

The Catholic Record.

"Christianus mihi nomen est Catholicus vero Cognomen."—(Christian is my Name, but Catholic my Surname)—St. Pacien, 4th Century

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TAKE MY WILL

I'll go where You want me to go,
Dear Lord,
Over mountain or plain or sea;
I'll say what You want me to say,
Dear Lord,
I'll be what You want me to be.
It may not be on the mountain height
Or over the stormy sea,
It may not be at the battle's front
My Lord will have need of me.
But if by a still small voice He
Calls
To paths that I do not know,
I'll answer, dear Lord, with my hand
in Thine,
I'll go where You want me to go.
—Anonymous

WEEKLY IRISH REVIEW

IRELAND SEEN THROUGH IRISH EYES

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DEPENDS ON WHOSE OX IS GORDED

The point of view is everything. When the cabins and all the earthly possessions of thousands of poor Irish people—plentifully poor old widows—were being burnt down during the drunken orgies of the Black and Tans, the English press, the English Parliament, Mr. Lloyd George and Sir Hamar Greenwood saw "no cause for alarm"—rather approved of it as being, in Lloyd George's words, "only human." But the moment that some wealthy Liverpool merchants are treated to a taste of the same medicine, the fearful outcries of the English press, the English Parliament, Lloyd George and Sir Hamar put the whole world in uproar. And the Sinn Feiners, whom they rightly or wrongly accuse of having done it, are then the most heinous criminals that walk the world—and outside the pale of civilization. The loss to the burnt-out merchants, however, is probably not one-half of one per cent. of their wealth, whereas thousands of the poor people in Ireland lost their all. The fires in Ireland, which could be laughed at during all the terrible months that have passed, drove the English people to frenzy immediately when they saw the very first of them started in their own sacred land. The point of view, as was remarked, is everything.

THE ENGLISH BOURBOIS

English Junkerdom will never learn anything now. Again and again, during the century that has passed, they have tried the filling of the jails with Irish in hope that thereby they could stamp out the Irish fight. When they had the jails filled every time, they found to their surprise that the fight waxed only more fierce. Pretty soon they had to unbar the jail gates again, and let out the throng. The wholesale arrests in Ireland now, by means of which the English Government once more think they can stamp out the fight and suppress Sinn Fein, will have just the same effect that such action always had. The fight of course may seem to slacken if they imprison ten thousand of the most prominent of the fighters, but it will in reality only be all the more intensified in the resolve of many tens of thousands who will patiently await renewed opportunity for fighting. And every man who is imprisoned now as a rebel will come out of prison ten times a rebel. Lloyd George is evidently under the delusion that when he has the chief fighters imprisoned he can make easy terms with the remainder, and induce them to accept the joke, which he and Carson concocted, called a "Home Rule Bill" and ran through the Parliamentary mill. Lloyd George knows little of the spirit of the Irish fight, for a moment dreams that they could let themselves be guilty of the baseness of making peace with him while their leaders rot in prison. One would think that the Irish spirit today, as exhibited to Lloyd George and to the world by the MacSwineys and the Kevin Barrys and all the other heroic ones, who showed how little they valued their lives, when the success of their country's cause was in question, would have taught the English how futile it was to try to break it. But the English never learn anything new in all their dealings with Ireland.

BELGIUM'S SYMPATHY

The pronouncement of all the Bishops of Belgium addressed to Cardinal Logue and expressing to him the profound sympathy of the little nation that had suffered a conqueror's brutality with another little nation that is presently suffering a conqueror's brutality, is another significant milestone marking the advance of the Irish cause in winning the heart of the world. The English politicians and English people generally were bitterly disappointed, and inspired with bitter resentment, that Belgium should speak for Ireland. Coming on top of the Italian Depu-... so boldly speaking out and so forcibly expressing their abhorrence at the walter of brutality in which the English invader was

indulging in Ireland, it is doubly effective.

THE REAL LOVERS OF BRITISH JUSTICE

Although the great bulk of the English people are unmoved for Ireland's sufferings—unmoved for the progress of the Empire, the little band of idealists among them who stand for justice, and who have been raising their cry against the brutalities in Ireland, is daily getting recruits from amongst noble-minded Britons. The young British poet, Theodore Meynard, who is now in America, is expressing himself upon the Irish question wherever he goes, lauding the wonderful spirit and the extraordinary struggle of the little Irish nation against the great Empire even though that Empire be his own, and boldly denouncing the Empire's brutality toward those that it tramples upon and tries to crush.

PROTESTANT TESTIMONY TO KINDLY CATHOLIC TOLERANCE

Still goes on regularly in the Dublin daily papers, the stream of testimony by Southern Protestants to the tolerance, good will, and kind neighborliness shown them by the Catholic majority among whom they live. To help some thousands of Catholics who were driven out of employment by the Belfast bigots the Protestant traders and professional men of New Ross, County Wexford, have formed a committee and subscribed funds. Their chairman, the chief Protestant in the town, said, according to The Dublin Freeman, that whenever there was any movement for the betterment of Ireland the Belfast bigots opposed it. And their Vice-chairman, Mr. Taylor, said that the narrow-minded Orangemen of Belfast could benefit by taking an object lesson from the tolerance of southern Catholics.

NOT SO MURDEROUS AS THEY ARE PAINTED

In answer to Lloyd George's statement that in Ireland they had "got murder by the throat"—a Dublin paper, Old Ireland, gives a detailed list, with day, date, and locality—of the numbers of armed officers, soldiers, policemen, captured in fight by the Republican forces—and details of their after treatment. These details are given for a period of four months, beginning on May 1st, and ending on August 31st. Disregarding the numbers on both sides who were killed in the fighting, and the numbers of Irish Republican forces that were captured and afterwards imprisoned or shot, these details show that in the four months aforementioned, two hundred and sixty-nine armed British troops and police were captured by what Lloyd George calls "the huge Murder Society" of the Irish Republican army. These two hundred and sixty-nine men after having been captured were treated with the full courtesy due to prisoners of war, were disarmed, and were released, and the majority of them not being held for more than a few hours. The following record of the captures made by the Irish Republican army in fight, in July, is set down as a sample of the details that are given for all four months:

- July 3.—Three soldiers captured in Cork City. Disarmed and released.
- July 4.—Nine soldiers captured at Mohill, County Leitrim. Disarmed and released.
- July 4.—Two policemen captured at Claremorris, County Mayo. Disarmed and released.
- July 9.—Four policemen captured at Kiltinane, County Cork. Disarmed and released.
- July 9.—Two policemen captured at Loughrea, County Galway. Disarmed and released.
- July 10.—Two policemen captured at Rathduff, County Cork. Disarmed and released.
- July 13.—Six soldiers and four police captured at Emly, County Limerick. Disarmed and released.
- July 14.—One policeman captured at Mount Talbot, County Roscommon. Disarmed and released.
- July 16.—Three policemen captured at Curry, County Roscommon. Disarmed and released.
- July 16.—Three policemen captured at Kiltinane, County Mayo. Disarmed and released.
- July 19.—Nine soldiers captured at Dublin. Disarmed and released.
- July 20.—Eleven soldiers captured at Tralee, County Kerry. Disarmed and released.
- July 21.—Four soldiers captured at Ennistymon. Disarmed and released.
- July 22.—Ten marines captured in Kerry. Disarmed and released.
- July 25.—Three policemen captured at Streamstown, County Westmeath. Disarmed and released.
- July 26.—One policeman captured in Dublin. Disarmed and released.
- July 28.—Twelve soldiers captured at Gougane Barra, County Cork. Disarmed and released.
- July 31.—One soldier captured near Cork City. Disarmed and released.

The English public and American public whose papers give them the word of Lloyd George and of Sir Hamar Greenwood that the Irish Republican army is a huge murder

society—and give Greenwood's figures for the number of soldiers and policemen murdered (meaning the number shot down in fair fight)—these papers never give the public an inkling of the gallant and honorable treatment shown to their captives on every occasion by the soldiers of the Irish Republican army.

SEUMAS MACMANUS,
OF DUNELG.

THOUSANDS GREET MRS. MACSWINEY

REFUSES TO DISCUSS IRISH AFFAIRS BUT EXPECTS U. S. AID

New York Times, Dec. 6th

Mrs. Terence MacSwiney, widow of the Lord Mayor of Cork, arrived in this city yesterday morning and a great throng of Irish sympathizers welcomed her here. No marionette incident occurred, but the enthusiasm manifested for her made it clear that this youthful woman was probably the most persuasive suppliant for American sympathy and help that has ever come from Ireland to this country.

Mrs. MacSwiney made it clear in her first statement that she intended to do what she could to fulfill the hope of her husband that his sacrifice would become a power in advancing the Irish cause. After a rest at the Hotel St. Regis, she said:

"I am deeply grateful for the wonderful reception given to me this morning, and especially to the women of America, for their generous tributes to my husband's memory. I have many beautiful letters from Americans, even from American children, and I am happy to be in a country where so many, many people are thinking about the cause of Ireland."

"You will understand, of course, that I can say nothing about conditions there until I have appeared before The Nation's Commission on Ireland, which is invited here. The hearing is to be on Wednesday next in Washington, I am told."

EXPECTS MUCH HELP FROM AMERICA

"But I should like to say that both my husband and I always expected that America would help us very greatly in winning our freedom."

"We feel in Ireland that America has a greater responsibility in the matter than any other land on account of her fine traditions and her war pledges, and because there are so many millions of our kin in this country."

Mrs. MacSwiney rested for a while after making the trip to the St. Regis from Pier 60, where the Celtic docked at 9.40 a.m., and at noon she received about fifty representatives of newspapers and magazines and Catholic and Irish societies.

There was little about her appearance to suggest the tragic purpose of her visit to America. A mere girl, with brilliant eyes, and a quick, engaging smile, which was easily her most marked characteristic, she presented no trace of an appeal for sympathy or pity for herself because of her individual sorrow. She was far from belonging to the ordinary type of the woman militant.

Mrs. MacSwiney left her girl baby in Ireland, and, according to the stewardess who attended her on the Celtic, most of her talk was about the child and little about politics or the Irish cause.

AN UNAFFECTED YOUNG WOMAN

Mrs. MacSwiney was too worn by the trip, during which she never left her cabin, to undergo an interview with some fifty persons that gathered to question her. They formed a big circle around her. She shook hands with those in the inner ring and a blanket introduction served for the rest. The visitors departed after verifying at close range their impression that she was an unaffected woman in the early twenties, with deep blue eyes, perfect teeth, brown hair, parted in the middle, more than her share of Irish beauty, and an utter absence of any pose of martyrdom or heroineship.

Thousands had gathered near the White Star Line piers to greet Mrs. MacSwiney early in the morning, and police lines were drawn from Fourteenth to Twenty Third Street. Mounted policemen clattered up and down the granite block pavement, while scores of detectives stood guard about the buildings of the White Star Line, fearing that Irish sympathizers might attack the property of the British steamship company, by way of a demonstration, if excitement grew intense. But, throughout the day, there not only was no violence, but no outward display of hostility.

A procession of automobiles with the American and Irish Republic colors followed the car which carried Mrs. MacSwiney. Countless banners of Irish societies followed, bearing greetings. Several bearded Hindus were in line with the flag of the Indian Republic, resplendent in red, green and yellow bars and with the crescent and other Oriental emblems.

The procession passed without any untoward incident, not even the passing of a remark.

5,000 MARCHERS IN ESCORT

The procession that escorted Mrs. MacSwiney from the pier to the St. Regis Hotel, at Fifty-sixth Street and Fifth Avenue, formed in Twenty-third Street. As soon as she was escorted from the pier to Twenty-third Street by J. L. Fawcett, Irish Consul, she entered an automobile and took her place at the head of the procession. Mr. Boland joined her in the car and informed her that President De Valera was ill in Minneapolis.

POLICEMAN REMEMBERS WIDOW

One of the policemen on guard at the Hotel St. Regis last night was an Irishman, who remembered Mrs. MacSwiney when she was a student at the Irish college at Ballinagary, near Lake Gougane Barra, County Cork.

"I got a glimpse of the Lord Mayor's widow," as she came into the hotel tonight," he said. "Indeed, she looks as comely now as she did when she was the belle of the Irish College at Ballinagary. The only thing I can say about her appearance is that her sadness makes her look more lovely."

Mrs. MacSwiney said, in the few words of interview she gave, that the reception at the pier was the "most wonderful thing she had ever seen."

IMPRESSIVE SERVICES HELD AT NOTED HOLYWELL

ST. WINEFRIDE'S WELL FAMOUS IN LONG HISTORY

Holywell, Wales.—Impressive services were held at St. Winefride's Well, a famous holy spot in Welsh territory.

The town of Holywell was once an active place owing to the presence nearby of lead and copper mines, but the mining industry decayed, and now St. Winefride's miraculous well is the sole centre of interest. The well has had a long and extraordinary history. It has attracted pilgrims for more than a thousand years. A number of ancient cures are recorded.

The town is on the declivity of a hill overlooking a valley through which flows a broad stream which is the effluent from St. Winefride's Well. The stream is said to have burst from the ground more than 1200 years ago on the spot where St. Winefride was slain by Caradoc, son of an American Prince, about the year 634, and has flowed unceasingly ever since that time.

The spring forms a basin which is enclosed by an octagonal parapet, from which rises eight columns, which meet overhead in a beautiful canopy, forming a crypt or vault.

Above this is what was once the chapel or oratory of St. Winefride, where pilgrims spent the night in vigil before bathing. It has lately been in non-Catholic hands, but the well itself which is the property of the corporation of Holywell, has for some time been held at an annual rate by the Jesuit Fathers of the mission.

EXTRAORDINARY CURES

The spring sends forth eighty-one tons of water per minute. The water is very cold, and chemical analysis has never detected any mineral or medicinal properties peculiar to it which would account for the extraordinary cures effected there, which are frequently instantaneous.

From the basin the overflow passes into a long, narrow piscina, which is entered by steps at either end. Those who come for cures pass through the piscina, reverently kneeling in the cold water and kissing an ancient cross which is carved in the stonework. From the piscina the water passes under a low arch into a small swimming bath, and then flows through Greenfield Valley to join the River Dee. A statue of St. Winefride stands in a niche opposite the entrance to the crypt where the spring rises. On emerging from the piscina the pilgrims kneel before the statue, imploring the intercession of the Saint.

FRENCH CITIES VOTE AID TO CATHOLIC SCHOOLS

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

Paris, Nov. 12.—Since the vote of the law which enforced neutrality in Public schools, in 1880, the public finances subsidized only the official neutral schools. As for the Catholic schools, they had to provide for their private schools out of their own means.

But for some time past a number of municipalities have decided to defray the cost of all school stationary given to destitute children in private as well as in Public schools. These municipalities will also pay for the fuel necessary for the heating of the premises, which will prove a great help and relief for those Catholic schools.

The Municipality of Rouen has recently voted a sum of money towards this end.

The Municipalities of Nancy, Angers, Nantes and several other towns—without mentioning a great number of smaller villages—had already taken a similar decision.

A NOTABLE EVENT

DIPLOMATS FROM 16 REPUBLICS WORSHIP IN CAPITAL CHURCH

By N. C. W. C. News Service

Washington, D. C.—Diplomatic representatives of sixteen Latin-American republics and some of the highest executive, judicial and military officials of the United States brought together by ties of religion and common ideals of government, gathered in St. Patrick's Church to attend the annual "Pan-American Mass of Thanksgiving."

Flags of the various Governments blent with the insignia of the Catholic Church; the uniforms of naval and military officers and the rich vestments of Cardinal Gibbons and Archbishop Bonzano, Papal Delegate; the stilette of diplomacy and the solemn ceremonies of religion—all these contributed strikingly to make the scene brilliant and imposing.

The sermon preached by the Right Rev. Monsignor C. F. Thomas, pastor of St. Patrick's, was supremely worthy of the important occasion and the distinguished assemblage. The theme of his discourse was that religion must find a place in the hearts of peoples and the laws of nations if civilization and humanity are to continue their progress. With admirable eloquence and erudition, he sustained his contention by citing the history of all the peoples that have been important factors in the development of civilization.

BRIGHT SCENE IN THE CHURCH

On each Thanksgiving Day for the past twelve years, St. Patrick's Church was filled when the services began. Other hundreds stood outside the doors to watch the entrance of the American and foreign officials who attended the Mass. Many Protestants, showing in every movement their interest in the impressive pontifical Mass, were in the galleries. From the professional to the recreational—when Cardinal Gibbons and the Apostolic Delegate entered and left the Church—it was a ceremony of the kind with which the Church knows how to reach and stir human hearts and souls.

Symbolic of the Church's universality, too, were the flags of some twenty countries in every one of which and across besides, she pursues her mission. These flags of foreign lands, festooning pillars and walls side by side with the national colors of the United States, told the story of the Catholic Church's success in bringing together in a common act of worship the peoples of a whole hemisphere. It was proof of the Catholic Church's power to create a League of Nations under her own symbol—the Cross of Christ.

APOSTOLIC DELEGATE PONTIFICATE

His Excellency, the Most Reverend John Bonzano, Apostolic Delegate, celebrated the Solemn Pontifical Mass. Very Rev. Dr. Peter Gailday was assistant priest to His Eminence Cardinal Gibbons, who sat upon his throne, a venerable representative of the majesty of the Church. Very Rev. J. D. Fowler, O. P., and Rev. J. M. Fowler, O. P., were deacons of honor to His Eminence, Rev. Louis Kelly, O. S. C., was assistant priest to His Excellency the Apostolic Delegate, and Rev. James A. Smyth and Rev. John M. McNamara, deacons of honor. Rev. J. R. Roth was the deacon of the Mass and Rev. Charles R. O'Hara, subdeacon.

There was a military note in the harmony of the Church's liturgy when at the solemn moment of the elevation, the cadets from St. John's College were brought to "present arms" by their commander and the bugles gave three blasts to salute Christ on the altar. The American flag and the banner of Pan-America were raised to join the salute.

Remindful too of the Church's antiquity, as well as her universality, was the garb of the Cardinal's tiny page, who held up His Eminence's train as he entered and left the Church. In courtier's red hat, scarlet doublet and hose, and red, buckled pumps, he recalled the Middle Ages when Cardinals were recognized as Princes by the State as well as by the Church.

DISTINGUISHED OFFICIALS PRESENT

Secretary of State Colby, next to the President the highest official of the United States Government, with Mrs. Colby, was among the Cabinet officers at the Mass. The other members of the President's official household present were John Barton Payne, Secretary of the Interior; J. W. Alexander, Secretary of Commerce, and Norman H. Davis, Under-Secretary of State. Chief Justice McKenna of the United States Supreme Court, and Justices Gould and Stafford of the District of Columbia Supreme Court, represented the Judiciary. Admiral McGowan and Admiral Conz represented the Navy and Major General John B. LeJeune the Marine Corps. Admiral Benson, president of the United States Shipping Board, also was present.

The Latin-American diplomats at the Mass were Ambassador Augusto C. de Alencar of Brazil; Senator Don Beltran Mathlet of Chile; Senator Don

Frederico A. Pezet of Peru, and Thomas A. Le Breton of Argentina, and Ministers Senor Don Santos A. Dominici of Venezuela; Dr. Carlos A. Urueta of Colombia; Senor Don Ellizalde of Ecuador; Senor Don Joaquin Mendez of Guatemala; Dr. Carlos M. de Cespedes of Cuba, and Dr. Jacobo Varela of Uruguay.

Charges d'Affaires Senor Don Manuel Zavala, Albert Blancher and Senor Don J. E. Lefevre represented Nicaragua, Haiti and Panama, respectively.

MONSIGNOR THOMAS'S ELOQUENT SERMON

Monsignor Thomas, in his sermon, said in part:

"I believe America was founded and is being perpetuated on the recognition of the dominance of Almighty God in world affairs. We cannot fail to recognize that any civilization is doomed to failure and any country faces ruin unless they repose in these fundamental truths which come from God and have intimate relation with every aspect of civil, political and social life.

"America has had a very providential career so far, and to serious students the onward look is of a distinct divine purpose. The land has had a supreme task to form its various elements into a strong composite nation.

"There are innumerable reasons for believing that we stand on the threshold of an important and vital part in the destinies of the human race.

"But America's duty, North and South, is not to rely on any notion of abstract goodness or the strength of natural impulses, or on its innate might and ability.

"Our trust in God and our conviction that humanity's greatness comes from Him, will support our onward progress and secure our advancement to the front when we shall inspire, encourage, and direct every movement to the observance of civil liberties and the recognition of human rights.

"The principles to which we have sworn allegiance and which we proclaim always govern our efforts, will cause us to be hailed as leaders in saving the world and nations from confusion and disorder.

"And those principles are those which rest on eternal justice, and have their origin in the recognition of divine sovereignty and the absolute dependence on divine help."

THE DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS BETWEEN VATICAN AND FRANCE ADVANCED

Paris, Nov. 30.—The Chamber of Deputies supporting the Government's bill for a resumption of diplomatic relations with the Vatican, voted confidence in the Government this evening, 387 against 195. The bill was adopted later by a vote of 397 to 209.

Premier Leygues raised the question of confidence on an amendment, moved by Deputy Avril, providing that, while France should have an Ambassador at the Vatican, the Vatican should not send a Nuncio to Paris, on the ground that it was likely to interfere with French internal affairs. The Premier refused to accept the amendment, which was then rejected and the bill was voted.

Premier Leygues stated in the Chamber that the Government's decision to send a French Ambassador to the Vatican was simply a question of foreign policy and that it was in the interest of France. "The Vatican is a moral force," he declared, "which France cannot afford to neglect."

Former Premier Briand remarked that he would vote with the Government for the sending of an Ambassador to the Vatican.

Premier Leygues reminded the Chamber that Great Britain was maintaining its envoy at the Vatican and that the Swiss Government was resuming diplomatic relations with the Vatican broken in 1873.

ANCIENT RELIC PRESENTED

A relic of St. Chad, an early Saint whose name is frequently met in titles or annals which are reminiscent of ancient times in England was recently received by St. Chad's Church, South Norwood, England. It was presented to Father H. R. Prince, the priest in charge, by Canon Wisniewski of St. Chad's Cathedral, Birmingham. The reception and veneration of the relic gave occasion for a ceremony which was attended by a large congregation. Before the veneration of the relic a procession was held, and the hymn to St. Chad was sung. The story of St. Chad—of Ceadda—is of interest to Irish Catholics and Catholics of Irish extraction, for he studied in Ireland. He was educated under St. Aidan. St. Ceadda was Abbot of Lichfield and Bishop successively of York and Lichfield, England. The date of his birth is uncertain now, but he died in the year 672. He was probably a Northumbrian by birth, but was educated at Lindisfarne under St. Aidan, and afterwards went to Ireland, where he studied with St. Egberth in the monastery of Rathmelsige (Melfont).—Catholic Bulletin.

CATHOLIC NOTES

Paris, Oct. 21.—A group of Catholic members of the Chamber of Deputies is fostering a movement to propose a motion that will make Sunday rest obligatory for all newspapers.

London engineers are planning for a weekly airship service across the Atlantic. The airships can carry 24 tons of passengers, mails and freight. Each trip will cost about \$10,000.

Dublin, Nov. 19.—The Most Rev. Archbishop Harty of Cassel has administered confirmation to seven English soldiers, converts to Catholicity. They were arrested in Tempelhof, and were impressed by the apparitions in that town.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 28th.—An underground chapel, which is an advanced reproduction of the catacombs of the second and third centuries, is one of the features of the Church of the Holy Rosary in this city, the main edifice of which will be finished within the next month.

Out of a population of 315,000,000 souls India possesses 3,500,000 Christians, or about one for every 100 persons. Of these the Catholic Church claims 1,400,000 or 1,800,000, counting the Christians of the Syrian rite. The Church of England has about 380,000.

The only preserved original of the Bull of Pope Leo X., published in 1520 against Martin Luther, has been discovered in the Wurtemberg state archives. The original Bull was made in triplicate; Dr. Johann Eck was the bearer of two copies to Germany, and the third was sent to the Emperor, Charles V., in Spain.

The presence of Lord Campden at the translation of the body of Blessed Oliver Plunket, has a special interest in the fact that his Lordship is a relative of the martyr. There is also a connection between the Abbot of Downside's family and that of the martyr, through the former's mother.

London.—One hundred thousand francs were bequeathed by the Empress Eugenie, widow of Napoleon III., for the restoration of Rheims Cathedral, and £4,000 were left by her to increase the endowment of the Chapel of the crypt at Farnborough Abbey, where she is buried. The former empress left an estate of \$10,000,000.

The Order of the Crown of Italy has been conferred upon His Grace, the Most Rev. Patrick J. Hayes, of New York, in recognition of his services in behalf of Italians during the War. The decoration, which is conferred by the Italian Government, was presented at an informal ceremony in Archbishop Hayes' home, 452 Madison Avenue, by Signor Ubaldo Rochia, acting Italian Consul General of New York, in the presence of a small group of priests and laymen.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 22.—The first volume of an authoritative series describing the attitude of the Church towards social and economic problems to be issued by the Department of Social Action of the National Catholic Welfare Council, makes its appearance this week. The volume, which is entitled "The Church and Labor," is a collection of letters and documents, edited by the Very Rev. John A. Ryan, D. D., of the Catholic University and Rev. Joseph Huslein, S. J., associate editor of America, and is preceded by an introduction by Father Ryan, explaining the scope of books and summing up the chief points of the teaching of the Church on labor.

Rome, November 25.—An eloquent affirmation in favor of Ireland is expected from the Italian Parliament when action is finally taken on Deputy Mauri's resolution presented several days ago in the name of the Popular Party. No date for the discussion of the resolution in the Chamber has been fixed. Deputy Mauri's resolution declares: "The Italian Chamber of Deputies expresses deep sympathy for Ireland in her fight for self-determination and national emancipation, and wishes for the noble Irish people future liberty, prosperity and peace."

The vote of sympathy for Ireland passed by the National Council of the Popular Party has been received with great satisfaction by all Italian Catholics.

Latest returns from municipal elections in England show that the Catholic candidates have managed to hold their own. In Liverpool the Irish Nationalist Party had splendid success and captured four additional seats, making the party representation in the city council twenty seats. The Catholic voters in many Lancashire industrial districts have taken the lead from Liverpool, and the result is in three great manufacturing towns Catholic candidates have secured election. Manchester has returned two Irish Catholic members: Blackburn, four Catholics, of whom two are Conservatives, and two Labor; and at Bolton two Catholics were successful and three unsuccessful. Beeston returned its Catholic candidates unopposed, and Birmingham elected one Catholic member with a large majority, making a representation of three in the city council.