscientious objector.' We keep the laws faithfully, we serve our country generously, we aid our fellow citizens in all sincerity, we do our best to further the common weal, because of our veneration for the Supreme Wisdom which endowed human beings with existence and planned for them the spheres in which that existence could win its greatest glory and accomplish its fairest triumphs."

The Admiral recalled the records of Catholics whose patriotic achievements and sacrifices grace the pages of the history of the nation from the earliest colonial days down to the trying hours of the recent struggle. He mentioned the services rendered to the patriot cause during the Revolution by the Carrolls of Maryland, by Commodore John Barry, Captain John Rooster, Thomas Fitzsimmons, a signer of the Constitution of the United States, and many distinguished Catholic officers in the Revolutionary armies.

Coming down to more recent events and praising the record of the members of the Church both in the United States and abroad, he called attention to the fact that when after four years of warfare the Allies agreed upon the necessity of the centralization of military control and concentrated in the hands of one man, more power than had ever before been given to one individual, it was to the Catholic General Foch that they turned. Referring to aspects of the War other than the purely military phase, he said: "In the solution of our domestic war problems involving the necessity of a quick mobilization of men and supplies, the names of Schwab, Ryan, and Hurley can never be forgotten."

"Rightly and wisely," he said, "do men and governments in hours of national need, sweep away the artificial barriers erected by narrow bigotry. Then as always will the Catholic be found in the front rank. It must be so. He cannot be a true Catholic and disloyal any more than one can be a Catholic and an Agnostic."

He noted the words of the late Archbishop Ireland, who had, himself, gained distinction in the Civil War in which he served as chaplain for the Fifth Minnesota Volunteers, in which the prelate declared: "When I assert, as I now solemnly do, that the principles of the Church are in thorough harmony with the interests of the Republic, I know in the depths of my soul that I speak the truth."

"But it will not suffice, my brother Knights, merely to reiterate these principles, however convincing in themselves," the distinguished Naval Officer continued. "The Catholic layman must live them. And at no time in history since the Reformation and the Renaissance, it seems to me, is there greater need for militant application of the steady power of Catholic thought to the moral, political, social, and economic problems of the hour."

Social distress in various parts of the world at present, the speaker said, should be interpreted as physical pain is interpreted with regard to the condition of the body; as indicating an unhealthy condition, which in the former case, he said, arises from inoculation with false ethics, materialistic philosophy, and

the "selfish imperialism that influenced the development of political science during the past fifty years." He praised the wisdom shown by the Knights of Columbus in dedicating their resources to reconstruction work in a manner which he described as "eminently worthy of the professed ideals of our organization."

As a commentary on the trend of philosophic thought before the War, he pointed out that no Catholic college has been forced to cancel any honorary degrees granted "during the last twenty years of subservience to materialistic philosophy and conferred on spokesmen of Kantian philosophy from overseas." "Once again it has been proved that the Church is the stay of the State against anarchy and the rampant individualism which, beginning in the sixteenth century, destroyed the unity of Christendom and finally engulfed the world in the tragedy of universal war," he said.

Each individual, he told the Knights, has an obligation to exert his utmost influence to bring about the restoration of true peace to the world. Concerning the influence of the Church in this direction, he said: "The official voice of Peter still speaks to the victorious nations with but few exceptions have stained their escutcheons with mutual recrimination, passion, and jealousy, and the stigma of land grabbing. It solemnly repents the warning that peace is born of good will and is not the fruit of increased territories, of exploited mandates, nor in oil alone, nor coal, nor in increased armaments."

The mission of the individual in fulfilling his duty to society, the Admiral outlined in the following words: "To curb the money madness that threatens the very foundation of civil society, our Catholic faith and practices require that our conduct be a daily reminder that the Book of Life is not a ledger. To the ubiquitous reformers of all things human and divine, your steadiness and clear-sighted view of the whole problem must be, as it were, a balance wheel in the mad whirl of panaceas; to the dilettante and the dabbler in social science you will do well to express the gentle reminder that he will best begin his study of human society with the smallest unit in it—himself; against the envious Socialist on the street corner preaching universal theft in the name of universal liberty, your fundamental sense of justice and common sense will be an impregnable bulwark; to the frenzied foreign agitator, drunk with the first draught of the free air of democracy, you will do well to point out that the theory of government is best studied from below and that man can best measure his fitness to rule by his ability to obey. These are the sources of national greatness and the best pledges of the perpetuity of constitutional government."

SIR JOHN COWANS CONVERSION

NOT SUDDEN IMPULSE

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

London, May 7.—Royal representatives, Ambassadors and naval and military attachés of foreign Powers, high personages of the State and many thousands of both Catholics and non-Catholics thronged Westminster Cathedral to take part in the solemn Requiem that was celebrated for the late Sir John Cowans, formerly Quartermaster General of the British Forces. The Mass was celebrated by Bishop Buti, in the presence of the Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster, Mr. Keatinge, Catholic Bishop of the British Army, and Bishop Courtois, formerly Apostolic Visitor to Egypt. A detachment of troops, with reversed arms acted as a guard of honor around the coffin, which was draped with the Union Jack.

Sir John Cowans died at Mentona, and when the news of his death reached England, it was decided to give him a public funeral at either Westminster Abbey or St. Paul's Cathedral. At that time it was not known that he was a Catholic.

SENT FOR CHAPLAIN

It was only a week before his death that Sir John Cowans was received into the Catholic Church. Hearing that a retired Catholic army chaplain was living in the neighborhood, Sir John sent for him, and after three or four days preparation he made his confession and Profession of Faith, and was received into the Church. On the day after his reception Sir John received Extreme Unction, and prepared for death. He had for many years intended to become a Catholic, and shortly before his death made a statement in the presence of witnesses that he desired to die in the Catholic Faith.

On the abandonment of this great soldier fell the burden of supplying all the needs of the British armed forces throughout the course of the War. In every part of the world where the armed forces of the Crown were operating the supplying of their needs was the work of the Quartermaster General's department.

Striking scenes were witnessed in the streets of London as the funeral cortege made its way from Westminster Cathedral to the Catholic cemetery at Kensal Green. As the great west doors of the cathedral were opened and the coffin was drawn up, and after the coffin had been placed thereon, one of the cathedral chaplains advanced and sprinkled it with holy water.

Squadrons of troops of all arms of the service escorted the funeral carriage through the streets of London, and at the cemetery Mr. Keatinge, the Army Bishop, accompanied by his deacons, advanced to precede the gun carriage to the grave. The music of the last rites was rendered by the choir of Westminster Cathedral, and as the coffin was lowered into the grave a salute of 17 guns was fired, and the buglers sounded the Last Post.

CHANGED FEELING TOWARDS CATHOLICS

A wonderfully sympathetic account of the funeral of this great soldier appeared in the Times, from which the following quotation is made—a quotation that shows how greatly the feeling towards Catholics has changed for the better. The Times said:

"For many people there this service must have been no more than a variant of the custom of paying a last bodily tribute to a friend. To Catholics in the Cathedral, the whole assembly from the Cardinal in the sanctuary to the trumpeters over the number, was collected not for a farewell, but for a welcome, to celebrate the reception of John Cowans into the Catholic Church. The reflection was inevitable that this man, of the exercise of whose will millions of men had eaten and drunk, had put on clothing and had lain down to sleep in all parts of the earth, should, by the last tremendous exercise of a fearless mind, have caused these thousands of men and women to collect here, rather than in another of the national fairs."

JUGO-SLAVS THANK POPE

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

Belgrade, May 2.—In connection with the recent visit to Rome of the three Jugo Slav prelates Mgr. Bauer, Archbishop of Zagreb, Mgr. Jaglic, Bishop of Ljubljana, and Mgr. Akehamovich, Bishop of Dsjakovo, "Samouprava," the official organ of the Belgrade Government says:

"We await the return from Rome of Archbishop Bauer with the other Catholic Bishops of our Kingdom, who after an audience with His Holiness, are evidently pleased with the result of their mission. We hear that His Holiness has granted the use of the Slav tongue for acts of worship, and this is very important considering the long struggle between the Curia and our patriotic clergy on this subject."

Pope Benedict gives ever fresh proofs of his good-will towards us, and we therefore conclude that he will further understand how to settle the religious boundaries are finally marked. It is our duty to begin parleys for an extended Concordat with the Holy See. The new Concordat which will be in accordance with the spirit of our Constitution will regulate all relations between our Kingdom and the Holy See. Benedict XV. himself is a guarantee that the preliminaries will go smoothly."

The latest decision of Pope Benedict to allow Jugo-slavs the use of their mother tongue in certain sacraments in the Holy See is sympathetically welcomed by us. It gives us confidence that he will continue in this path and perhaps permit the Mass in old Slav. Thus he would be the first Pope to be our benefactor throughout our long history. As such we greet him with respect at the present moment."

There is no doubt that the Holy Father's ready concession to the demands of his loyal Catholic Jugo-slavs for the use of their vernacular in the administration of the sacraments has aroused gratitude and appreciation. The enemies of the Church on the other hand see their steady work of propaganda frustrated.

The Pope's energetic support of Mgr. Sedej, the Slovene Bishop of Gorizia whom the Italian Government would fain see removed, is a further proof of his solicitude for his Slav peoples.

STAR MAP

MADE BY SCIENTISTS OF THE VATICAN

By Mgr. Enrico Pucci
Rome Correspondent N. C. W. C.

Rome, April 25.—Under the supervision of Father John Hagen, S.J., director of the Vatican Observatory, who was formerly connected with Georgetown University, Washington, D. C., there is being issued a wonderful series of star photographs of heavenly bodies and one for a photographic map of the skies.

The photographs for the catalogues are completed and those for the map of the sky are nearly ready. They will be contained in ten volumes, five of which have already been published. On the occasion of the appearance of the fifth volume the Holy Father sent a letter through Cardinal Gasparri to Father Hagen congratulating him and his associates in the Observatory on the beautiful and invaluable work they are doing.

ORIGINATOR OF IDEA

The idea of constructing a large photographic map of the sky was conceived and proposed in 1890 by Rear Admiral Monchev, director of the astronomical observatory of Paris. He suggested the employment of photography for the study of

astronomy and especially for permanently recording the physical aspects of the heavenly bodies. The idea was accepted with enthusiasm by scientific men and a commission was at once formed to divide the difficult work among the most famous of the world's astronomers.

Pope Leo XIII., advised by the celebrated Father Denza, then director of the Vatican Observatory, offered to co-operate in the great undertaking. Pope Leo's proffer of the services of the Vatican astronomers and equipment was promptly and gratefully accepted by the committee. Eighteen observatories, distributed throughout the world, were then selected to participate in the work. They were the Vatican and Catania observatories in Italy; Oxford and Greenwich in England; Paris, Bordeaux and Toulouse in France; San Fernando in Spain; Potsdam in Germany; Heligoland in Prussia; Algiers and Cape of Good Hope in Africa; Perth, Sydney and Melbourne in Australia; Cordoba in Argentina; Santiago in Chile; and Tambora in Mexico.

The portion of the sky assigned to the Vatican Observatory extends from 54 degrees to 64 degrees of the boreal hemisphere. In making the photographs for the map, the pose must be threefold, and each of the three phases requires 40 minutes. From this it will be seen how long and arduous is the process of obtaining acceptable prints. For thirty years the work has been devotedly performed by Father Luis, vice-director of the Observatory, assisted recently by Professor Emannelli.

All these observatories adopted an unique type of telescope, called international type, and they immediately began their labors. The work has been pursued with great industry up to the present time. Not even the War interrupted it, so that while armies fought with such fury on earth, the patient, painstaking scientists fixed their eyes and their minds on the deep and silent tranquility of sidereal space. But notwithstanding this constant effort for thirty years the vast enterprise is far from completion, for its magnitude is immense.

Father Hagen's greatest work, *Atlas Stellarum Variabilium*, was published while he was at Georgetown University. His publication gave him instant and lasting fame in the scientific world. He has also made novel and interesting experiments with regard to the rotation of the earth, using for the purpose an apparatus of his own invention and called *isotomograph*. He is now engaged in important studies of the nebulae.

Father Hagen has been director of the Vatican Observatory since 1906. There are really two Vatican observatories standing a short distance apart on the walls of the Vatican. The first is the Vatican Gardens, which cross the 100 meters long connecting them. The honorary president of the Vatican Observatory is Cardinal Maffi, Archbishop of Pisa, who is a profound student of physical and astronomical science, and the author of many works greatly appreciated in Italy. But the actual direction is wholly entrusted to Father Hagen.

In point of proportions the Vatican Observatory and its apparatus are inferior to those at Mt. Wilson, California, but notwithstanding the limitation of means at its disposal the Vatican institution has received great distinction and displays an activity which brilliantly confirms the glorious tradition, not only religious, but also literary and scientific, of the Roman Pontificate.

AMAZING STATISTICS ON DIVORCE

By N. C. W. C. News Service

Sacramento, April 25.—"Easy divorce is the subtle poison which is corrupting the ideal of family life in the United States," is the opinion of the Right Rev. William Hall Moreland, D.D., Episcopal Bishop of the Diocese of Sacramento, expressed in "America's Darkest Cloud," a discussion of the prevalence, growth and probable effects of the divorce evil in America during the last twenty years. During that period, Bishop Moreland says, a statistic reveals that 3,707,000 persons have been separated by divorce in the United States: "Disguising its deadly character under the form of sympathy for mistreated individuals, the divorce poison gradually destroys the Christian conception of marriage as a permanent relation," the Bishop declared.

It is estimated that 1,883,000 homes have been wrecked by divorce in the United States during the period covered by the investigation and in these separations the rights and happiness of 1,188,000 children were involved. The effects of the divorce of parents upon the lives of their children are shown, it is claimed, by the fact that over forty per cent. of the children in the public institutions and reformatories of California are the offspring of divorced parents, while similar results have been obtained by investigations carried on in other States.

In Nevada, which heads the list in number of divorces granted per 100,000 of population a ratio of one divorce to every 1.54 marriages is revealed. South Carolina is the only State in the Union which does not permit divorce.

Bishop Moreland asserts that the only effective method of combating the growth of divorce lies in arousing and educating public opinion to a point where such practices will meet with universal condemnation. But

he points out that laws making it difficult to obtain legal separation with the privilege of remarriage have had some degree of success in checking the prevalence of the evil.

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH EXTENSION SOCIETY OF CANADA

SCHOOLS FOR OUR NEW CANADIANS

Every mail brings to us an appeal that points out how highly important in the interests of the Church is such an institution as Extension. It becomes a general clearing house for the discussion of questions of vital moment in one diocese or another. It may sometimes cross our minds that a particular problem is one which can be of great interest only to such and such a corner or diocese and that we are not really concerned. Let anyone who so thinks visit for a few days certain sections of towns or cities where the result of a laissez faire policy on the part of the whole Church obtains and he will soon be convinced how ruinous are the conditions that result. It is all very well to say that prospects are poor and conditions discouraging but without our efforts rest assured that conditions would be far worse. Not need we help solve their real Catholic problems. A discouraging problem some will answer, yes, worse than that, impossible, impossible, altogether impossible if there be not general co-operation. No one parish or diocese can solve the problem of necessary schools for our new comers who are Catholics, that is why we appeal to all. Here is a typical case and it is right at our door here in Ontario:

Port Arthur, Ont., May 6, 1921.

Very Rev. Thos. O'Donnell, President of Catholic Church Extension Society, Toronto.

Very Rev. and Dear Father: I am requested by the Committee in charge of St. Vincent Charity School here to ask for financial assistance in the sum of Five Hundred Dollars (\$500.00) from your Society.

This School, which has been carried on by voluntary contributions since it was organized about six years ago, is now greatly in need of funds. It is situated in a section of the city inhabited by foreigners, and looks after their children until they are old enough to go to the nearest Separate School, situated about half a mile away. The continuance of this work is very essential, as the settlement workers are very busy in the district endeavoring to apostatize the people through the children.

Two good Sisters of St. Joseph have been in charge of the teaching, and as often as possible Holy Mass has been offered up in the building on Sundays. During the six years the teachers have given their services the Committee have only been able to remunerate them to the extent of \$400.00 and the time has come when this sum must be augmented. For this purpose and to meet other expenses, we trust you will favorably consider our request as stated above.

I might mention, in March, 1920, your Society gave the School a grant of \$500.00 which was very helpful at the time and greatly appreciated, as considerable expense was incurred in making essential alterations and repairs to the building, costing over \$1,000.00.

Very respectfully yours,
H. RUSSELL HALTON,
Hon. Secretary.

THE BISHOP'S APPROVAL
Very Rev. Father:
I know all the circumstances of this school and I cordially endorse the application for aid.

Your, etc.,
D. J. SCOLLARD,
Bishop of Sault Ste. Marie.
Donations may be addressed to:
REV. T. O'DONNELL, President,
Catholic Church Extension Society,
67 Bond St., Toronto.

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

DONATIONS
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MASS INTENTIONS
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"PADRE OF THE RAINS"
GOLDEN JUBILEE OF VENERABLE SCIENTIST
(By N. C. W. C. News Service)

San Francisco, May 16.—Father Jerome S. Ricard, "Padre of the Rains" as he is known here, will celebrate the golden jubilee of his ordination to the priesthood, at Santa Clara University, May 30. He was ordained in Monaco, June 1, 1871. The celebration has been moved up one day in order to have it fall on Memorial Day.

Father Ricard is known as a daring pioneer in the field of weather

observation and forecasting. Some years ago he attracted considerable attention when he advanced his theory that the "spots on the sun" cause storms on the earth; a theory that was severely attacked at the time, but has since been widely accepted.

"They said my beliefs were radical," said Father Ricard smilingly. "I had departed from old theories. That, you know is nearly always met with jeers. However, I have lived to see my radical views accepted."

"Scientists, generally speaking," he continued, "are the biggest folks in the world, that is, when off their given line. For myself, I know that my entire work lies in sun spots. Ask me of other fields in astronomy and I say I do not know. A mind retains just so much."

The venerable priest has two interests outside his devotion to the Church—his garden, and the stars. The garden is in the rear of the Mission Santa Clara and was originally planted by the Spanish "padres" who founded the mission in 1777.

IRISH WHITE CROSS

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

Dublin, April 30.—Founded only a few weeks ago under the presidency of Cardinal Logue, the Irish White Cross has already made remarkable progress. Subscriptions, so far received amount to \$340,000. Roughly five-sixths of the money has come from America through the American Committee for the Relief of Distress in Ireland and the Bishops of various dioceses in the States.

Mr. C. J. France, chairman of the delegation from the American Committee in Ireland, has taken a step which it is expected will help the fund in this country. He has addressed a circular to Protestants in Ireland inviting their interest and co-operation. He makes it plain to them that there is nothing sectarian or political in the appeal.

PRACTICAL POLIES

PROFITERS ARE PUNISHED

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

Warsaw, April 25.—Simultaneously with the Polish Government's recent defeat of radical attempts to Bolshevize industry, it took prompt and heroic measures to curb profiteering and the juggling of exchange rates by the banks.

An appeal to the wholesale dealers in foods was first made for their reduction of prices, but without effect. A crusade was begun and eighteen prominent wholesalers and retailers were arrested. At the same time, three of the leading bankers of Warsaw were jailed on being detected manipulating the exchange rates for the purpose of profiteering.

FATHER FRASER'S CHINA MISSION FUND

There are four hundred million pagans in China. If they were in mass 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 die daily un baptized! 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 admission. 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 the students pray for them daily.

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

Gratefully yours in Jesus and Mary
J. M. FRASER.

QUEEN OF APOTHEOSIS BURSAR

Previously acknowledged \$2,017 80

ST. ANTHONY'S BURSAR

Previously acknowledged... \$1,164 70

B. F. Benson, Midland..... 10 00

IMMACULATE CONCEPTION BURSAR

Previously acknowledged... \$2,417 28

COMFORTER OF THE AFFLICTED BURSAR

Previously acknowledged... \$865 60

Client of St. Anthony, E. P.... 1 00

Afflicted Mother, E. P..... 1 00

Intention of giver, E. P..... 2 00

ST. JOSEPH, FATHER OF CHINA, BURSAR

Previously acknowledged... \$1,943 44

BERNARD SACRAMENT BURSAR

Previously acknowledged... \$318 08

ST. FRANCIS XAVIER BURSAR

Previously acknowledged... \$279 80

HOLY NAME OF JESUS BURSAR

Previously acknowledged... \$228 00

HOLY SOULS BURSAR

Previously acknowledged... \$1,011 75

Friend, Lorraine Crossing, C. B..... 1 00

LITTLE FLOWERS BURSAR

Previously acknowledged... \$662 84

In thanksgiving..... 5 00

SACRED HE