

Murray and his associates upon the English Government by pretending to furnish a judicial declaration of the Queen's guilt, is one of the most remarkable incidents in the Marian controversy. We cannot doubt that if they had possessed any such evidence at this time they would have produced it."

THE NON-EXISTENCE of this Act of Council in Edinburgh has been verified by Mr. Edward Peacock, a later writer of established reputation. It is indeed, as Hosack writes, "one of the most remarkable incidents," not only in what he calls the Marian controversy, but in the whole history of the so-called Reformation. It shows to what despicable lengths the brood of conspirators and defamers, who were responsible for Scotland's sorrows in the sixteenth century, could go in their efforts to achieve their ends. And it shows above all, that no record is to be placed in any crevice they have left behind. It shatters at one blow the whole structure based on the charges against Queen Mary, and with it the entire cause of the Reformation in Scotland. If, as it has been truly remarked, these wretched plotters could forge this Privy Council minute for the sake of bringing about the destruction of the Catholic Queen, what may not their dealings have been with regard to men and women of humbler position, to priests of God, to consecrated virgins, and to the innumerable devout men and women who, clinging to their ancestral Faith, were from the first left entirely at their mercy. But, such was the Reformation in Scotland.

## ON THE BATTLE LINE

The situation in Greece is now reported as quite satisfactory to the Allies. The threat of deposition apparently brought King Constantine up with a round turn. The adherents of Venizelos have been or are being released, the troops in Thessaly are moving south, the railway facilities required by the Allies are evidently to be provided, and the military agents of Britain and Italy, who with their staffs have arrived at Athens, are satisfied with the progress made in carrying out the terms of the ultimatum.

The supplementary terms, not included in the press despatches, but afterwards made public by the Government of Greece, indicate that extensive military operations are contemplated by the Allies in Eastern Albania, and that for these operations the Greek railways will be brought into use. There has been evidence of late that Italy is to play an important part in the Balkans during the coming campaign. The increasing menace of submarines in the Mediterranean may render it advisable not only that the bulk of the troops required upon Sarrai's left wing shall be 'Italian' instead of French and English transported long distances over dangerous seas, but that the British and French reinforcements required for the Balkan armies shall proceed overland through France and Italy to Brindisi, the Italian port on the Adriatic. The distance across the Straits of Otranto to Avlona in Albania, is less than seventy-five miles, and the passage can be made under the protection of destroyers as safely as can that across the Straits of Dover. The distance from London to Salonika by this direct overland route is about 1,250 miles, and the only water stretches are those of the Straits of Dover and of Otranto, less than a hundred miles in all. From Southampton to Salonika by water is about 2,300 miles, and already the submarine perils are great. If Germany has three hundred submarines of the most modern sort in process of completion General Sarrai's supplies, munitions and reinforcements must be carried overland to the Balkans or the Balkan operations be suspended when these submarines are let loose in the Atlantic and the Mediterranean. A glance at any map showing the European and African shores of the Mediterranean must convince anyone that Allied shipping must, during the remainder of the war, pay an ever increasing toll to the enemy's undersea boats while passing through the comparatively narrow stretch of sea between the southern coast of Sicily and the northern coast of Tunisia. Were all the destroyers of the British and French navy on guard there the enemy's submarines, handled with daring and skill, would continue to do much damage in the Malta Channel and to the westward. All ships from Britain and France bound for the East through the Suez Canal or the Levant, and all ships returning from the East and the Levant, must pass either through the Strait of Messina or the wider passage south of Sicily. On these converging lines the enemy's submarine strength will be directed more and more as his submarines increase in number. The overland route and the challenge that is, doubtless, why the Italians are preparing to hold Albania with a great army, and to

make use in an increasing degree of the Greek railways.

There is little news in any of the official reports. Berlin says "no incidents of importance have been reported from any front." Paris tells of sharp artillery actions on the Verdun front, especially in the vicinity of Hill 804, while the Belgian statement records "an artillery duel of great intensity in the region of Ramscapelle."—Globe, Jan. 20.

## T. P. O'CONNOR'S LETTER

### PEACE NOT DISCUSSED IN ENGLAND

PROBABLE SUBMARINE DEVELOPMENT  
THE CHIEF SOLICITUDE OF THE  
GOVERNMENT AND PEOPLE  
Special Cable to the CATHOLIC RECORD  
(Copyright 1916, Central News)

London, January 20th.—It is very characteristic of the drift of temper of the belligerent nations, that while Germany still pours forth numerous appeals, explanations, and imprecations, regarding the peace proposals she so dramatically announced to the world late in December, the word peace scarcely finds even a paragraph of brief mention in any of the British journals, or in any of the speeches addressed to the general public. On the contrary, every article and text of every public address, is devoted to discussing ways and means of organizing everything in the country for the one purpose of carrying on the war to a successful and victorious end.

While it is definitely known that the power of the enemy is shaken and his hour of retribution is approaching slowly and surely, greater efforts than any put forth will be necessary to break utterly the resistance of Germany and her Allies. The resources of Great Britain are virtually inexhaustible, but the harmonious and close cooperation of the entire people for the use of these resources is necessary to bring about the desired end. It is with this idea in view that the people of England once more are planning to consecrate themselves anew to the task of mobilizing to the last man—to the last industry, in one united effort to destroy once and for all time the Prussian menace and the Prussian menace.

This is only one of the many signs of the greater spirit as well as the confidence and energy which the Lloyd George Ministry has created. With everything in the shape of shipping, agriculture and even the daily meals being scrutinized and brought more and more under government control, it looks as if even in this individualistic and one-time peaceful country, everybody is shouting out to have everything under the absolute control of those who are responsible for the conduct of a War.

The chief solicitude of the public and government as well, at the present time, is the possible bringing about of a food shortage by the activities of German submarines in cutting down the available shipping for the carrying of foodstuffs. This concentration of the public attention on the matter of food production has resulted, among other things, in the almost daily announcement that some beautiful park, either public or private, is for the first time in its history broken up for the purpose of growing wheat or potatoes. In Ireland, in particular, this necessity of the War promises to settle one of the still outstanding controversies between the owners of immense grass lands, popularly misnamed ranches, and the demands of the small farmers for more land to till.

Next, in the preoccupation of the public mind here, is the gigantic "Win the War Loan," which has every promise of being an extraordinary success. This is partly due to the immense resources of the country and partly to the more fiercely aroused hatred of Germany. These things for the moment, have absolutely shunted peace off the map. In fact, the huge size of the present war loan, has done more to eliminate from the public mind any idea of a possibility of an early peace, than possibly any other incident of the past few weeks, the popular conception of the loan apparently being that the government is grimly planning for at least two years or more of war.

The activities of the German raider in South American waters resulting in the destruction and seizure of a considerable amount of allied tonnage, has renewed the popular demand for the arming of all merchant shipping with guns of large calibre, both fore, aft, and amidships. In this connection it has been pointed out that at least ten unarmed vessels have been sunk by German submarines for every armed one. While a resolution demanding of the government that measures be adopted instantly by the Admiralty in the matter of arming merchant ships, was recently passed unanimously by a meeting of London businessmen, no official order to this effect has been issued. However, many lines have armed their ships of their own accord as a matter of protection.

### A NOTED CONVERT

The late Judge Moses McFadden, whose funeral service took place on Saturday, the 13th inst., at the Catholic Church in Goderich, Ont., was received into the Church by Father McMenamin, pastor of the Sacred Heart Church, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., on August 23, 1916. He was a life long resident of the latter city.

## RELIGION IN MEXICO

### EX-AMBASSADOR DISCUSSES RELIGIOUS SITUATION IN HARASSED REPUBLIC

A recent issue of the Indiana Catholic and Record contains an interview given by the Hon. Henry Lane Wilson, of Indianapolis, Ind., formerly American Ambassador to Mexico, in which he discusses the religious situation in the neighboring republic. Mr. Wilson, who is a Presbyterian and a member of the Masonic order, has had a noted career in the diplomatic service, which he entered seventeen years ago under President McKinley. After serving as Minister to Chili and to Greece, he was made Ambassador to Belgium by President Taft and, later, to Vienna. In November, 1909, he was appointed Ambassador to Mexico, a position which he held until his return to Washington four years later to confer with President Wilson on the Mexican situation. After the conference, the resignation which he had previously tendered to the President was accepted.

In view of the propaganda of misrepresentation of the Catholic Church in Mexico so industriously carried on by the so-called Mexican-American League, established by Carranza's agents in New York, it is interesting to read what a man so well qualified as former Ambassador Wilson has to say on the religious situation in Mexico. The following is the interview referred to:

"During the four years I was Ambassador to Mexico it was my official business to note and report to the Department of State the movement of political organizations, and the character of social, economic and religious propaganda. Without entering into any discussion of the economic or social problems which existed or of the political division, it may be useful to say something about the religious situation.

THE CHURCHES  
"There exist in Mexico branches of practically all of the Protestant churches, and these are working in their separate fields with more or less success. The Methodist church, especially has a strong organization of able men working among the poorer classes of Mexico, with what substantial results I am not informed.

"The Protestant churches have, however, only touched the outer fringe of Mexican life. The vast majority of Mexicans are Roman Catholic in tradition, and the inspiration of such religious ideals as exist come from that source. I do not mean to say that a vast majority of the Mexicans are good Catholics; they are very far from it. Nevertheless, the Roman Catholic Church is the only one they can be taught to recognize as a religious institution; and presenting to them, as it does, the source of punishments and rewards, it becomes a powerful factor in the enforcement of discipline and training in teaching respect for law and authority, and in furnishing those restraints through fear which are so necessary in the control of half-civilized people, such as the majority of the Mexicans are.

"What the Roman Catholic Church accomplished in Mexico prior to the time of Juarez and Diaz is a matter of history; the story of its work and the persecutions which it has suffered since that time is not so well known. It is unnecessary to recite the story of the spoliation and confiscation of the Church properties or how the Church, from a position of proud preeminence, came to be an object of political attack and unjust aspersion.

"Without lands, without temples save by sufferance, without revenues, it began for a second time the work of reconstructing its system and organization. During the long period of control by Porfirio Diaz the Church slowly but surely grew and prospered, and its influence for good, among the poorer classes especially, in central and southern Mexico was most marked.

POLITICAL INTERFERENCE  
"During the time of my service in Mexico, I cannot recall a single instance of interference in the politics of the country by the Roman Catholic Church.

"There was, it is true, a Roman Catholic political party but it was not formidable nor well organized. Naturally, the clergy favored this organization, but not actively. As a rule, the Roman Catholic clergy of Mexico were quite content if they were left alone and permitted to peacefully pursue their religious duties.

"The Madero administration was hostile to the Roman Catholic Church, though I believe there was no persecution by the government during this time.

"The present Carranza government, inheriting all of the evil and none of the good of the Madero administration, has opened a pitiless war on the Roman Catholic Church, which amounts to a practical denial of the practice of religious liberty. So far as my observation goes, the Roman Catholic Church in Mexico desires nothing more than religious liberty and equality before the law."

Mr. Wilson was asked if any of the Carranza or Villa leaders had done anything antagonistic to the Protestant churches in Mexico. "I have known them to destroy and loot two Methodist orphanages," he said.

"These men have no respect for religion of any kind. The only reason they don't destroy more Protestant churches in Mexico is that these churches in Mexico are few

and far between, while there are, of course, many Catholic edifices everywhere. I came in contact with many Catholic clergy in Mexico, and I regard them as men devoted to their flock and zealous in their duties. No one who knows Mexico will have any stock in the charges that have been made or may be made against them by any such press agency as that which is now operating. As I have said, I never heard of a case of the Catholic clergy in Mexico interfering in politics."

## AN UNIQUE EVENT

### 500 RENOUNCE SATAN AT MISSION IN PRISON

Winthrop, Jan. 8.—Inspiring scenes, unparalleled in any similar public institution in this State, if not in the United States, were enacted in the chapel at the top of the Deer Island House of Correction yesterday afternoon when five hundred male prisoners, holding lighted candles aloft in their right hands, renounced Satan and promised to begin life anew.

It was a dramatic sight as the Rev. James J. Maguire, S. J., of Philadelphia, a veteran missionary, conferred the Papal blessing upon these five hundred bowed heads. Many wept as they sank back into their seats, and if expression counts for anything, these unfortunate souls meant every solemn word they had uttered.

This was the final service of a week's mission at the island—the first religious devotion of its kind ever held in any penitentiary. The Rev. Louis S. Weber, S. J., the Catholic chaplain there, thanks to the assistance of Father Maguire, had succeeded. He had scored against the devil, as the genial father said himself.

Mayor James M. Curley, of Boston, with his brother, City Collector John J. Curley; James H. Burke, Penal Commissioner David B. Shaw, Deputy Penal Commissioner George Sheehan, scores of probation officers and other officials of prominence from all parts of the country witnessed this religious spectacle. All were deeply impressed.

During the week, according to an announcement of Father Weber, more than five hundred confessions were heard and one thousand Communions were received. In many instances some who were Catholics had not been to the sacraments or near church for years and years. Very few had been in five years.

When Mayor Curley became aware of these facts he warmly congratulated the venerable chaplain and his assistant for their great efforts.—Boston Globe.

## A STRENUOUS TASK

### POPE BENEDICT LOCATES THOUSANDS OF SOLDIERS

Rome, December 26.—Pope Benedict XV., through the Department of Lost Soldiers established at the Vatican, has aided in learning the whereabouts of more than 10,000 lost soldiers about whom heartbroken relatives had inquired through personal appeals to His Holiness. He is receiving, and has received since the war began, some 200 letters a day from distracted parents, wives and sweethearts in all of the belligerent nations, pleading that he use his good offices to learn whether their loved ones, about whom they have been unable to hear anything, are dead, wounded, sick or prisoners.

The Pope has found this one of the saddest phases of the war. Notwithstanding the size of his daily mail, he reads all such letters himself. In the beginning of the war he attempted to investigate each personally, but the task became so formidable that it was necessary to establish a separate department at the Vatican, now in charge of Father Huismann, under the Pope's direction. His Holiness, after reading one of the appeals, makes some notations on its envelope and sends it to the Department of Lost Soldiers which has its offices on the fourth floor of the Vatican, near the Papal Secretary of State. Here are some thirty priests and civilians engaged in clerical work.

The department has access to official records transmitted by the Prussian Minister of War to the Holy See at Lugano, Switzerland, and has offices at Paris, Constantinople, Vienna, Freiburg, Brussels and Padua, Westphalia, Germany, with several minor branches in other countries.

The department has become one of the most highly organized of any in the Vatican. It writes several hundred letters a day, and to date such letters have run up to a total of more than five million. As the department returns all money inclosed in letters of appeal, and as a person writing from England cannot well inclose Italian stamps for international correspondence, the stamp bill alone of the department has been upward of \$200,000.

After making an official demand on the Government of the country where the lost soldier is supposed to be, the department causes each new name to be posted up in the military prison camps, by the aid of a Catholic chaplain always present, in the hope that some of the lost soldiers'

comrades may see the name and offer a clue that will lead to his location. Several thousands of such lists have been printed. There are 110 lists, each containing 250 names, for the Italian army alone, making thus a total of 22,000 lost Italian soldiers. Aside from this, the department has copies of official army prisoner lists, arranged by nations, and it immediately searches these lists carefully for the name of the lost soldier.

Despite the difficulties of the task, the department has so far been able to find more than 10,000 lost soldiers, and the Pope has received a treasured collection of letters of thanks from families, often from little children, who address him as "Mister" or who give him the title names of popes dead many hundreds of years.

The correspondent of the Associated Press on a visit to the department saw a bundle of letters that had just been sent by the Pope, possibly 75 in number, and on the envelope of each one in his own handwriting were written directions concerning its disposition. Among the heap was a letter from his sister, the Countess Persico della Chiesa of Genoa, the Pope's home city, asking that a search be made for a certain soldier of Genoa. "The Countess begs attention again," the Pope had written on the letter. Another one of the letters was one of thanks from a French family whose son, Jean Laforgue, had been for two years in the Orient without being able to send news to his family of himself, but the Pope had been able to discover this lost son at Samsam, in distant Turkey.—The Monitor.

### FRIEND SORROW

Do not cheat thy Heart and tell her,  
"Grief will pass away,  
Hope for fairer times in future,  
And forget to-day."  
Till her if you will, that sorrow  
Need not come in vain;  
Tell her that the lesson taught her  
Far outweighs the pain.

Cheat her not with the old comfort,  
"Soon she will forget."  
Bitter truth, alas! but matter  
Rather for regret;  
Bid her not "Seek other pleasures,  
Turn to other things."  
Rather nurse her caged sorrow  
Till the captive sings.

Rather bid her go forth bravely,  
And the stranger greet;  
Not as foe, with spear and buckler  
But as dear friends meet;  
Bid her with a strong clasp hold her,  
Till her dusky wings,  
Lisping with the murmured blessing  
Sorrow always brings.

—ADELAIDE A. PROCTER

## HOW WAR IS REVIVING RELIGION

### HEROISM OF THE CLERGY

Beyond question the great war has brought about a great religious revival in Europe and turned the attention of everybody to the subject of religion.

French workmen who were notoriously inclined to be free thinkers have become devout Catholics again and have gratefully accepted the ministrations of the priests on the battlefield. English regiments, composed of cockneys and city workers, who had been notorious at home for neglecting church and preferring the music halls, have changed into simple, pious worshippers under the deadly ordeal of war.

Common soldiers have become impressed with the bravery of priests and clergymen serving with them, and have acquired a kindly feeling and respect for them which they did not have before.

Hundreds of facts of this character have been reported during the war and have excited the interest of religious leaders and thinking men of all kinds.

Perhaps the most interesting view of this subject is that which has been expressed by the noted American psychologist, President G. Stanley Hall of Clark University, Worcester, Mass., says the San Francisco Examiner.

### MEN RETURN TO EARLY FAITH

The distinguished Massachusetts psychologist finds that one great result of the war has been to turn Europeans back to a simpler and more primitive form of religious faith, the kind of religion they held in "The Ages of Faith," when belief in the constant occurrence of miracles was universal. A German psychologist, Professor Banmann, by the way, has expressed nearly the same idea when he says, "The war has turned men from Nietzsche to the New Testament."

A most important part in turning men back to religion has naturally been the heroism of priests and clergymen taking part in it. The French government has forced the priests to fight if they are young, while hundreds of other priests have been serving as chaplains and have lost their lives in battle.

Not since the crusades when monks like Peter the Hermit and many bishops and priests led Christians to rescue the sepulchre of the Saviour have so many ministers of religion taken part in war.

Today it is stated that there are 20,000 priests serving in the French army, including two bishops and many rectors of important parishes. Most of them have doubtless been ordered to go by the Government, which does not now permit the Church to excuse any man from his civil duties, but all of them appear

to go willingly, and some of them are volunteers.

### PRIESTS LEAD IN PATRIOTISM

Again and again the priests have been reported for bravery in the dispatches. Father Jules Cheron, of the One Hundred and Ninth Regiment of Infantry, was mentioned in general orders for having led a detachment with great bravery and determination in the capture of a German trench near Givenchy at the point of the bayonet.

Some of the priests conceal their sacred calling under a complete military uniform, while others show a vestige of the priestly garb, such as a black vest, a Roman collar or a broad brimmed hat. When not engaged in military duty they seize every opportunity to perform their religious offices, to celebrate Mass and to give spiritual consolation to the sick and dying.

Hence it happens that religious services are held quite frequently in the trenches or in the immediate rear of them. An altar is hastily constructed from stumps of trees or other rough material, the priest puts his vestments over his uniform and the soldiers in their mud-stained uniforms, often bandaged on account of wounds, and fresh from fighting, gather round him in some spot protected from fire.

The Church authorities have made extraordinary efforts to carry the consolation of religion to the soldiers on the firing line. For instance, a fifty-horsepower motor car has been specially constructed to hold a perfectly appointed altar for the use of the Belgian army. There are of course, many places on the front where such an apparatus cannot be used. In such cases the priests crawl forward under fire to minister to the soldiers.

Many a time the French soldiers in an almost hopeless position in the front trenches have been cheered at dawn by a priest coming to them with Holy Communion.—The Monitor.

### TWO MORE NUNS ARE INFECTED BY LEPROSY

"To live in daily contact with lepers, tending their dreadful sores and of breathing the foul atmosphere that must surround such sufferers demands a heroism more than ordinary. Human nature must at times revolt and then only powerful grace enables the worker to resume the awful task."

In this way Father J. B. Michotte, who often writes about the asylum at Kumbakonam, begins his letter, but he still sadder news to tell: "Two of our Sisters have become infected with the dreadful malady. Accustomed to follow the stages of leprosy step by step in the asylum, they can remain in no doubt about their fate. They have contracted leprosy and must henceforth live among their charges."

Under these circumstances the only comfort the Nuns and is in the presence of the Blessed Sacrament. At Kumbakonam there is no Exposition, but as the Franciscan Sisters at the Burmah leper asylum have this constant comfort, our two Nuns are going there for a time. May the Divine Presence console these noble women and give them strength to bear their affliction!—True Voice.

## CHRISTIAN EDUCATION

There is nothing more necessary to the welfare and advancement of the nation than the true education of youth, who are to constitute the bulwark of strength and security against the moral and physical foes that may attack us on the morrow. It is folly then, to pass lightly over the faults and evil tendencies of the young, and to leave to the school of experience the moulding of character, or to give ear to those systems that would condemn all that the past has held sacred.

The craze for novelty has invaded every field of endeavor, especially the classroom. While secular institutions follow every fad and carry away the old and tried for the new and untried, the Church remains steadfast in her program of instructing the little ones in the three "R's," but is ever mindful to lay particular emphasis upon that fourth and all important "R," religion.

The Church realizes that purely secular learning without religious training is empty and dangerous, for the nobler part of man, the soul, is the foundation of his character. If neglected, one may indeed acquire position and honor before his fellow-men, but there will always be something lacking. Mind and heart carefully trained, and directed make a true Christian soldier.

It is no idle boast of the Church that she alone has the secret of true education. Her schools, academies, and colleges admirably equipped combine the forces necessary for physical, mental and moral advancement. Honest and fair-minded Protestants are ready to admit that Catholic education supplies the ideal which every institution of learning should strive to attain.

Not so long ago Viviani said: "Through our fathers, through our soldiers, through ourselves, we have bound ourselves to a work of irreverence. We have extinguished the lights of Heaven and they shall not be rekindled. We have shown the toilers that Heaven contained only chimeras."

The halls of higher learning no longer rang with the echo of prayer. God was cast away. Religion was scorned

and every vestige of sanctity removed from the eyes of the little ones. The same spirit of indifference and ambition seized upon other lands. With what effect the world knows only too well.

Men are coming to recognize that religion must form a part and a very necessary part of true education. Indeed, even Protestants are to be found who admit that the Church has the finest teaching system in the world. A professor at the University of Pennsylvania said at the Yale University Divinity School that "There is no doubt in my mind that the Roman Catholic schools have the finest system of teaching yet devised, and I am positive that the time is coming when a move will be promoted to have each religion care for the education of its children just as the Roman Catholics are doing at the present time."

Morality must be taught as well as science. Where faith and reason receive proper attention, there will be found the ideal of instruction. This ideal, even from the testimony of Protestants, is to be had only in the Catholic school. As the child progresses in earthly wisdom, he comes nearer to God, the author of his being.—Boston Pilot.

### EARLY PICTURES OF CHRIST AND APOSTLES FOUND

New York, Jan. 6.—Portraits of Christ and the Apostles, which, it is believed may be authentic, are on an old chalice dug up from the ruins of Antioch, and now in the possession of a firm of art dealers in this city, it became known to-night.

The chalice, according to the dealers, came directly from the hands of excavators in 1910. It can be dated with certainty to the second half of the first century, A. D., says Dr. Gustavus A. Eise, the archeologist, who is now in this country, and who has made a preliminary report upon it to the American Journal of Archaeology.

It was found by Arabs digging a well in Antioch on the Arantes, Syria. At the depth of many meters they came upon underground chambers which contained the treasure.

It is probable, say experts, that the chalice is a relic of the cathedral erected in Antioch by Constantine the Great after his removal of the capital to his empire in Constantinople.

This Antioch church was intended to be the centre of Christian worship in the east and remained standing until the year 526, when during an assemblage of 250,000 Christians, the city was leveled by an earthquake, so disastrous that one building could not be distinguished from another among the ruins.

### COLLEGES AFFECTED BY THE WAR

The latest issue of *Rome* comments on the falling-off in attendance at the various colleges in Rome. It says: "The Prize Days at the Gregorian and Propaganda Universities this year (1916) showed only too clearly the effects of the war on the membership of the various ecclesiastical colleges in Rome. The number of students is considerably less than half that of the year 1914, and it is anticipated that there will be a still further diminution during the coming year. The North American College is reduced to half its former strength, the Canadian College has temporarily closed its doors, the English College has receded from its high water mark of ante-bellum days, the number of English-speaking students at the Urban College is greatly lessened, but the Beda, Irish and Scots Colleges are almost normal. At the distribution of academic awards for the year 1915-1916 the students of these different establishments gave an excellent account of themselves."—Sacred Heart Review.

### 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., 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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