

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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ONLY A BABY

Something to live for came to the place
Something to die for maybe,
Something to give even sorrow a grace,
And yet it was only a baby!
Cooling and laughing and gurgles and cries,
Dimples for tenderest kisses;
Chaos of hopes and of raptures and sighs
Chaos of fears and of blisses.
Last year, like all years, the rose and the thorn;
This year a wilderness maybe,
But heaven stopped under the roof on the morn
That it brought there only a baby.

THE HOLY HOUR

Oh, little lamp that glows before the shrine
Of Christ the Lord, here in the chapel dim,
I would the fireless constancy were mine,
Wherewith your radiance serves and honors Him.
Oh, little lamp! your steadfast worship shames
My hours of deep discouragement and doubt,
When fitfully with love my heart up flames,
And then in dark forgetfulness goes out.

—DENIS A. MCCARTHY

WARNS OF A CRISIS

CARDINAL BOURNE PREDICTS A SOCIAL UPEHEAVAL IN BRITAIN

SOLDIERS AND WORKING PEOPLE SUSPICIOUS OF THE RULING CLASSES

Special Cable to The New York Times
London, Feb. 9.—Cardinal Bourne, Archbishop of Westminster, is issuing tomorrow a pastoral letter in which he dwells upon the grave changes in social conditions as a result of the War.

"The times through which we are passing are fraught with anxiety of every kind," says the Cardinal. "It is not necessary to gaze upon the conflict of nations which afflict the world to find matter of serious concern. At home, in our midst, there are signs of trouble and disturbance which are only very partially revealed in the public press, but are well known to those in authority, and which portend the possibility of a grave social upheaval in the future. It is admitted on all hands that a new order of things, new social conditions, new relations between the different sections in which society is divided will arise as a consequence of the destruction of the formerly existing situation."

The Cardinal asks what part the Catholic Church can play in this transformation and replies to the question by indicating that Catholics must not remain apathetic and stand aside from the social movements of the day.

Cardinal Bourne traces the causes of the present conflict far beyond the events of the summer of 1914.

"A new relation of society had come into being," he says. "Men and women of high aim and avowedly Christian belief came to be dominated by ideas which had no ground in Christian principle. The desire of gain at all cost, without reference to the consequences thereby entailed seized upon vast numbers of the nation and became a ruling principle. Other nations had been learning the lesson, notably the confederation of nations which is now our chief enemy."

"With the thoroughness of purpose and scientific determination that characterizes her, Germany has sought world-wide predominance by setting boldly and consistently before herself those materialistic aims which for too long have deluded and misled our English people. She desires her place in the sun and as might was only too often right in the industrial struggles within the limits of our own peoples—false principles which, happily to an increasing extent are now being discarded among us—the claims that might is right in the world domination for which she is now struggling to her doom. Happily, do we say, are those false principles being discarded among us, for were it not so the future of our peoples would be as overcast as is the future which the economic lusts of our enemies are bringing rapidly upon them."

CONCERNED ABOUT THE FUTURE

"What is the future to be? How is the social and political order to be reconstructed among us? There are some, a small minority as yet, but with increasing influence, who are proclaiming a policy of despair. They have looked, they will tell us, in various directions for a solution of the problem in vain. Those who in this country are the official representatives of religious teaching have failed, so these despairing voices

assure us, to give any coherent answer to their questions. Thus they are driven—again it is their voice that speaks—to the unwelcome conclusion that the existing relations of society are incapable of being remedied and that things cannot be worse than they are at the present time.

"They proclaim that the existing order should be overthrown and destroyed in the hope that out of the chaos and destruction some better arrangement of men's lives may grow up. It is a policy of which we see the realization and first fruits at the present time in Russia. The vast majority of our people are held back if not by religious motives at least by their inborn practical sense, from suicidal projects of this kind."

"The new sense of the reality of religion with which hundreds of thousands of Englishmen have been impressed during the War, the Cardinal thinks, will be one safeguard. The dangers, however, are very real, he says.

"The effect of competition uncontrolled by morals has been to segregate more and more the capitalist from the wage-earning classes," he says, "and to form the latter into a proletariat, a people owning nothing but their labor power and tending to shrink more and more from the responsibilities of both ownership and freedom. Hence the increasing lack of self-reliance and the tendency to look to the State for the performance of the ordinary family duties. While the Constitution had increasingly taken on democratic forms the reality underlying those forms had been increasingly plutocratic. Legislation under the guise of social reform tended to mark off all wage earners as a definitely servile class and the result even before the War was a feeling among the workers of irritation and resentment which manifested itself in sporadic strikes but found no very clear expression in any other way."

PEOPLE WAKING UP

"During the War the minds of the people have been profoundly altered. Dull acquiescence in social injustices has given way to active discontent. The very foundations of political and social life, of our economic system, of morals and religion are being sharply scrutinized, and this not only by a few writers and speakers, but by a very large number of people in every class of life, especially among the workers. Our institutions, it is felt, must justify themselves at the bar of reason. They can no longer be taken for granted. The army, for instance, is not only fighting, it is also thinking. The soldiers have learned the characteristic army scorn for the self-seeking politician and empty talker. They have learned the wide difference between the facts as they see them and the daily press reports of them, and they have learned to be suspicious of official utterances and bureaucratic ways.

"The general effect of all this on the young men who are to be leading citizens after the War is little short of revolutionary. A similar change has taken place in the minds of our people at large. The munition workers, hard working but overstrained by long hours and heavy work, alternatively flattered and censured, subjected sometimes to irritating mismanagement and anxious about the future, tend to be resentful and suspicious of the public authorities and the political leaders. They, too, are questioning the whole system of society.

The voluntary war workers also have had their experience widened. Not only are many of them doing useful work for the first time in their lives and doing it well, but they are working in companionship with and sometimes under the direction of those with whom they would not in normal times have dreamt of associating. They are readjusting their views on social questions. There is in short a general change and ferment in the mind of the nation."

The Cardinal points out various lines of special Catholic effort, but urges cordial co-operation in the efforts which are being made by various religious bodies to remedy all unchristian social conditions.

"Without any sacrifice of religious principles," he says, "Catholics may welcome the support of all men of good will in this great and patriotic task."

JOY BELLS RING IN ROME

L'Action Catholique reproduces from L'Osservatore Romano the official organ of the Holy See, these words: "All Catholics cannot but rejoice at the entry of General Allenby into Jerusalem. What do you think about it, German and Austrian Catholic Allies of the Crescent vanquished by the Cross? It is not, in fact, the first time since the opening of this War that you have been caught between the opposing exigencies of the Christian and Germanic satisfaction. Such a sentiment of satisfaction appears all the more grand and reasonable when we think of the conceptions of justice and liberty which inspire the acts of Great Britain, to see recognized and respected in that land which was the cradle of the Christian religion, the

rights and interests of the Catholic Church. At the demand, in fact, of the Holy Father, to whom the capture of Jerusalem was announced by the British Minister at the Vatican, solemn rejoicings were ordered the world over. At Rome the Cardinal Vicar addressed a manifesto to the Catholics of Rome asking them to see that the religious consecration of the grand event should begin at Rome, which has become by the will of Jesus Christ, the new earthly Jerusalem. Following the ringing of the bells, all the bells of the Eternal city rang out the joyous song that the other Holy City had been delivered, a great ceremony took place at St. Croix de Jerusalem, the temple being crowded with the faithful. Speaking of the visit of the French commissioner, Mr. Pichon, to Bethlehem, where he was received by the religious authorities, the statement is made that amongst all the Christian nations France has special reasons to rejoice, and on that same Sunday a Te Deum was sung at Notre Dame de Paris. The chief of state, Mr. Jules Cambon, the former French Ambassador in Berlin, was present."

CANADIAN V. C.'S

CATHOLICS HONORED FOR CONSPICUOUS BRAVERY

Among the seven Canadian V. C.'s announced on January 14th, four are Catholics. Their names are Captain (A. Major) George R. Peakes, M. C. Can. Mt. Rifles; Lieut. (A. Captain) Christopher Patrick John O'Kelly, M. C. Can. Infantry, Sergt. George H. Mullin, M. C. Can. Infantry, and Private Cecil Kinross, Can. Infantry. We give below a few details concerning each, and the official records of their deeds.

Major Peakes, who has been twice wounded, was born at Watford, Vancouver, in 1889, and enlisted in 1915. "For most conspicuous bravery and skilful handling of the troops under his command during the capture and consolidation of considerably more than the objectives allotted to him in an attack. Just prior to the advance Major Peakes was wounded in the left thigh. Regardless of his wound he continued to lead his men with the utmost gallantry, despite many obstacles. At a particular stage of the attack his further advance was threatened by a strong point which was an objective of the battalion on his left, but which they had not succeeded in capturing. Quickly appreciating the situation, he captured and held this point, thus enabling his further advance to be successfully pushed forward. It was entirely due to his determination and fearless personality that he was able to maintain his objective with the small number of men at his command against repeated enemy counter-attacks, both his flanks being unprotected for a considerable depth meanwhile. His appreciation of the situation throughout and the reports rendered by him were invaluable to his commanding officer in making dispositions of troops to hold the position captured. He showed throughout a supreme contempt of danger and wonderful powers of control and leading."

Captain O'Kelly, who is twenty-two years of age, was born at Winnipeg, where he enlisted as a student in 1916. "For most conspicuous bravery in an action in which he led his company with extraordinary skill and determination. After the original attack had failed and two companies of his unit had launched a new attack, Captain O'Kelly advanced his command over 1,000 yards under heavy fire without any artillery barrage, took the enemy positions on the hill by storm, and then personally organized and led a series of attacks against 'pill boxes,' his company alone capturing six of them, with 100 prisoners and ten machine guns. Later on in the afternoon, under the leadership of this gallant officer, his company repelled a strong counter-attack, taking more prisoners, and subsequently during the night captured a hostile raiding party, consisting of one officer, ten men, and a machine gun. The whole of these achievements were chiefly due to the magnificent courage, daring, and ability of Captain O'Kelly."

Sergeant Mullin is a native of Portland, Oregon, was born in 1891, and enlisted in 1914. "For most conspicuous bravery in attack, when single-handed he captured a commanding 'pill-box' which had withstood the heavy bombardment, and was causing heavy casualties to our forces and holding up the attack. He rushed a sniper's post in front, destroyed the garrison with bombs, and crawling on the top of the 'pill-box,' he shot the two machine-guns with his revolver. Sergeant Mullin then rushed to another entrance, and compelled the garrison of ten to surrender. His gallantry and fearlessness were witnessed by many and although rapid fire was directed upon him, his clothes riddled by bullets, he never faltered in his purpose, and he not only helped to save the situation, but also indirectly saved many lives."

Private Kinross was born at Uxbridge in 1895, and emigrating to Canada, where he took to farming, enlisted at Calgary in 1915. He is at present in the Canadian Hospital, Orpington, Kent. "For most conspicuous bravery in action during prolonged and severe operations. Shortly after the attack was launched the company to which he belonged came under intense artillery fire, and further advance was held up by a very severe fire from an enemy machine gun. Private Kinross, making a careful survey of the situation, deliberately divested himself of all his equipment save his rifle and bandolier, and regardless of his personal safety, advanced alone over the open ground in broad daylight, charged the enemy machine gun, killing the crew of six, and seized and destroyed the gun. His superb example and courage instilled the greatest confidence in his company, and enabled a further advance of 300 yards to be made and highly important position to be established. Throughout the day he showed marvellous coolness and courage, fighting with the utmost aggressiveness against heavy odds until seriously wounded."—The Tablet.

UNSINKABLE SHIPS

HAS DONNELLY FOUND LONG-SOUGHT SOLUTION OF THE SUBMARINE PROBLEM?

The inventor of the submarine was John Patrick Holland, a naturalized American citizen, born and grown to manhood in Ireland. Eighteen years ago next 17th of March an American Navy commission passed favorably on the practical test of the revolutionary invention. Last year another commission of American Naval Engineers reported that the highly developed German U-Boat has departed in no essential feature from the Holland invention.

Holland, who had been a Fenian, derived his first inspiration from the failure of that movement and from the conviction that Ireland's freedom depended on the destruction of the British Navy.

It would be a curiously interesting development if it should turn out that now in the darkest hour of the lowering submarine menace England should owe relief to the genius of another Irish American. The following article from the N. Y. Times will be read with interest at the present juncture:

William T. Donnelly, the marine engineer, who, as a member of the Ship Protection Committee, devised the system of "buoyancy boxes" to make American transports and the new ships of the Emergency Fleet Corporation invulnerable against attacks by German submarines and practically unsinkable by torpedoes, said yesterday that no test of his plan had been made with the system now installed on the Lucia by the Naval Consulting Board or any other committee, but that no one had denied that his plan was effective in keeping a ship afloat after she had been struck by a torpedo. He gave also a fuller account of the details of the plan than the one given on Saturday night by William L. Saunders, the Chairman of the Naval Consulting Board, at the dinner of the University of Pennsylvania Club.

"I was eager to have a test of the plan in some dry dock before the ship was sent through the submarine zone with any sort of cargo," said Mr. Donnelly, "although I am confident that the plan for making ships unsinkable will be successful. My system of buoyancy boxes, as I call them, was installed in the Austrian ship, the Lucia, while she was in dry dock for other repairs, and, although it was planned to open the sea-cocks to find out whether the ship was unsinkable there was a hitch somewhere, and the test was never made. The system was installed in a Southern port, and the Lucia went to another port to take aboard a cargo. It looks as if we were going to leave the test of the system to the Germans."

"I have been working on the plan since the early part of the War, when the German submarines began to sink so many merchant ships. Several months ago the Naval Consulting Board and the United States Shipping Board decided to appoint a Committee on Ship Protection to devise both defensive and offensive plans for the U-boat campaign. General Goethals, then Chairman of the Shipping Board, appointed Rear Admiral H. H. Rousseau as his representative; the Naval Consulting Board appointed A. M. Hunt, and those two men chose me as the third member.

"My first proposal for the protection of American ships was this system of buoyancy boxes, and the outline of the plans, as given by Mr. Saunders last night, is correct. In building dry docks I picked up the idea that a ship would remain afloat with holes all through her if we could put into the hull of the vessel enough buoyancy to resist the

down-dragging pressure of inflowing water. This idea of the buoyancy box is, therefore, only the idea of the dry dock put in the interior of a ship.

"The Lucia has in her about 9,000 or 10,000 buoyancy boxes, and I believe that if this ship were struck by a torpedo and flooded the buoyancy boxes would enable her to displace her displacement of water," continued Mr. Donnelly, in emphasizing the assertion of Mr. Saunders that the Lucia would have the buoyancy of a water-logged schooner laden with lumber.

Mr. Donnelly then gave additional details of the system of buoyancy boxes on the Lucia. Most of these boxes are three feet high, two feet wide, and one foot deep. They are made of ordinary pine, such as is used in making boxes for canned goods, and then covered with a skin of galvanized metal such as is used in making ordinary water buckets. This skin is both airtight and watertight. The boxes are fitted in lines around the ship, both above and below the waterline, and fastened to every beam where vacant space is available. Larger boxes, varying in size with the lines of the ship, are fitted to all the bulkheads and in other stable parts of the ship.

Other boxes are put into the cargo space of the vessel, and Mr. Donnelly estimates that only 14 per cent. of that space is lost in making the ship invulnerable. There is no subtraction of space in a cargo like cotton because that material is buoyant enough to keep the ship afloat with the aid of the boxes in the upper part of the vessel.

All the boxes put into the Lucia were first tested in closed tanks under heavy pressure, Mr. Donnelly said, and it was found that they would resist a pressure many times greater than would be put upon them by the weight of a ship flooded with water. Other tests of the boxes were made in open tanks, and it was found that they were practically indestructible by pressure or other means.

He said that although the work of fitting the Lucia took four months because of the changes in the original plans made necessary in experimenting, he believed that a ship could be fitted with the boxes and made unsinkable by steady work through a week, and that the cost of equipping vessels would not be more than 10 per cent. of the total cost of the ship. He gave no figures upon the cost of the experiment on the Lucia, nor the estimated cost of building the system into new ships under construction.

Mr. Donnelly added that the Virginia Engineering Company of Roanoke had said it would be possible for it to fit out as many ships as its facilities permitted at the rate of about one each of the original construction cost of the vessel. He said he believed other shipbuilding companies might be able to do the work in the same time and at similar expense to the Government. The plan for making ships unsinkable was submitted to the Navy Department for inspection, the inventor said, but so far Mr. Donnelly knew, no naval officer had made an official inspection of the Lucia or of the proposed plans.

"If the plan is successful, and I think it will be, the value of vessels will rise because they will be safer and the insurance rates will be lower because the loss of ships will be smaller. Although there is a small loss of cargo space there is also a loss in cargo space now every week through the success of the German torpedoes. The saving of vessels and the breaking of the German U-Boat campaign would more than make up the loss of cargo space in every ship."

Mr. Donnelly has built some of the largest dry docks in the United States, including many in New York, San Francisco, and Honolulu, and he is now engaged in construction work on a 20,000 ton dock for the Bethlehem Steel Company and another of 10,000 tons for the Alabama Dry Dock and Shipbuilding Company.

CARDINAL LOGUE PLEADS FOR IRISH CONVENTION'S SUCCESS

Armagh, Ireland, Feb. 10.—Cardinal Logue, the Primate of Ireland, in his Lenten letter read in the churches of the Armagh archdiocese today, referred to the Irish convention.

"Its failure," he said, "would throw Ireland back into the old round of alternate outbreak and repression, blasting every hope of progress and prosperity. The reform must, however, be thorough-going. The half measures which have been the bane of Ireland in the past, so far from proving a remedy would aggravate the disease. It would be lamentable if measures were produced which the people would reject with contempt, as they often before have rejected worthless projects."

The Cardinal exhorted the people to pray perseveringly that this effort might end in a complete and satisfactory settlement.

THE UKRAINIAN PEACE

First of all, we cannot blame the Ukrainians. Their delegates went to what was supposed to be the Constituent Assembly of the Russian republic, only to have the Assembly broken up by Bolshevik force. Until that Assembly met all Russia was dominated by a clique who happened to be in power because they had the Petrograd mob back of them. Common honesty, as well as sound public policy, dictated that a constituent assembly, composed of delegates freely elected by local majorities, should meet at the earliest possible date. That the Bolshevik camorra expected the outlying parts of Russia permanently to accept their pronunciamentos in place of those recently issued by the Grand Duke indicates the soft juvenility of their political ideas.

We now face the greatest single political fact of the War. The Ukraine is an independent State. Russia is no more. With Finland independent, Poland and Lithuania in the iron clutch of the Kaiser, the Petrograd usurpers probably control the cities and towns contained in an irregular piece of territory extending from the Gulf of Finland south to the Ukraine and indefinitely eastward, in so far as they make connections with local Soviets. They are not a government. Surely, they cannot speak for more than 20,000,000 of people, probably for only about 10,000,000. These few they cannot organize, they cannot feed and clothe, and cannot set to work. So the end of Bolshevism is near.

The Kaiser's forces occupy the greatest industrial centres of Russia. In Poland they hold Riga, the first port on the Baltic. Now they are going to tap the richest agricultural region in the south. The railroad system of the Ukraine centres in Odessa. From there enormous grain supplies and whatever the Ukrainians may wish to sell of the enormous holdings of live stock, can be shipped by water to Constantinople and to Constantza, on the Rumania coast. Whether it takes one month or four to develop the railway system from the German frontier through Galicia and Rumania, the job will be tackled and carried through with efficiency. Ukraine, with some 25,000,000 people, and one of the greatest meat and grain producing areas of the world, is now an economic ally of Germany. The German and Austrian food problem will be solved.—Frank Bohn in N. Y. Times.

PROPAGANDA SUBSCRIBES ONE MILLION LIRE TO ITALY'S LOAN

(Special Despatch to The Globe)

Washington, Feb. 12.—An official despatch from Rome to-day says: "Great significance is attached here to the fact that the Propaganda Fide has subscribed 1,000,000 lire to the new national loan, since such subscription implies the direct consent of the Pope."

The Propaganda Fide is a great Catholic institution which disseminates Church information and promotes the propagation of the Catholic faith. It possesses immense funds and its subscription to the Italian War Loan was regarded here as an answer to those in Italy who had charged that Catholics were opposing the Italian cause.

Italian colonies in the United States are expected to subscribe liberally to the loan, which is unlimited, and which has been supported strongly by Italian colonies in other countries. The success it already has achieved in Italy is taken here as a remarkable revelation of the resources of the Italian people.

THE LESSER HEROES

And the lesser heroes of the world—the patient, loyal father who grows old and pinched and bent in uncomplaining toil, wearing the white flower of a blameless life amid the corruption and rankness of the world; the mother almost divine, who loves and believes and hopes and suffers and worries for the sins and thoughtlessness of her dear ones; the unselfish daughter and the noble sons; the priest that dedicates all his powers to the spiritual welfare of the flock over which God has made him a shepherd; the lawyer, who loves justice and honor above fees; the writer, who dips his pen in righteousness, the soldier, who flings away his life as though it were a broken toy; the citizen, who, for principle, fights even a harder battle; the laborer, who sings at his work because he has God in his heart; the physician, who rushes into danger without thought of health or profit—do they not all most truly find their life when they bestow it upon others?—Rev. John Cavanaugh, C. S. C.

CATHOLIC NOTES

The Rev. Thomas Gannon, Assistant General of the Jesuits, died at Lizens, Switzerland, according to word received last week. He was born in Boston.

Within 392 years in modern times the Church has canonized 86 Saints and beatified 330. Of these 117 were Franciscans, 90 were Jesuits, 59 Dominicans, 19 Augustinians.

A number of Catholic laymen are offering their services in San Francisco to teach catechism to the Chinese in connection with the work the Parliasts are doing among those people. The conversions are many and most encouraging.

The Secretary of War, in a statement made before the United States Senate Committee on Military Affairs, said that within a few months the number of American soldiers in France would exceed half a million and that within the year 1,000,000 more would be ready to go to war.

The rapid growth of the Church in Montana has been illustrated during the past year by the solemn dedication of twenty new churches in the Great Falls diocese by Bishop Lenihan, along the Great Northern Railway and on the Soo, near the Canadian border.

There are approximately 1,867,500 Catholics in the City of New York, according to the figures made public by the editor of The Official Catholic Directory. It is noted that that city has a larger population of Catholics than any State in the Union except New York State, which leads with 2,962,971.

The Association of Our Lady de Salut in Paris has furnished the soldier-priests of France to date with 6,245 portable altars, with 975 more to be sent. The Paris Catholic paper "Croix" is doing splendid work for the Catholics of the French army. It furnished 1,161,000 francs (\$232,200) alone for portable altars.

A contemporary notes, as a sign of changed times, that "nine out of ten of the leading officials" of Dublin Castle are now Catholics and also Nationalist and mentions among them the Under-Secretary, Sir William Byrne, the Attorney-General, Mr. James O'Connor, Brigadier-General Byrne, and Mr. Max Green. Sir W. Byrne, an alumnus of St. Bede's, Manchester, and Ushaw, spent most of his official life, however, at the English Home Office, of which he rose to be permanent official head.

The executive committee of the Catholic war council, of which Bishop Muldoon of Rockford is chairman, was advised by Secretary of War Baker at a conference just concluded in Washington that the number of army chaplains will be tripled. There are now 150 army chaplains, one to each regiment of 3,600 men. Under the new plan there will be 450, or one to each 1,200 men. Legislation authorizing this increase will be presented to Congress soon.

At the conclusion of High Mass January 27, Cardinal Farley of New York solemnly blessed the Cathedral service flag, presented by the Boys' Club, and which contains 592 stars. A sermon appropriate to the occasion was given by the Right Reverend rector, Mgr. Lavelle, V. G. Immediately after the blessing the flag was hoisted to its position over the Cathedral door, while the assembled congregation sang "The Star Spangled Banner."

In reply to an inquiry made by an American Bishop as to whether certain kinds of dances prohibited by the decree issued by the Sacred Consistorial Congregation in March, 1914, are also forbidden in the afternoon or early in the evening, or without the presence of any guests not specially invited, or on the occasion of what is commonly described as a "picnic," that Sacred Congregation has answered: "Yes"; and priests are prohibited from either promoting them or taking part in them.

The Right Rev. John W. Shaw, Bishop of San Antonio, Texas, has been nominated by the Apostolic See to be Archbishop of New Orleans in succession to the late Archbishop Blenk, who died last year. The new Archbishop of New Orleans is a Southerner by birth. He first saw the light at Mobile, Alabama, in 1863. He made his preliminary studies at the College of Navan, Ireland, and later studied at the American College in Rome where he was ordained in 1885.

The daily press chronicles the death of another descendant of ancient Irish kings—Sir Nicholas O'Connor. He was British Ambassador at Constantinople. He died recently. He was a descendant of the last native king of Ireland, Roderic O'Connor who concluded the famous Windsor treaty with Henry II. in 1175. Sir Nicholas shared his distinction with The O'Connor Don, both tracing their descent from Sir Hugh O'Connor, of Ballintubber, who is regarded as the undoubted representative of the old Irish monarchs. Sir Nicholas was educated at Stonyhurst, and had a most distinguished career in the diplomatic service.