WEEKLY IRISH REVIEW

TRELAND SEEN THROUGH IRISH EYES

Copyright 1922 by Seumas MacManus THE POWER OF THE BOYCOTT

Marvelous, surely, is the power of the boycott. It has practically brought Belfast to its knees. It is the reason of that mighty Orange bellower, Sir James Craig, having con-sented to meet and to treat, and make compromise terms with, Michael Collins, head of the "murder gang." Sir James, from public platforms in Belfast had, to the thundering applause of his audiences, a hundred times vowed that he never would consent to negotiate with "assassins." For that matter, we all remember the same vow being given to the world once a week by Lloyd George, Lord Birken-bead, and the rest of the unspottable members of the British Govern-ment. Yet, it is a much more humiliating come-down for Sir James and his Cabinet. Lloyd George and his fellows, when they George and his fellows, when they talked of Irish "murderers," real-ized well that the only murder campaign being carried on in Ire-land was that organised by the British Government and carried out in dead of night by their disguised and masked minions, who were assassinating in their homes such men as Mayor McCurtain of Cork, Mayor Clancy, Ex-Mayor O'Callaghan of Limerick, and hundreds of other Irish patriots. But the fanatic Craig and his fellow Orangemen, even while their minions wer slaying in the streets of Belfast such citizens as happened to differ with them in religious and political belief, were sincere in the belief that the wiping out of the Amele kites was an action blessed by God—and that it was only Irishmen striving to drive the foreign invaders from Irish soil who were murderers.

THE COMPROMISE AGREEMENT

The compromise agreement made "As one whose family has lived for generations in the South of Ire-land, in the midst of a Catholic population, I wish to add my testi-mony to that of the numerous cor-respondents who have already or between Craig and Collins is the first big break in the Belfast front, There is more behind it than shows on the surface. Collins would not have made this compromise if he did not have private assurance that respondents who have already ex-pressed their sense of the good-feel-ing existing between Protestants and Catholics in the South. Not-withstanding their small minority it was the forerunner of very much more. He knows well that Craig and the Belfast business men are orange mob which they had been for years inciting to intolerance—and that they dare not at first yield too much or the mob which they raised up, will crush them. Belfast is at length convinced—had to be convinced by moral force—that she can no more cut herself off from Ireland and live, than an arm might cut itself off from a living body and continue to pulsate with life.

The trade reports of Belfast for 1921 show a falling-off of £2,000,000 sterling in the port trade—while significantly, the Port of Dublin in of every Protestant family in the united parishes of Fiddown, Castlane, and Clonmore, Co. Kilkenny, including Canon R. M. Kellett, Major Max Bollam, Major E. W. Briscoe, Colonel W. H. Wyndham, etg. was published in the process. the same year shows an increase of £1,5 0,000. The latest returns of the Ulster bank, a Belfast institution, shows a decrease of 1,900,000 Major Max Bollam, Major E. W. pounds, or about thirty-five per cent. These are the kind of arguments wielded by the men of Ireland in brigging the control of the con in bringing the business men of Bel-fast to their sober senses and con-"We desire to give public expres sion to our appreciation of the unvincing them that persecution, driving from employment, and slaying of that minority of their fellow citizens who are unfortunate enough between ourselves and our Catholic neighbours." to differ from them in their religious belief—ceases to be either a sport or a spiritual exaltation when it begins to empty their tills. Of course, Belfast men will try to grant as little as they can to Iremen in introducing religious perse-cution into the troubles of our unland—just as much as, and no more than, will keep their trade from being hurt. Ireland will do a fool-ish thing if she lays down the boycott weapon before Belfast can be certified by the political doctors to have completely returned to health For, be it remembered that even these days in which I write, the religious persecution goes merrily forward in the Northern Capital. The Irish papers which I reports of armed assaults, riots, shootings, and killings in Belfast. This has long since ceased to be sensational and is now presented in the Irish Daily papers as a matter of course. Mr. Collins and his fellowmembers of the Irish Government, of course, recognize that Craig and the Belfast traders have to approve of the persecuting and killing of Catholics since it re-acts too sorely on their pocket-books, but they also recognize that these men were the original cause and inspiration of the Orange persecutions

AN EDIFYING AND ILLUMINATING

the religious tolerance which exists in the rest of Ireland with the murderous intolerance of D. M. argumal-camerlengo is the head of the sacred college. He directs the preparations for the conclave and takes charge of the conclave. murderous intolerance of Belfast and I gave quotations from eminent Protestants in different ports of Ireland, testifying to the laudable tolerance and good will extended to the minority by the great Catholic Sacred College. For the same majority among whom they live. I reason, during the conclave which have some more pleasing and convincing testimony this week. Mr. Denham Osborne, writing in the The cardinal-camerlengo is assist-Irish Times, says:

mine have done the same; and many

been resident in Bantry for forty-three years, during thirty-three of

which I have been engaged in business, and I have received the great-

est kindness, courtesy, and support from all classes and creeds in the

traders are Protestants who are

beinge supported by Catholics and greatest good-will exists between

them."
Mr. W. J. Verlin, solicitor,
Youghal, Co. Cork, writing to Rev.
M. Ahern, local <u>Catholic curate</u>,

"I take this opportunity of expressing my sense of the kindness I

have always experienced from the members of your Church during my

long life here."
Mr. Eyre Ievers, writing from

Mount Ievers, Sixmilebridge, Co.

respondents who have already ex-

A declaration signed by the head

present exists, has always existed,

SEUMAS MACMANUS

OF A POPE

camerlengo, administrator of the papal estate, assumes charge of the

In the presence of the household he strikes the forehead of the dead

Pope three times with a silver mallet, calling him by his baptismal name. The fisherman's ring and

the papal seals are then broken. A

notary draws up the act which is

the legal evidence of the Pope's

and the election of his successor the cardinal-camerlengo is the head of

and until the election of a successor.

all cardinals appear with uncovered

Between the death of the Pope

Of Donegal.

Clare, says:

Committee, said:

happy country.

judicial act.

In Munster, where Cath-

London, Jan. 23. -King George of them, like myself, have given scores of years of service to our Churchin Southern Ireland." today sent a message of sympathy to Cardinal Gasparri, Papal Secre-Mr. J. W. Biggs, writing from Bantry, Co. Cork, said: "I feel it my duty to protest tary of State, on the death of Pope

The message was sent through Count de Salis, British Minister at very strongly against this unfounded slander (of intolerance on the the Vatican. part of our Catholic neighbors, and, in so doing, I am expressing the feelings of very many Protes-tant traders in West Cork. I have

IRISH LEADERS CONDOLE Dublin, Jan. 23.— (Associated Press)— Please accept this expression of the profound sorrow of the rish people at the passing of the great Pontiff, who so benignly manifested paternal affection for Ireland," read a message sent by Arthur Griffith, President of the Dail Eireann, to Cardinal Gasparri, the Panal Secretary of State today. the Papal Secretary of State, today. olics outnumber Protestants by 18-to 1, a large number of the leading

Numerous other Irish leaders sent condolences on the passing of the Pope. George Gavan Duffy 'The people of Ireland are pro-

foundly moved by the bereavement which has fallen on the Church, and are anxious to assure Your Eminence of their keen and very special participation in the universel grief."

REICHSTAG MEMBERS STAND AS PRESIDENT EULOGIZES POPE

New York, Jan. 23 .- A copy righted cable dispatch to The New York Times from Berlin, dated January 21, says: "An erroneous report of the Pope's death reached report of the Pope's death reached Berlin today in a Rome message to President Ebert, who communi-cated it to Reichstag President Loebe at 2:30. The whole Reich-stag stood up while its Social Democratic President improvised a

"'Pope Benedict, elected during the first giant battles of the World they have always enjoyed the fullest War, has passed away before Europe has got real peace, he said. Very Rev. Dean Winder, M. A., of Kilkenny, speaking to the Catho-lic members of the local Technical 'During the period he employed the moral force of his office and all his strength for the diminution of human suffering, the elimination of You need not tell me that you hate and the reconciliation of the nations. From all sides tasks are tolerant in Kilkenny. I have received nothing but kindness, connations. From an poured in upon him.
"He endeavored notably to the lot of war prisoners."

sideration, and good-will since I came here, and I can never be thankful enough to the Kilkenny improve the lot of war prisoners and the fate of civilian prisoners. His readiness to help never failed when it came to soften their lot or end their martyrdom. It was in his last days a deep joy to him to be able to receive from the French Government news that the last of our war prisoners had been released from France. His peace activities in 1917 are in the memories of us

all. "After this war was ended by a peace of violence the Pope anew championed the reconciliation of failing good fellowship which at the nations, as also latterly at the Washington conference. Every-where his merciful hand made it-self felt without, however, ever and we believe will continue to exist leaving religious or sectarian distinctions recognizable. He en-Granard (Co. Longford) Select Vestry passed a resolution con-demning "the conduct of Belfast deavored to bring the hunger blockade of Germany to an end as quickly as possible. Many thou-sands of German children were through his mediation able to be warmly clothed and well fed, and quite recently Germans suffering from tuberculous were able to find a cure in the South through his OBSEQUIES ATTENDING DEATH efforts. I may well say that the German people mourn deeply the early death of this great man, so greatly deserving for his services." Rome, Jan. 19.—The obsequies attendant upou the death of a pope last nine days. Immediately upon the death of a pontiff, the cardinal

PRESIDENT HARDING'S EULOGY

Washington, D.C., Jan. 23.-Presicamerlengo, administrator of the papal estate, assumes charge of the papal household as representative of the Sacred College, and verifies the death of the pontiff by a problem of the death of the pontiff by a problem of the death of the Holy Extractional Polymers (1997). The same state of the Apostolic Delegate, Bishops and Senators hastened to pay tribute to the character of Pope Benedict XV. when official news of the death of the Holy Extractional Polymers (1997). Father was received here. Following are some of the expressions of sorrow made public.

President Harding, in a message sent to Cardinal Gasparri through Secretary of State Hughes: "Deeply regretting to learn of the demise of His Holiness, Benedict XV., the President desires me to express to Your Eminence pro-found condolences. His love of humanity, his promotion of peace as well as his kindly spirit and great learning won for him a place in the hearts of men everywhere. His death will be deeply mourned throughout the United States." mourned

MSGR. BONZANO'S MESSAGE

Archbishop Bonzano, Apostolic Delegate, in a message to the members of the American Hierarchy. "While we bow in submission to the will of God calling to Himself the who came to visit him. The visit of visible head of His Church, we can not but mourn the loss of this great satisfaction and his reception of

"Southern ministers of the Presbyterian Church have repeatedly made public their testimony to the kindly relations existing between the surrounding community and the members of their congregations. This was done by the Moderator of the General Assembly, a Southern minister, at the recent meeting in Belfast. It was done by the Moderator of the Moderator of the Synod of Dublin, the Minister of Waterford, in April last. It was done also by the Convenor of the Irish Mission, a Dublin minister, and other speakers during the Assembly meetings. If I may refer to myself, I have repeatedly repudiated in public this charge of intolerance. Fellow-churchmen of mine have done the same; and many of them like was and processive the second the same and many of them like was and deacons. All minor the cardinal dean, who is always the Bishop of Ostia, at present Cardinal the cardinal dean, who is always the Bishop of Ostia, at present Cardinal them of the general congregations. The cardinal dean, who is always the Bishop of Ostia, at present Cardinal dean, who is always the Bishop of Ostia, at present Cardinal tereford to the general congregations. The cardinal dean, who is always the Bishop of Ostia, at present Cardinal tereford to the general congregations. The cardinal dean, who is always the Bishop of Ostia, at present Cardinal tereford to the general congregations. The cardinal dean, who is always the Bishop of Ostia, at present Cardinal tereford to the general congregations. The cardinal dean, who is always the B

realize that it has lost a father who was ever concerned for its welfare. To the bishops, especially of the United States, the death of Pope Benedict will be the cause of deepest grief. His interest in their labors was a source of constant encouragement, while his unfailing kindness drew them to him in the bonds of love and devotion.

"With their bishops the clergy and faithful will join in prayer that goes up from the heart of the Cath-olic Church to implore for Pope Benedict a place of refreshment, light and peace, in the name of our Lord Jesus Christ, whom he so loyally served."

BISHOP SHAHAN'S TRIBUTE

Bishop Thomas J. Shahan, Rector of the Catholic University: "Pope Benedict's death plunges the Catho-lie world in grief. He was the common father of a great multitude of Christians in every part of the world, and as such was the object of supreme reverence and profound affection. As Vicar of Jesus Christ and successor of St. Peter, he wielded world-wide authority which he always exercised with wisdom

"He was, above all, an apostle of peace, and ready to secure it by every effort and sacrifice. Trained from his youth in the ways of European courts and chancellories, he re nained always a man of good sense, clear vision, broad views and sincere will to civic harmony and the union of hearts in every nation. Since the end of the War every day has brought some revelation of his earnest desire to secure to a dis-tracted world the blessings of peace

tracted world the blessings of peace too long delayed.

"During the War he was tireless in his efforts for peace, in the way of formal appeals to the belligerents, public prayers and definite proposals. He labored in many ways to mitigate the worst horrors of the War perturbated. of the War, particularly the cruel anxieties of parents and relatives, and the ravages of famine. In its enormous literature nothing stands out so splendid and humane as his tender appeals in aid of the starving children of Europe.

"It is well known that Pope Benedict was foremost in proposing a general disarmament of nations. He was also very strongly opposed to conscription for aggressive war-fare, and in his famous letter of August 1, 1917, declared that with-out conscription 'war on a grand scale would be impossible.' If his advice were followed disarmament on land would quickly follow naval disarmament.

his short pontificate the Catholic world was to a great extent prevented from personal access to Pope Benedict. The first half of his Benedict. The first half of his reign fell during the War, while the second half beheld the economic exhaustion of Eur pe, and the uncertain efforts of the newborn States to establish themselves. In all these political changes vital interests of the Catholic Church were and are yet involved and Pope Benedict set himself to save them but with consumate prudence and with due recognition of the utter ruin of the old European order.

"It is a fact that since the War the Catholic Church has been widely welcomed into the great comity of nations. This is evident from the largely increased national presentation at the Vatican and the corresponding increase in the num-bers of papal representatives in all parts of the world. In this respect the most striking success of his pontificate is the resumption of the friendly relations with the French republic. He was also much gratified by the success of his efforts in favor of Catholic foreign missions affected by the defeat of the central powers. It was not in vain that he has been a favorite disciple of Leo XIII. and Cardinal Rampolla He lacked only place and time to accomplish still greater aims for the welfare of mankind.

"The eight years of his pontificate are marked by many important measures for the welfare of the Catholic religion. The most farreaching perhaps was the promul-gation of the new code of canon law, wacreby the old and complex regulation of the Church has been successfully adapted to new times and changed conditions.

"He was well acquainted with the genius of our institutions, and cordially welcomed all Americans who came to visit him. The visit of

loss to humanity. His great interest in political affairs and the broadminded spirit displayed by him in their relation to the great church of which he was the head did much to win the admiration of these outside his faith. those outside his faith.

"He accomplished as much as any human individual to bring peace to the world during the late conflict and his efforts since peace was declared have aided greatly in reestablishing concord. The Pope's marked ability reached far beyond his own church because his mind and heart took such a great interest. and heart took such a great interest in humanity and the whole world

Louisiana—"Pope Benedict was an able pontiff of the Roman Catholic able pontiff of the Roman Catholic Church and in his grasp of the political affairs of the world a genius who will live long in history. His loss in that sense will be very great. Much will depend on his successor and it is hoped that when selected he will display the same world vision of affairs. If this is so he will agreemable he will display the same world vision of affairs. If this is so he will agreemable he will some heart the world vision of affairs. If this is the world will agreemable he will be very great. When the world we will agreemable he will be very great. When the world is a world with the was the benefactor of the peoples, without regard to their nationality or creed, and sufficiently proves the opinion entertained of him in the Orient."

New York, Jan. 23. — The New world vision of affairs. If this is so he will accomplish much for the good of humanity."

Senator David I. Walsh of Mass
We shall never know fully,

Senator David I. Walsh of Massachusetts—"In the death of Pope Benedict XV. the voice of the most potent and far-reaching influence in the world pleading for peace and justice has been stilled.

"Benedict XV. was more than a great churchman. He was a great and wise humanitarian, counselor and leader. I consider his address on Christmas eve, 1920, to the College of Cardinals, in which he enumerated the five plagues that are now affecting and retarding humanity in our day, the most concise and direct statement of our present day ills that has been expressed anywhere or by any one since the end of the World War."

ARCHBISHOP HAYES' TRIBUTE

New York, Jan. 23.—Declaring that the world had been stunned by news of the death of Pope Benedict XV., Archbishop Hayes yesterday issued the following letter to the clergy of the Archdiocese:

"Benedict XV. will ever be known as the Pope of the World War.

"It way my privilege to witness his creation as a cardinal in May, 1914, and his coronation as head of the church the following September. Divine Providence elevated him to the chair of Peter at the first clash of arms that he might move and act through the subsequent horrifying and tragic years, a white-robed figure of peace, mercy and justice, a true representative of Christ and the hope and comfort of millions of the captive, of the widow and the orphan, of the homeless and the famine-stricken.

center around which human passion lashed as it were to a fury of hatred, prejudice and calumny. With fortitude and calm resignation he bore the injustice of it all, but would not deviate in the slightest from the course that safe reason, sound principle and Christian teach ing had fixed for his utterances and his actions. He goes down to the tomb vindicated and acclaimed of the Church's greatest pontiffs and one of the world's truest benefactors.

"I doubt whether any statesman or ruler had a clearer vision than Benedict XV. of the world's needs and of the means to meet them. His position as the supreme shepherd of Christendom favored him with the advantage of knowing the mind, the soul, the aspirations, the fears, and the ideals of rich and poor, of the great and the lowly all over the world, unrestricted by national or geographic lines. Modern democracy had no more central or local point to register just what the present hour promises in the way of good, or threatened in the way of evil for all humanity."

AMERICAN PRESS PAYS TRIBUTE Washington, D. C., Jan. 28-In the course of a eulogistic editorial on the life and death of Pope Bene-dict XV. The Washington Herald

While it is given to many of the world's notables to live remarkable and useful lives only a few may be remembered for the beauty of their

The last hours of Benedict were quite exquisite in the sense that they were delicately beautiful, quite what we like to imagine aud so seldom find in actuality.
"He was himself the first to

realize that he had but a little way

every way memorable. Non-Catholic visitors to the Vatican praise his gracious reception of them."

SENATORS PRAISE WORK FOR PEACE

it was so. He looked out into the unknown as some tired traveler coming to the crest of a hill who admires the grandeur of an inspiring valley spreading out before him. The years rolled back and he Senator Joseph E. Ransdell of Louisiana: The Pope was one of the outstanding figures of world history and his death is a distinct and meadows and hills of his home

> 'He was neither afraid nor unwilling, and took the last Sacrament of the Church while conscious.

ment of the Church while conscious. His regret if any was expressed in his last words, 'Peace, peace, I would willingly give my life for the peace of the world.' He did."

Asserting that "a great light set for the direction of mankind in the ways of peace and justice has been extinguished by the death of Benedict XV, The Washington Post says editorially: editorially:
"Toward the United States Pope

Benedict always entertained and displayed the most kindly feelings. will sorrow at his death."

Senator Thomas J. Walsh, of Montana—"The Pope had commended himself to the people of America, both in and out of his faith, by his love of peace and his high qualities as a statesman. I believe there will be universal regretath his death."

Senator Edwin S. Broussard, of erected to him in Comstantinople, to Senator Edwin S. Broussard, of erected to him in Constantinople, to which Mohammedans, Hebrews and Protestants, as well as members of

entreaties and counter-entreaties, what propaganda of misinformation and misrepresentation, laid siege to the Vatican. The Pope undoubtedly did all that he felt it his duty to do, all he thought it was permitted to him as the head of the Church to do. We need not here recapitulate his various efforts to restore peace. At one time there was much heat against him even among some Catholics of the Entente and in the United States because he did not see his way to take what they regarded as higher and necessary ground in regard to the invasion of Belgium and German savagery generally. They asked of him too much. Each side wanted him in effect to be its partisan. He was accused of being too favorable to Austria and Germany. At this to Austria and Germany. At this distance from the passions of that time, we can at least understand his

"Whether a stronger man, more equal to the storm, a Leo XIII. or a Hildebrand even, would have de-nounced earlier the atrocious policies and deeds of the Germans is hardly to the point. For the world at large one may almost say that religion as a force of action was suspended during the War.

One of his fruitful achievements was the bringing about of diplomatic and better relations between the Vatican and France and encouraging the participation of Catholics in Italian politics. As an administrator of his great charge, Benedict XV. deserves more praise than he has received. He leaves the Church stronger and more flourishing, in spite of all the reverses and actions and ruins of the War, than it was at his accession. Whether a more heroic, positive attitude in the War him is a question which persons not of his communion are at least of all

entitled to answer."
Baltimore, Md., Jan. 23.—In its editorial reference to the death of Pope Benedict XV. The Baltimore Sun says:

"Almost twenty centuries look down upon the Roman Catholic hierarchy, and a hundred years after the Corsican conquerer, who defied it, died in his island prison, papal sovereignty remains serene and unshaken. Empires and king-doms without number have passed away since the time when the first of this line ascended his spiritual throne, revolutions and revolutionists have come and gone, the face of the physical world has been changed beyond the dreams of human wisdom; but one unchanging feature of its progress has been the survival of this longest of all regimes. Nothing in human history so appeals to the imagination as this spectacle, nothing in literature, except the simple pages of the New except the simple pages of the New Testament, so combines the sugges-tion of superhuman power with the suggestion of human simplicity and

"Benedict XV. was not notable among Popes for extraordinary and subtle intellect, nor was his reign distinguished by the development ment of the Irish Free State. Irish or discussion of great church questions or issues, such as occurred during the official lives of some of his recent predecessors. No doc-trines like that of the Immaculate Conception nor of Papal Infallibility, such as were announced during The cardinal-camerlengo is assisted in determining the details of the led of His Church, we can led in much loss of this great satisfaction and his reception of the Knights of Columbus was in led in determining the details of the led of His Church, we can led of His Church, and his reception of the Sovereignty of Pius IX., were to go and that his race was nearly persecution of the Church, no led of His Church, and his reception of the Church led of His Church, and his reception of the Church led of His Church, and his reception of the Church led of His Church, and his reception of the Church led of His Church led of

serious schisms occurred, such as vexed the souls of others who had occupied the papal chair. But it may be doubted if any of them was subjected to a more trying strain than this Benedict.

"Methodist, Baptist, Presbyterian, Jew and infidel can at least join in one verdict in regard to him he strove with all his power to make men repudiate the barbaric code of war, to free the world from the age-old savagery of human strife.

"The smallest man physically who ever occupied the papal throne, few of the chief representatives of that great hierarchy since the days appeal to human sympathy. Benedict, too, was, in a sense, crucified for a great cause.

CATHOLIC NOTES

Father Dominic, who attended Lord Mayor MacSwiney of Cork at the time of his death, was among the thirty Sinn Fein prisoners recently released from Parkhurst Prison on the Isle of Wight.

Montevideo, Dec. 8.—A recent bill in the Uruguayan Congress to ex-clude religious from the office of teaching has failed of passage. Its only result was to bring ridicule upon its sponsers and to unite the Catholics more firmly for the support of their religious schools.

Dublin, December 30.-Most Rev. Dr. McKenna, Bishop of Clogher, has bought Clogher Park and Palace for the sum of \$105,000. The palace and demesne lands are held free of rent forever. They were the ancient seat of St Maclaraten the patron saint of the Diocese of Clogher.

The pallium will be conferred on Archbishop Michael J. Curley, of Baltimore, on Thursday, April 27th, according to an announcement made on Saturday. Bishop William Turner of Buffalo will deliver the sermon. It will be the first cere-mony of its kind at Baltimore since the nallium was conferred unon the pallium was conferred upon Cardinal Gibbons on February 10.

Dublin, Dec. 30.-Dublin is winning fame for its fine work in stained glass. Three memorial windows have been completed at Wallsendon-Tyne, England. The Central light of one window is Christ upon the Waters and in another the Angel of the Resurrec-The stained glass produced at this studio is as a rule simple and reverent and never florid.

Dublin, Dec. 30. - University College, Cork, has sustained a great loss in the death of the Rev. Dr. Cyril, Lecturer of Philosophy and one of the most brilliant members of the Capuchin Order. Father Cyril was a doctor of Philosophy and a Master of Arts. He was superior of the Capuchin Hostel of St. Bonaventure. The establishment of this institution was chiefly brought about through his energy and exertions. He was prominently identified with educational and philanthropic enterprises in Cork.

Dublin, Jan. 7.-Two eminent bers of the Pontifical Academy of Arcadia, Rome. One, Dr. George O'Brien, is a brilliant Catholic writer and authority on the economic history of Ireland. Among nis best known works is Economic History of Ireland in the 17th-18th Century.' Dr. Douglas Hyde, the other new member, was formerly president of the Gaelic League. He has written extensively on Gaelic subjects.

London, Jan. 7.—The falling off of the number of Anglican clergymen is alarming many of its adherents. Recently it was pointed out that in 1920 only 158 deacons were ordained, while the annual wastage appears to be about 700. In 1914 there were 24,000 clergy, now the number has dropped to, 18,500. The proportion of candidates from clerical families is said to have shrunk almost to the vanishing point, the reason assigned for the deficiency being mainly financial. Meanwhile the number of Catholic priests ordained increases and now approaches the number of Anglicans who take orders.

Dublin, Jan, 17 .- A committee of the Irish provisional government has gone to London to meet the British committee headed by Winston Churchill, British Colonial Secretary, and assist in the final drafting of the Irish Act, which will bring into official existence the Irish Free State. The remaining members of the Irish Government today conducted their affairs in Dublin Castle, formerly the seat of soldiers were on guard in the castle grounds for the first time in history. It was announced that a proclamation would be issued later containing the provisional government's declaration of policy. evacuation of Ireland by British