

T. P. O'CONNOR'S  
LETTERRESPONSIBLE OPPOSITION  
IMPROVES TONE OF  
COMMERCEOUTSIDE THE WAR COUNCIL CABINET  
MINISTERS AT CROSS PURPOSESSpecial Cable to the CATHOLIC RECORD  
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London, Feb. 17.—Good tactics as well as good manners compel the English press to adopt an attitude of reserve that amounts almost to complete reticence in regard to the trying situation that now exists between Germany and America in consequence of the extended submarine warfare; but it is unavoidable that everywhere should be apparent to an observer the fact that the tide of optimism has risen higher because of the probability that America, reluctant as she may be, will be forced to intervene in the war. It is partly this reinvigorated optimism which has caused the semi-panic caused by the announcement that neutral ships would be sunk without warning in certain zones, to steadily diminish, though of course the anger at the wholesale and cruel murder on the seas which Germany proposes to increase continues. This anger adds daily to the grim determination of the British people to continue the war to a successful end, regardless of hardship and suffering.

The tone of the House of Commons has been entirely changed by the creation of a regular opposition. The irresponsible "sniper" has disappeared. There are indications, however, among a small section of extreme radicals, that trouble will be made if opportunity is given; but Mr. Asquith's dignified and patriotic attitude, his watchful, helpful but not factious opposition to the ministry are subduing these scattering tendencies. Thus, though the criticism of those who have the conduct of affairs is more than usually frequent, it is also of a much more responsible character. It looks far more formidable in the published reports than it really is.

There are two weak points in Lloyd George's position. One of these is his constant absences from the House of Commons, which even his warmest admirers believe he carries to an extreme. The other, far more formidable, is the situation in Ireland. The Roscommon election forced on all sides the immediate consideration of the whole Irish situation. Englishmen now see that matters are rapidly drifting towards a choice, which must be made. There are only two possible alternatives; the first is the immediate granting of Home Rule, the second an inevitable strengthening of the rebellious sentiment in Ireland which will force that country to fight for its individual life by a constitutional movement. If this second alternative is allowed to prevail, then we may have a militarist government in Ireland and perhaps some disturbances that will cause the loss of the forty years of work there, from Gladstone and Parnell and down to Redmond, bringing about another cycle of dreary, devastating perhaps useless, struggling. It is possible now to have Home Rule by skillful management of Lloyd George working in connection with the Irish leaders, but only on condition that Ireland give the movement fair play by considering proposals in the light of good, practical sense, and not allowing them to be distorted by the refracting rays of just resentment because of executions, or by factious and insane advisers.

Everything for the moment is quiet and smooth on the surface of British politics. Lloyd George is so strong; the determination to carry the war on to a successful issue; the feeling that there is a new vigor in the conduct of the war; above all the extraordinary hold which the daring little Welshman has over the imagination of the masses—all these things produce this momentary calm. One of the funny things said by a Tory Minister—once a very resolute opponent of Mr. Lloyd George—when he was forming his Cabinet, was that in the opinion of this Tory he might have done without them all—Tories and Liberals of the former Cabinet—he was so strong in the nation. I am sure that this strength was as much of a surprise to Lloyd George himself as to others. I know him well, and I am convinced that he has a great deal less self-esteem than people give him credit for; he is far less hard and ruthless than people think; just as he is much shyer and more sensitive than people think.

Therefore he did not expect to have found his task so easy; and honestly I feel confident that he did not want to oust Mr. Asquith if any chance were given to him of not doing so. It is curious that up to a few days before the final break-up, everybody in the Cabinet had the same idea that Asquith ought to be kept at all costs; there was the universal feeling that he was indispensable, and mainly because he and he alone could maintain the national unity. It was the men outside the Cabinet, and mainly the group led by Sir Edward Carson, that had made up their minds that Asquith must go; and it was they who forced the very unwilling hand of Mr. Bonar Law, who also was a strong Asquithian. The other factor which produced the ousting of Mr. Asquith was the group of fervid Asquithians and equally fervent anti-Lloyd

Georgians. Without these two groups Asquith and Lloyd George might have worked together till the end of the war.

For the moment, as I have said, the surface is quite calm; and it may remain so for some time. It is even calmer now than it was a few weeks ago. Immediately after the break up feeling was very bitter; first, because the expectation which was held very firmly that Mr. Asquith was bound to come back because all other Premiers were impossible, was disappointed; and secondly, because the detestation of Mr. Asquith was attributed to a personal intrigue conducted by Mr. Lloyd George. That latter feeling may exist still; I don't think it is justified, for the movement against Asquith, as I have indicated, did not come from Lloyd George but from Bonar Law, under pressure from his own side. It is a curious contradiction in Lloyd George's character, that while no man can stand his anxious and big charges with greater equanimity, he is extraordinarily sensitive on small points; and especially on those which affect his good faith and loyalty to colleagues. I know that he is very distressed and very angry over this charge of personal intrigue; and he seems to have information that an active campaign has been going on to spread that idea. I don't know whether there is any such campaign; if so it is very silly at such a moment of tremendous crisis.

However, though these personal questions may supply the background for the vigilance which may be exercised by the new Opposition to the new Government, it is not on these lines that criticism may turn. There will be some criticism of the new arrangement under which the old Cabinet system has been brought into abeyance. For the new system has revealed defects and fissures as well as the old. It is probably true that the new system secures greater promptitude, greater energy, greater unity of purpose in the actual conduct of the war. Lloyd George works day and night; and he gets things done. But the heads of other Cabinet offices who are outside the little inner ring are more or less running loose. There was an open conflict of opinion between, for instance, the head of the Agricultural Department and the Food Controller, and between both and the War Office. While the Minister for Agriculture was encouraging the farmer to lay down more wheat and potatoes, the Food Director was insisting that the price should be kept at a low level in the interest of the consumer; and while both were joining in a demand for further production from the land, the War Office took away 30,000 tons of the 60,000 tons which had been left on the land.

Another and more exciting incident was supplied by Mr. John Hodge, the Minister for Labour. John Hodge is a burly Scotchman who belongs to the Steel-workers' Union. He was for awhile the Leader of the Labour Party in the House of Commons; he is a shrewd, cautious man, but he has not studied in the schools, and he made an extraordinary incursion into political economy and fiscal policy for which he was little suited. He declared that there must be a protective tariff against German steel; that three millions of it had been imported into England in one year before the war; and that he, speaking as if he were Premier and indeed dictator—would see that no further pound of German steel was imported into England until every furnace in England was completely employed. I need scarcely dilate on the storm of protest and indignation which this outburst produced in the Liberal and Free Trade papers. It was pointed out that a good deal of the steel imported from Germany was half-manufactured raw material which was very useful to the British manufacturer because it was produced much more cheaply than he could do it himself; that he used this stuff to make it into a finished article; and that he actually was able to export this article back into Germany at a considerable profit to himself. Further, the figures of Mr. Hodge were shown to be wrong, for not three million pounds of steel but 80,000 had been imported into England; and finally, people asked if Mr. Hodge or Mr. Lloyd George were the Prime Minister. What added significance to this outburst of Mr. Hodge was that there is going on at this moment a very active campaign in favour of what is called among us—Tariff Reform, in other words, Protection. It is a movement that has powerful backing in money, in journalism and above all, in the present ardour of war passions. Anything which will strike Germany anywhere, anywhere, is welcome; and if we don't win in the military warfare, there will be a strong impulse to continue the war in the sphere of business. For make no mistake about it, the hatred of Germany has not cooled or diminished as the war has gone on; on the contrary it has grown fiercer with every hour, and Germany is always doing something to bring it to whither heat than ever.

It is possible that under these circumstances, we may have a strong and perhaps even irresistible movement towards some form of protection against Germany after the war. This may make the dividing line between the two parties; for the average Liberal still remains a strong Free Trader; and the working classes, though they may like the idea of getting better and more frequent work through Protection, will not look at anything which threatens to raise the price of their food; and as the most popular form of Protection at present is a preferential tariff for

the Dominions, a rise in the price of food would seem to be one of the first consequences of a Protective Tariff.

It will be seen that though the war may unite, and probably will unite all parties and men for the moment, there are dangers ahead. And there is always Ireland.

## ON THE BATTLE LINE

## THE SUBMARINE MENACE

J. L. Garvin, in the Observer, declares that to smash the German submarine campaign will require "an intense, a tremendous national effort brought at once to the maximum of its working power, and unremittingly sustained for the next six months."

At least three new submarines are being turned out by the Germans every week. "The Germans are launching submarines considerably faster than we are sinking them. Secondly, the Germans are sinking far more tonnage than we are building. Both these conditions must be changed. The positive suppression of the new submarine menace, like the last, must be the determined aim of the British navy; but the country cannot wait for that. We must build build, night and day."

Garvin pays a strong tribute to the work done by the present Shipping Controller, Sir Joseph Maclay. "He is throwing a saving vigor and resource into his task. By allowing deck loads he has added, by a stroke of the pen, half a million tons to our carrying power. He has done much to secure better utilization of ships by quicker turning about. He has already laid down several hundred thousand tons of new tonnage. He has diverted, where it could be done, all proposed passenger ships to cargo purposes. He is concentrating all new construction upon standardized patterns so as to secure quick launching. Everything is subordinated to speedy completion. The new standardized vessels must be of a rough and ready type, but what becomes of them after the war matters little."

But all this is not enough. "We must reach at least our peace standard and build at the minimum rate of 2,000,000 tons a year—that is, half a million tons a quarter. The nation cannot think for a single moment of falling below this output, and in view of present circumstances we ought to determine to increase it."

To do this, Garvin suggests that: "Some tens of thousands of skilled shipyard workers must be got back from the army. It will be difficult, but it can be done, and we must at once set about it." It might even be possible to spare men from building of commercial ships who have heretofore been building war vessels. "The crucial difficulty, of course, is to find enough labor for the four indispensable purposes—shipbuilding, the army, munitions, and agriculture. The age limit under compulsion ought to be raised for men to forty-five or over."

## GERMAN SUCCESS

In the Champagne region the Germans claim to have advanced half a mile on a front of a mile and a half. The official report from Berlin says that four French lines were stormed yesterday, and that heavy fighting took place on Hill 185, west of Tathure. The Germans captured 858 prisoners. The fighting in this region opened on Wednesday night by two successful surprise attacks on German trenches. In the course of Thursday afternoon the enemy artillery counter-attacked with great vigor in Les Maisons de Champagne sector. The German advance was directed mainly against the French positions at Les Maisons de Champagne Farm and Hill 185, about six hundred yards south of the farm. French counter-attacks were made on Thursday night and Friday morning, but, according to the Berlin account, were repulsed. The Kaiser telegraphed congratulations to the Crown Prince. The French midnight official reports admit the salient fact, but makes no mention of the capture of the French defenders, which included twenty-one officers.

## U. S. SUFFERS

The German blockade of the United States has caused a big congestion at the railway depots and ocean ports of goods intended for export. Only 10% of American commerce is carried by American ships. As sailings of other vessels have been postponed or cancelled, one immediate result of Germany's submarine policy has been to dislocate the industrial life of the United States. The Council of National Defence meets daily at Washington to further the coordination of American resources in case of war.

## MACHINE GUNS

The advantage in Machine Guns is no longer held by the Germans. One of the big surprises of the war was the abnormal number of these weapons in use by the enemy. Before the war commenced Germany had fifty thousand of these guns, and to these a vast number has been added. The murderous effects of this concentration on mechanical means of killing were seen at Neuve Chapelle, where the Germans had fifteen machine guns along a front of 250 yards. These fifteen Maxims, some of which had been made in England, poured into the British attackers 7,500 bullets a minute, in addition to rifle fire and shrapnel. How anything could live in this avalanche of death passes comprehension.—Globe, Feb. 17.

AN ANGLICAN EDITOR  
JOINS TRUE CHURCH

## GIVES REASONS FOR ACTION

San Francisco Monitor, Feb. 10

Rev. Harry Wilson, editor of the American Catholic, an Episcopalian paper published in Los Angeles, was received, with his wife, into the Church on Tuesday of last week by Right Rev. Mgr. Harnett. Mr. Wilson has sent the following explanatory letter to the readers of his papers:

It is with great sadness that I write these lines of farewell to the readers of the American Catholic, many of whom I have learned to regard as personal friends and to whom I owe much for their kindness, generosity and unwavering support. The pain of parting is greatly enhanced by the fact that I have to make an announcement which will undoubtedly cause, not only surprise, but grief and pain to most of them; namely, that I hope shortly to make my submission to the successor of St. Peter.

I do not intend to attempt to explain all my reasons for taking this step, the reasons which have convinced me of the justice of the claims of Rome, would probably sound as futile in their ears as in the past they have in mine—it is sufficient to say that I have looked into them afresh, and have become firmly convinced of the truths which they support.

## WHY HE LEFT PROTESTANTISM

Undoubtedly the first step was due to the action of the last General Convention in refusing to amend the "Divorce Canon" which permits re-marriage after divorce. Before this happened I had no more idea of "going to Rome" than you have, dear reader, at the present moment. I had not contemplated the possibility of the convention refusing to revise the Canon, and my action came to me as a tremendous shock, and led me seriously to consider whether the Episcopal Church were truly a part of the Holy Catholic Church. I was at that time preparing for the November issue of the American Catholic, a summary of a pamphlet by Dr. Darius Waterman, in which the following paragraph appeared:

"I feel that the Roman system does preserve the Evangelical Religion, and nourish men in it, and will always do so. I consider that the Protestant system is bound to lose its hold on Evangelical religion. I see this process going on before my eyes."

In the face of this I had to ask myself whether the Roman Catholic Church is not doing now, here in this country, exactly what she has been doing all through the ages. Ever since the beginning, has she not been holding the essentials, both in faith and morals, in the midst of schism and opposition all around her?

I happened also at the time of the General Convention to be studying a book entitled "The Truth About Christian Science," by Father Searle, a learned Catholic theologian. In the sixth chapter of this book the author compares the claim of Mrs. Eddy to have received a direct revelation from God, to the claims of the Papacy. With regard to the latter he says:

"Catholics are far from imagining that even the Pope, though divinely commissioned as successor to the Apostles, has the power which they have to receive or promulgate new revelation. The sphere of his infallibility is simply to determine what they have received from Christ or from the Holy Ghost."

## DOCTRINE OF INFALLIBILITY

It struck me very forcibly that if this were the infallibility of the Pope, it contrasted favorably with the fallibility of the General Convention. It seemed to me that in the matter of morals, and of course also of faith, what we need above all things is an infallible guide if it is only to tell us what the Holy Scriptures really mean. Also that nothing could be worse than an authority in this sphere like a General Convention which is able to change its mind every three years.

More than two months passed away, and it need scarcely be said that this subject occupied one's thoughts during the whole time. Early in this proceeding I had seen my Bishop and informed him that I was reconsidering my position; also I discontinued sending out "renewal notices" to our subscribers as soon as it became probable that I should sever my connection with the Episcopal Church. Finally I came to the following conclusion, namely that:

"The Primitive Church was undoubtedly infallible, because our Lord promised the guidance of the Holy Ghost, the Spirit of Truth, to His Church; also the doctrine of Ecumenical Councils is certainly the voice of the Holy Ghost, for St. James said at the Council of Jerusalem 'it seemed good to the Holy Ghost and to us' (Acts xv. 28).

Our Lord also promised that the Holy Spirit should abide with His Church for ever (St. John xiv. 16). Consequently the true Church must be just as infallible now as it was in the early ages, and must speak infallibly through its Councils now, as it did then.

To believe that the Church has been split into three parts, teaching different doctrines as the truth, as for instance on the subject of the Papacy, is to believe that the Holy Spirit has ceased to guide the Church into all truth; that the Church has ceased to be infallible and that the Holy Ghost has ceased to speak through its Councils.

Since the separation of the Greeks in the eleventh century the Roman

Church has continuously claimed to be the Holy Catholic Church, and that her Councils, twelve in number, held since the separation, are Ecumenical.

Consequently, the conviction is forced upon me that the Church has not been divided; that the Greek and Anglican Communions are not parts of the true Church; that the Roman Church is the true Church through whose Councils the Holy Ghost speaks.

## UNITY OF THE CHURCH

This conclusion puts a new light on our Lord's prayer for the unity of the Church in the seventeenth chapter of St. John. It had always been a puzzle to me how His prayer should so entirely fail of being answered.

Having arrived at the above conclusion the only possible action, whatever pain or loss it might involve, was to seek reconciliation with the Roman Communion. When this reconciliation will take place I am unable at the present moment to inform my readers, but it will probably not be long delayed. They may, however, be interested to know that I am sixty-four years of age, and married, the question of "reordination" will not be raised.

This brings me to what causes me the deepest pain, namely the fact that I must bring suffering upon so many whom I have loved, and whom I have been privileged to help in spiritual matters. That one should suffer pain one's self is nothing, but it does grieve one to the heart to cause pain to others.

## NEW YEAR'S LETTER

FROM FATHER FRASER

Catholic Mission, Taichowfu, Jan. 1, 1917

Dear CATHOLIC RECORD Friends:

On this the first day of the New Year my thoughts turn to you. You generously supported my mission during the past year in response to my earnest appeal published weekly in the CATHOLIC RECORD and now all I can offer you in return is a fervent prayer that God may bless you during this New Year—may it be a year of prosperity and abundance for you and your families, and may it bring the greatest of all blessings—peace, universal peace of which the world is so much in need. Tomorrow I say Mass for you and all the benefactors of this mission.

Christmas Day was a great festival here in Taichowfu. The church was nicely festooned with evergreens and artificial flowers within and without, the altar was tastefully decorated and the crib was natural and inspiring. I baptized forty-one adults—an acceptable gift, was it not, for the Infant Saviour. And they all made their First Communion also; how full of consolations is the life of the missionary in China!

I had a busy time indeed at Christmas. I reckoned on having my curate to help me but he was called away on a sick call—a four day's journey there and back—a long stretch of which he had to make during the night. So all the work fell to me—instructions and examinations, baptisms, and confessions, the teaching of music for the High Mass, the drilling of the sanctuary boys, many of whom were raw recruits just baptized, the superintending of the altar decorations and crib and a hundred and one other things. The church was packed to the doors and I remember this is the church to which I added an extension recently. The faithful prayed and chanted their Christmas chorals all night. I have installed a pretty little pulpit in the church which makes preaching much easier than formerly. I preached at 8 o'clock at night on Christmas Eve; again at 11 o'clock, then sang midnight High Mass; said another Mass at 6 o'clock on Christmas morning; at 9 o'clock I preached for the third time and sang my third Mass. After a half hour, in which I breakfasted, I gave Benediction—a good day's work, was it not?

Whilst we are striving to build the new Jerusalem the Protestants seem to be trying to pull it down. A federation of Protestant sects recently held a council in Nanking in which they decided that a man who had two wives before his conversion could retain them both afterwards. It was reported as follows by the North China Daily News: "What to do with Polygamists Converts. A Broad Minded Ruling." (Heading.) "Now what do you think of that? I feel sure that clean minded Protestants in America would not give another cent to their missions if they knew that such subversive doctrines were being taught."

The church of the Sacred Heart in Sarglindig is now finished and the Christians under the leadership of their zealous catechist assembled there for the first time on Christmas Day. I am beginning another church in Da Wang to be dedicated to St. Theresa.

"Thy kingdom come!" Yours gratefully in Jesus and Mary, J. M. FRASER.

DR. GEORGE BENSON  
HEWETSON AS A  
LECTURER

From The Lamp

One of the problems which The Lamp is profoundly interested in helping to solve is how to make use of the talented men from the ranks of the married Protestant clergy, who, in steadily increasing numbers, are entering the Catholic Church. These men have to live and provide support for their families. If their talents are to be employed in the service of the Catholic Church, sufficient financial compensation must be rendered them for their services to enable them to provide at least the necessities of life for those who are dependent upon them.

A Catholic priest writing to Mr. Floyd Keeler, formerly Anglican Archdeacon of Salina, Kansas, urged him to tell from the lecture platform the story of why he became a Catholic, assuring him that the Catholic public would be his eager listeners. Not only is Mr. Keeler perfectly willing to tell his message, provided an opportunity is given him, but there are other distinguished ex-Anglican clergymen who are not only willing but very desirous of doing the same, provided sufficient compensation is rendered them to make it possible for them to answer at the same time the very vital question: "How can I support my family?"

With this little preface we wish to introduce, especially to the clergy, Dr. George Benson Hewetson, for twenty-three years an Anglican minister, and just prior to his submission to the Church, Episcopal rector of Iowa City, Iowa. With his wife, son and daughter, he was received into the Catholic Church by the Bishop of Regina, Saskatchewan, in 1914. He is related to the late Monsignor Robert Hugh Benson, and with the Benson talent for writing, has been a contributor to the leading periodicals of America and England. Among his published writings are the following: "The Church and a Visible Head," "As Seen by a Convert," "The Holy See and the Church of England."

His favorite lecture is "Why I Became a Catholic."

We give below a catena of opinions as to the merit of this lecture:

"Your lecture was a delight to all and a privilege."—Knights of Columbus and Catholic Club, Winnipeg.

"His tribute to the Blessed Sacrament and to the Blessed Mother was superb."—Regina Correspondent, Northwest Review.

"One of the best lectures delivered in my time at Dubuque College."—Rev. Dr. Gorman, Rector, Dubuque College.

"A magnificent lecture."—Rev. Father Sherman, Pro Cathedral, Winona, Minn.

"Profound scholarship put simply, convincingly and in exquisite form."—Hon. A. Turgeon, Attorney-General, Saskatchewan.

"The most learned body of Catholic theologians in Canada could learn something from this scholarly, eloquent, interesting and beautiful lecture."—Rev. Father Lewis Drummond, S. J., Edmonton, Alta (formerly editor of America).

"In my opinion no better service could be rendered to Catholics and non-Catholics alike than to have this lecture delivered in every parish."—F. J. Hart, Grand Knight, Letbridge, Alta.

Other lectures delivered by Dr. Hewetson are "Bread: The Need of the World," "Robert Hugh Benson: The Man," "Robert Hugh Benson: His Books," "Is Christ a Myth?" "Columbus and Chivalry," "Mystery: Its Place in Education and in Life."

Dr. Hewetson may be addressed at his home, 3830 Pleasant Avenue, Minneapolis, Minn.

THE STORY OF THE  
CROSS

The importance of the Sign of the Cross and of making it reverently is strikingly illustrated by the following experience which a priest in England's was fortunate in relating. The lessons of it would be lost on those to whom it would be necessary to point them out; however, let us recall that the Sign of the Cross was made with such piety and solemnity by the celebrated Father de Ravignan at the beginning of sermons at Notre Dame that his audience never forgot it. "One has to pay attention to a preacher who is so deeply impressed with the importance of his office," it used to be said.

A poor widow, an Irish Catholic, having fallen ill, was taken to a hospital, where soon afterward she died. Her only child, a boy of eight or nine years, had in the meantime been secretly placed in a Protestant orphan asylum. Fearing for the child's faith, his pastor desired to withdraw him, but on making his application, discovered that the authorities had already removed the boy to a different asylum, and had moreover entered him under a name other than his own.

For a long time the priest was unsuccessful in his search, but finally he thought he had found the institution where the stray lamb of his flock should be living. He went to the asylum, examined the registers and interrogated the superintendent, but there was no evidence that a Catholic child, not even one bearing an Irish name, had been received there.

As the pastor was about to retire, an idea suddenly presented itself and he acted on it forthwith. He asked to see all the orphans together. The superintendent told him that the children were about to enter the dining-room, and that in consequence there would be no inconvenience involved in his seeing them.

As soon as all had entered, the priest stood on a bench and said: "Children, look at me! In the name of the Father, and of the Son—" He had scarcely placed his hand on his forehead to make the Sign of the Cross when he saw one of the boys raise his hand and instinctively bless himself; while all the others—there were more than three hundred—remained motionless, regarding the priest with open-mouthed wonder.

Turning to the superintendent, the priest exclaimed: "There is the little Catholic—that is the child I've been looking for so long!"

The boy was placed in a Catholic orphan asylum, and soon thoroughly understood that it was to the Sign commemorative of our redemption that he owed his preservation to the Faith.—Ave Maria.

## SURRENDER

A heart-weary pilgrim at noon of the day  
Flung down his worn staff on the hot desert trail:  
The sands were ablaze and his cry was a wail,  
"Lord, give me to drink of the brook by the way!"

Then One all Compassionate came to his side  
And touching him gently, said, softly enow,  
"Art thou thirsty enough at the brookside to bow?"  
Then gazed at him searchingly, ere he replied:

"Yea, Master! My pride is burnt out of me here,  
I have borne heavy burdens of gold and of fame,  
And now I stand penniless, hungry and lame.  
Oh, give me to drink! Of Thy love, Master dear!"

"Lo, yonder the valley of lowly access!  
Go, drink of the rill! Thou can't kneel, undismayed!"  
Divine, that sweet answer—"Thy debt I have paid!"  
The clear, darkling waters shall sparkle and bless.

"I love thee, I lead thee. No slender display  
Of limited mercy, this bounty of mine!  
I guide, I uphold thee—the near waters shine.  
O wayfarer! well hast thou chosen, to-day."

The struggle is over. The valleys unroll  
Their greenery, shading the brook by the way;  
And the traveler, kneeling to quaff it and pray,  
Finds the tremulous water the wine of the soul.

—CAROLINE D. SWAN

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.

Previously acknowledged. \$9,461 40

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