International law regards such abuse of power as tyranny, and France, Russis, and America have already in several cases, with universal approval, regarded such tyranny as a forfeiture by the offend. ing state of any right to rule such subject nation, released the nation from such subjection, and established and maintained its independence. This book says: "In none of those it expedient to set them out in this most to account for its influence. instances, in no case of which there joint report. Our conclusions on One is its admirable combination of is record, has abuse of power been so bad or so long continued as in the | That Great Britain and Ireland must, treatment of Ireland by England, for the purpose of this inquiry, be comprising as it does: (1) The policy considered as separate entities; (2) of defamation of Irish character, still destruction of civilization in Ireland, nations, still being pursued; (6) the Ireland is about one eleventh that of remotest consequences of their activdelify to public engagements with of us as exceeding one twentieth." ment. This is not, however, though Ireland, still being pursued: (8) the policy of general victimization of present day. We did not get rid of teristic English trait. The islands Convention of The Hague of 1907,

Following the united joint report say anything on the financial respects the best report made. The exhaustion of Ireland in recent report signed by O'Connor Don, times. Mr. President, may I submit extracts from duly accredited author.

Martin, W. A. Hunter, and Gustav W. ties, commissioners appointed by the Britain and Ireland, showing in modern times, that is, since the Chairman Hows. I think, Mr. Union, since the year 1800 down to Ginnell, you thoroughly misunder. what those relations were?

report of the Financial Relations Commission appointed by Parliament

COMMISSIONER HOWE. That is a

THE WITNESS. This Commission is finance. considering the present conditions in Ireland. The conditions that admit it into the evidence? exist in Ireland now are rooted in

for several centuries.

CHALRMAN HOWE. We know Mr. But we are mainly interested in what is taking place over there now. To accumulate our record with historical matters is not nearly so valuable to us as what is happen-

ing over there today.

THE WITNESS. Then your secretary must have been in error when he of Europe. Is not that important? conveyed that impression to me. I have here the material he asked for. | tant. But what we want to know

CHAIRMAN HOWE. The current sta tistics in the Statesman's Year Book | through. will give us what is wanted about-THE WITNESS. Oh no, no, ro. The Statesman's Year Book deals with occur while I was at large. I was other matters. You cannot get it not free to witness it. And then

CHAIRMAN HOWE. But we did not want to go back to 1800 or 1850.

THE WITNESS. But this is reported in 1896. Some of the men on the commission are alive still. Really, I must begin to question with very serious doubt whether you want the whole truth and nothing but the truth, or not.

CHAIRMAN HOWE, You must know Mr. Ginnell, we could spend years in going over the whole Irish question and going back to the beginning.

THE WITNESS, Oh. no. You

the opportunity to hear evidence that you have not got from anybody else. That is a very strong position. You may have other witnesses here who will represent the absolute contrary of this on their own author ity, and it will go into the record. Tais is not ancient history. It continues still. These fifteen gentle-men, four of them Irish, the others Britons, found that since the Act of Union England had on her own statistics overtaxed Ireland as compared to England to the extent of over two and three-quarter million pounds a year. In 1915 Lord MacDonald, who friend of the Republic, published a calculation based on the report made by these commissioners, that to that date England had over taxed Ireland to an amount of over 400 million pounds. That has never been remedied. It is conclusive evidence of Ireland's financial ability to run her own government.

CHAIRMAN HOWE. Go ahead, Mr. Ginnell, just as you have done now. WITNESS. The report of this Financial Commission states: Financial Relations Commission was appointed to inquire into the financial conditions between Great Britain and Ireland and their relative tax able capacities and to report." The very terms of this commission are acknowledgment that Great Britain and Ireland are not country but two distinct countries. in spite of the Act of Union and the amalgamation of their treasuries. The commission was appointed by royal warrant dated 26th of May, 1894, with the following commission ers : Right Honorable Hugh C. E. chairman ; Lord Childers, Lord Welby, Right Honorable O'Connor Don, an Irishman; Sir Robert G. C. Hamilton, representative of the English Treasury; Sir David Barbour, Honorable Edward Blake, a Canadian, but a member of Parliament from an Irish constituency; Bertram W. Currie, W. A. Hunter, M. P.; C. E. Martin, J. E. Redmond, M. P., an Irishman; and Thomas Sexton, M. P., an Irishman. To take the place of two deceased

pose is to destroy the Irish people. commissioners, there were appointed or that direction under the influence credited. That speech of Nathan by further royal warrant dated 22d of this or that frenzy. What seems contributed also to compromise the of June, 1894, Henry F. Slattery, an most interesting—most encouraging success of the festivities of 1911, Irishman, G. W. Wolff, M. P. On the death of Mr. Childers, the Right Honorable O'Connor Don was appointed endowed organ, maintained by some was disgusting for them to take part chairman. The final report, page 2, philanthropist or other, but a normal in ceremonies which had received states: "In carrying out the inquiry, we have ascertained that there are its own way out of its own lawful certain questions upon which we are practically unanimous, and we think Two qu these questions are as follows: (1) local interest with international out of 40,000,000 lire, and even today considered as separate entities; (2) that the Act of Union imposed upon being pursued; (2) the policy of Ireland a burden which, as events showed, she was unable to bear; (3) still being pursued; (8) the policy of that the increase of taxation laid upon Ireland between 1853 and 1860 ter, as a manufacturing center for being pursued; (4) the policy of was not justified by the then existing the world, happen to reach far; and being pursued; (7) the policy of infl. smaller, and is not estimated by any

still being pursued; and (10) the from which the foregoing extract is age, stubborn perseverances, minating international made, there are five other reports rages. Yet the Guardian, holding its commerce, still being pursued." I signed by different commissioners, was asked yesterday by the secretary and a draft report written by Mr. tumult, has employed no methods of this Commission whether I could | Childers before his death, in some Wolff, says, on page 3: "Praviously British Government to examine the to the Union, it was not obligatory financial relations between Great upon Ireland to contribute anything to objects beyond her own shores.' CHAIRMAN HOWE, I think, Mr.

of this report in 1896, stand the purpose of this Commissions where? Q. COMMISSIONER HOWE. Is this make any suggestions regarding the historical, Mr. Ginnell. A. It is the government of Ireland. What this Commission has been hearing witnesses on is conditions in Ireland today-the murders, the killings, the destruction of towns, the destruction little far back. We should like to of creameries, the continuation of have you begin not longer ago than civil war; and we really did not come together for hearing a lot of data on

THE WITNESS. Then you will not CHAIRMAN HOWE. That will be all what has been happening over there regarded if you can dictate it to the in making the report.

THE WITNESS. Mr. President, the question will arise, Are we able to support an independent state? I the fraternity. want to prove it by the fact that England has extracted from us and will extract from us more than would support several of the States

CHAIRMAN HOWE. Yes, it is imporare the things you have lived

THE WITNESS. I have not witnessed an attack, because it did not when I was released, my health was shattered. I am a man who has always led an active life, and but for this unjust treatment I would be an active, energetic man today. I want to do the most I can for my country knowing the powers resources that are against us. I am here for the purpose of presenting the truth about Ireland.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

THE MANCHESTER GUARDIAN

Our readers are sufficiently famil iar with articles from the Manchester Guardian to be interested in this hostility was the commemoration of English journal,-E. C. R. Human liberty owes much to the

North of England, to something solid and uncompromising in the temper of Yorkshire, something cool and clear in the temper of Westmorland and Cumberland, something level and reasonable in the temper of Lancashire. The Manchester Guardian, in being the spokesman of liberal Lancashire for the one hundred years ending May 5 of this year, has contrived with increasing power to he she voice of liberals everywhere. In its early days it outspokenly advocated parliamentary reform against a resistance of established stupidity which can be matched but once or twice in the history of the English through the middle of the century and onward it held stoutly to Cobden and Bright, supported Gladstone's more enlightened policies, stood from the first for Irish Home Rule, fought imperialism without relaxationduring the Boer War magnificentlyand came through the Great Warthat acid test of the liberal intelligence - with a remarkably clear record for a newspaper which approved of England's going in. Even more important during its second half century than before, it naturally owes much to the personal integrity and capacity of Mr. C. P. Scott, editor since 1872 and owner since 1905, whose long control has served to give the Guardian its masterful unity and continuity. At the same time, the paper has been mora than a personal organ. It has attracted to it many kindred dispositions among journalists and public men, and it has found enough readers to constitute, throughout the United Kingdom, a substantial block of public opinion which cannot be stampeded by the noise of the herd periodically thundering off in this

Two qualities, have, perhaps, done look. While the provincial newspapers of Britain do not carry the to ascertain who was responsible for burden of neighborhood small talk which is demanded of such papers'in this country, still the Guardian has never neglected the affairs of Manchester. But the affairs of Manches which must be noted is its admirable temperateness of language and argutreland, still being pursued; (9) the them by this inquiry. It is going on, have made their mark on the world not half so much by sober reason as by eccentric vigor, impetuous courcourse in the midst of so much more ruthless than those of simple candor, no accents more loud than those of civil trutb. That these methods have been effective it is for the violent and bad-tempered to deny and for the judicious to study understand. For there exists no other daily in any other country which ranks with the Guardian. It is the greatest daily newspaper which our civilization today has to its credit .- The Nation.

ERNEST NATHAN

NOTORIOUS ANTI-CLERICAL MAYOR OF ROME DEAD By Mgr. Enrico Pucci

Ernest Nathan, Honorary Grand Master of the Masonic Order in Italy and ex Mayor of Rome, died here last Saturday. His funeral took place on Tuesday when Masons attended in large numbers carrying stenographer, and we will consider it their banners. In the addresses which were delivered the former mayor was lauded as one of the most famous and illustrious members of

> Ernest Nathan was a Jew and his name would never have been heard outside his family circle and the lodge rooms of masonry, had he not been elected Mayor of Rome, and, even more, had he not, in September 1910, pronounced the famous anticlerical speech at Porta Pia.

> He became Mayor of Rome in 1907. Until then the administration of the Capital had been held by the Moderate Liberals, allied with Catholics. In that year, as a new Municipal Council was to be elected, all the anti-clerical parties, forgetting their divisions, united in order to over-whelm the Catholics, and these, foreseeing a sure defeat, withdrew from the fight. Taus, until June 1913, the anti-

clerical block was allowed full control over the Capitol. As soon as it had won its victory at the polls, the administration he kept faithful to Catholics. But the solemn occasion on which he chose to accentuate his American appreciation of the great the capture of Rome, when as mayor, he had to preside over the celebra-

tion held September 20, 1910. At that time, festivities were being prepared for the proclamation Unity of Italy, made at Florence in 1911. While some hoped that those ceremonies would have no anti-clerical character, Ernest Nathan precipitated matters by making a speech that was a brutal and flerce declaration of war against the Pope and the Catholic religion. He compared the Rome of the Popes with the modern Rome, the pilgrimage which took place in 1869, before the opening of the Ecumenical Vatican Council, and those which would come in 1911 for the fiftieth anniversary of the Italian unity. Developing his subject, he found means of saying the most disagreeable and offensive things against the Pontificate. He dared even to say: "As in the cosmic matter in dissolution, that town at the foot of the Janiculum (that is to say the Vatican), is the fragment of an extinguished sun, flung in the orbit of a contemporary world.

The whole press, excepting the anti-clerical newspapers, protested, and even abroad the shameful act of the Mayor of Rome was sharply criticised. I quote, among other great newspapers, what the Times

of London wrote on the matter :
"Nothwithstanding the defence of the Socialistic and the Radical press no two opinions can exist concerning the extreme want of taste shown in the utterances of the Mayor as public official, after he lost his way, till be allowed himself a violent diatribe against many doctrines of the Catholic religion. But for some time in Rome, Mr. Nathan and his speeches have not been taken

And it was true, because the administration was completely dis-

-about the career of the Guardian because many people from abroad the clisthe fact that it has not been an would not come to Rome, because it burnt. violent character of anti-clericalism And thus it happened that the occasion, and of which Nathan was President, was closed with a deficit replacing them there exists a commission of inquiry such a disastrous failure.

The population of Rome had well understood this state of things and when in 1913 the Municipal Council | feet. was to be renewed, the anti clericals were overwhelmingly defeated, afraid to knock at any neighbor's the criticisms against the Jews Nathan himself made use of the door in case she should bring down which are appearing in Mr. Ford's destruction and prevention of Irish circumstances; (4) that identity of the Guardian has let its eyes run anti-clerical cry to gain additional industries and trade, still being pure rates of taxation does not necessarily along all the routes of trade, and so votes, and in a speech he made in sued; (5) the policy of prevention of involve equality of burden; (5) that has continually directed the opinion the Argentine theatre, he affirmed legitimate intercourse with other while the actual tax revenue of of the British trading classes to the that he did not retract a single word of his speech at Porta Pia. But all and is surviving. of financial exhaustion of Great Britain, the relative taxable ities. The other quality of the paper was useless; he and his friends were utterly routed and in their place an administration was formed ment. This is not, however, though of Catholics and Moderate Liberals working in complete harmony.

Thus terminated the public life of Ernest Nathan. He was the only Mayor of Rome who has not been

made a Senator. the Capitol he lived to see many things, and more serious than any other, the War, in which he took part as volunteer officer. But if his mind had been clear enough to judge rightly, he might have seen that amid the supreme trials of humanity, that Vatican which he had called an extinguished sun, proved that it still shines with the only light which is immortal and which alone can lead man in the way of truth and of life.

TERRORISED WOMEN

SWORN TESTIMONY OF CHARGES AGAINST CROWN FORCES

By Emmeline Pethick Lawrence in Daily News A sojourn in Ireland under present conditions is an amazing experience. Every civilian of British nationality who can by the sacrifics of money or leisure afford to go to Dublin or to any part of Southern Ireland should do so for his own education and enlightenment.

Even the casual observer would have a revelation of what a military occupation means when it is enforced upon a hostile ecivilian population. And so long as any people struggling for self-determination is being held down by a British military occupation in any country, large or British voters who support the Government in power should know exactly what the policy of frightfulness carried out in their name really means.

I was in a small inn in a country village, where curfew begins at 7 clock; this means that at 5.30 by the sun (for the sun in Ireland is half an hour later than Greenwich time, and daylight saving puts the clock on another hour) every man, woman, and child has to be shut up in their own home till the next morning.

Very often it is a one-rocmed home, for many of the people are desperately poor.

THE NIGHTLY RAID

In this small village also it means anti-clerical party as confirmation of that nobody may strike a light in its program and as challengs to any room the window of which is Dublin, where she had gone to con-Catholics, elected as Mayor Ernest visible from the street. A traveling sult her physician about her health. Church, which may be impossible Nathan, who, until a short time companion of mine, not aware of She knew nothing whatever of the before had been Grand Master of the this restriction, struck a match to Italian Masonry. During all his light a candle when she went to her bedroom, and the police outside in his program of merciless war against | the street instantly shouted "Put out that light."

Every night in that small village the inhabitants expect a raid by men armed to the teeth. A few miles distant from this particular spot talked to women and girls who had been subject to the terror of men with white handkerchiefs covering their faces (except for the eyes,) raid ing their bedrooms in the dead of the night to terrify and insult them. One woman who was forcibly raped

told me her story. Her frenzied plea that she expected shortly to become mother was disregarded. I have her sworn statement.

She had the courage to go to priest the morning after the outrage occurred. She was sent by him to a solicitor

and the case has now been formally prought to Headquaters. Few Irishwomen would confess to having been violated in this way—so traditionally strong is the horror of sexual crime in Ire-

land.

After curfew no civilian goes out on any pretext whatever, save at the risk of being shot at sight. This means that if anybody is taken mothers in childbirth have to take their chance.

BABY CLOTHES BURNED

I talked to the head nurse and secretary of the Child Welfare Society in one of the large cities. She told me specific cases of the terrible plight in which pregnant women of the working-classes are placed. But this is not all. Very often

their homes are raided in the curfew They are sometimes turned hours. out in the street and their houses are burnt to the ground. An investigator for the White

Cross told me of a woman she was trying to help, whose house had been raided a few days before the birth of her child was expected.

her husband at home everything in called upon to decide. success of the festivities of 1911, the house (including her clothes and

philanthropist or other, but a normal in caremonies which had received bundle of baby clothes that had been business enterprise, which has paid from the Mayor of Rome such a provided for the infant that was to ly have an interest in the action man, going down upon her knees and into the courts. entreating him not to destroy these clothes, as she had no means of understand why the City Counselor

the fire, beat the woman with the butt end of their rifles, and turned Dearborn Independent on the streets Donations may be addressed to : her out into the street with her two of St. Louis and have not been little children-all of them clad only moved to stop the circulation of in their night clothes and with bare

The woman wandered for miles, vengeance upon them. In the morning she was taken in by some kindly people. She was then more dead as are the articles defaming the than alive, but her child was born

In another case with which this White Cross worker was dealing there was a woman who had made arrange ments to be taken into a maternity hospital for her confinement.

She was seized in the middle ande a Senator.

After his forced retirement from the risk of walking to the hospital rather than of having her sufferings prolonged without medical help. Her husband went with her : the baby was born in the street.

There was no help, except that which the man in the darkness of the night could give. Then the woman had to struggle to her feet and walk another mile, and in the end fell fainting on the doorstep of the hospital.

THE LIMERICK MURDERS

I saw the beautiful and brilliant Mrs. O'Callaghan, a distinguished graduate of a Dublin University, and heard her clear and convincing detailed account of what happened on that awful night of assassinations in Limerick. I heard from both of these women

of the way in which their husbands had been loved and guarded by their own people until the curfew regulations made it impossible for any one who was not an agent of the Forces of the Crown to be abroad at night except by risking their lives, which risk the Mayor and the ex. Mayor had refused any longer to Women like Mrs. O'Callaghan,

Mrs. Clancy and Mrs. MacCurtain, who stand out from the general background of tragedy by reason of their position or personality, are the first to recognize that women in humbler positions than themselves are in still worse cass.

I saw the home of three sisters, which they had provided out of their industry for themselves, an old mother, and an aunt eighty-three years old, after it had been abso-lutely denuded of furniture and fittings, and everything had been destroyed, together with all their clothing and personal effects. For five years there has been no male

relative in this family.

Everything in this house was destroyed by a huge bonfire in the garden on April 9 as an official military reprisal, and the reason officially given was that the eldest girl had not given notice of some ambush that had taken place in the vicinity on the previous day. During the the beginning will influence the day in question the girl was away in future of the Church for centuries.

DUST AND ASHES

I saw a widow with two young daughters whose home and little provision shop lay before my eyes in a heap of dust and ashes-demolished on the same day, as another official reprisal

From there I went to another heap of ashes where once the home and business place had stood of another widow with one daughter. These two working women, dependent entirely upon themselves, had also been suddenly raided, and everything except the clothes they were in had been burnt as a deliberate act of indiscriminate vengeance on the part of the agents of the Government, cting in the name of every voter in this country.

Every reprisal on the part of the Crown forces: every repression drives men and women and children into more solid union, and where such unity prevails spiritual forces are developed against which no force of b'g battalions can prevail.

MISSOURI DISCRIMINATION

Men have been arrested in St Louis for selling copies of Henry seriously ill there is no possibility of Ford's paper, The Dearborn Independenting any assistance, and the ent, on the streets. The arrests were made by the order of the Chief of Police, who acted upon the advice of the City Counselor that the sale of the paper constituted a misdemeanor The City Counselor, in his opinion to Welfare the Chief, declared that city ordinances and the State laws prohibited defamation of either an individual or a class and prohibited the circulation of any paper or phamphlet containing such defamation.

Mr. Ford's attorneys have an nounced that the legality of the order prohibiting the sale of the paper will be brought to the United States Supreme Court, if necessary.
The question as to whether the articles appearing in The Dearborn Independent criticizing the activities of the Jews are libelous in character

Because the military had not found is one which the courts will now be care of itself and help others. Now

Whether or not Catholics may the clothes of her children) was have any special interest in the ultimate decision on the issue which When the officer seized the little the arrests of Mr. Ford's newsboys in can assure them of the benefit of our come the woman pleaded with the through which it has been brought

and the Chief of Police of St. Louis They threw the little garments into | were moved to take drastic action to such offensive Missouri publications as The New Menace and The Torch.

Even if it should be held paper are defamatory, they are not indecently vituperative and abusive. Catholic religion which appear in The Menace and The Torch.

Why are St. Louis officials, so long complaisant toward defamatory and indecent abuse of Catholics in Missouri publications, now so aroused over comparatively mild criticism of the Jews in a magazine published in Detroit ?

Are the Missouri statutes against defamation to afford more protection A. J. to Jews than they have to Catholics in a city founded by Catholics and largely upbuilt by them?

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH EXTENSION SOCIETY OF CANADA

NORTH B. C. AND YUKON SPEAKS The President of the Catholic Church Extension received in a recent mail a latter which deserves the widest possible circulation. It is from the lovable and very zealous Bishop Buncz of Prince Rupert. The Bishop is a native of old France but this fact has not militated in any way against his giving us in excellent English a true picture of the fields of labor in which by the Providence of God his lot has been cast. He emphasizes the necessity of laying the foundations solidly now. He shows how the children suffer for lack of schools and finally points cut the enormous difficulties of the missionaries because they are few in number and forced to serve very widely separated groups of Catholics. He writes :

Prince Rupert, B. C., May 1, 1921.

Very Rev. Thos. O'Donnell, President of Catholic Church Extension Society, Toronto. Very Rev. and Dear Father :

Under separate cover I beg to return several cards of acquitted Masses; kindly accept the reiteration of my hearty thanks to you and to all the members of Extension for your and their noble work in behalf of our poor Missions. The assistance given us in the past

by Extension has been very valuable and has been duly and greatly appreciated indeed. The same, would wish it greater if possible, will continue to come to us I hope, for s few years longer, for we badly need Church of God in Central British Columbia. Here in fact everything is new and in formation. Help in It will mean sonquests for the later on; it will mean also safeguard against losses which at a further date may be irreparable. Now is the time to take possession of the field, to clear, to sow, to plant and thus to prepare the harvest which, I hope, others will resp in abundance. To accomplish this, however, we must have laborers and resources; we need more priests willing to accept the life of sacrifice required by the needs of a new and thinly populated country and wherewith to support More Catholic school facilities, as warranted by the conditions we are in are also wanting. Yet what blessing they would be to our young Catholic generation! Alas, here we are made to realize that Catholic education is the pearl of great price which we must purchase at high cost; our people have to bear the heavy burden of the double school taxation. It is therefore in larger cities only that such a school can exist and this at the cost of great Bacrifices.

Our field is immense, our work plentiful and arduous. Added to other difficulties we are faced by the special one resulting from long dis ances between locality and locality between Mission and Mission. It is by hundreds of miles that we bave to measure them. These are serious handicaps. They necessitate a larger staff and extra transportation expenses. Yet for the time being we can't escaps them. The many families who have settled in lonely places must be given some opportunities to receive

the sacraments if the smoking flax is to be kept alive. Priests must them especially for the sake of the children. The latter not unfrequently receive no Christian home educa tion and will be lost to the faith unless the missionary supplies in some measure this deplorable neglect. I hope, however, that this sad state of things will have disappeared within a few years, viz., when these small places will have developed into centres large enough to support Then the Church in Central British Columbia will have outgrown its

nursing stage, will be able to take

it is the first aid with its great saving power that counts with us.

May God inspire some generous souls to come to our assistance. I prayers. And may God bless Extension. Yours overy gratefully in Christ, & Bunoz, O. M. I. Christ,

Vic. Apos. of Yukon and Prince Rupert.

P. S.-A chapel and two hute for priests are among our most imme

REV. T. O'DONNELL, President

Catholic Church Extension Society

67 Bond St., Toronto.

Contributions through this office should be addressed : EXTENSION. CATHOLIC RECORD OFFICE

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IRISH RELIEF NEEDED

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

Dublin, April 25 .- An effort has been made to persuade the American people that money for the relief of distress has been offered by Great Britain and refused by Ireland. Cable sent to America by Bishop MacRory should destroy any effect this form of propaganda intended to have in the States. only funds subscribed in the British Islands in aid of sufferers in Ireland consist of contributions by Irish Catholics themselves.

Dr. "acRory says:
"Not a pency of the millions alleged to be available for the relief of distress in Ireland has been given or offered by the British Government to relieve the want and misery of the expelled workers of Belfast and their wives and children.

Instead of granting millions, as alleged, the British Treasury has curtailed outlay on every Irish service. Grants local authorities to the extent of \$7,500,000 have been cut off. The votes to departments engaged in works of public utility have been reduced. There is no money apportioned for housing or public health service. Land purchases transactions have been practically suspended. Education in all its branches is starved. County Councils have, owing to the withholding of grants, been obliged to discontinue the repair and improvement of the highways. Yet Ireland contributes \$260,000,000

a year to the British Treasury. Never before had the tribute reached such a high figure.

> FATHER FRASER'S CHINA MISSION FUND

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

China Mission College, Almonte of priests for China. It has already twenty-two students, and many more are applying for admittance. Un fortunately funds are lacking to accept them all. China is crying out for missionaries. They ready to go. Will you send them The salvation of millions of souls depends on your answer to this urgent appeal. His Hollness the Pope blesses benefactors, and the students pray for them daily. A Burse of \$5,000 will support

student in perpetuity. Help to com plete the Burses. Gratefully yours in Jesus and Mary J. M FRASER. QUREN OF APOSTLES BURSH

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J. J. McDonnell, Erindale, Ont