

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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LABOR'S DANGER

II

By THE OBSERVER

Since the English trades-unions, under the guidance of Socialist leaders, have taken a fancy to dictate how Great Britain shall be governed, the general public are commencing to ask how the members of these trades unions are equipped by nature or by training to run the affairs of the British Empire.

Canadians are interested in this question; and their interest is the keener because we have lately had in Canada a sample or two of the same sort of policy which has recently tried to displace the British Parliament and the British Constitution, and to run the Empire by trades unions, or, as we call them in Canada, labor unions.

What claims, precisely, have labor unions on the confidence of the general public. The term "general public" includes the whole citizenship of the Empire; and so it includes the members of the labor unions themselves. And, however much Socialist leaders may din into their ears that they have no interests save those of wages or their share of the profits of industry, there are millions of men enrolled in the labor unions who know better than that, because their conscience and heart and reason tell them better than that.

So when the "general public" puts the question,—"What fitness have labor unions to rule the British Empire," the question is put by workmen to their own unions. And many workmen are beginning to doubt some of the things their Socialist leaders have long been telling them; and are, moreover, beginning to ask themselves whether it is safe and wise and in their own interests to let the bulk of their membership be controlled by a few men.

Take the late strike of the Railwaymen in England. A new minister of transport had just been appointed. On his very first day in the office he received an ultimatum. Forty-eight hours afterwards he had a strike on his hands; when he was just two days on the job. And this strike was upon a question which did not call for settlement for three months, upon the agreement of the men themselves.

What, exactly, is the division or allotment of authority in labor unions which can make such an occurrence possible? Who runs the unions? We met the other day a very intelligent carpenter, a member of a labor union. We asked him, "How is the question to strike or not to strike decided in your union?" "Well," said he, "there's a referendum vote; but, a few men swing the whole thing."

Now, before the British Empire gives up its King, Parliaments, and legislatures, and hands over the ruling of the greatest Empire in the world to the labor unions, we should like to see some improvement on the present system; and one of the main criticisms against the present system is, that it tends to place too much power in the hands of a few. But there never was a King in England, in the worst days of royal tyranny; there has never been a Parliament in Great Britain, capable of inflicting, or able to inflict in a year, one half the damage which the English trades unions have just inflicted on the people of England; and it was wholly unnecessary and wholly avoidable damage at that.

What is the idea? The idea is tyranny; and tyranny on a scale a thousand times greater and more dangerous than the tyranny for which Charles I. lost his head; or for which a score of other royal tyrants have at one time or another lost their heads or their thrones. There can be no tyranny like the tyranny of a class war; the tyranny of one class of the public inflamed with hatred and envy of other classes.

And this class hatred is precisely what the leaders of labor unions have successfully promoted, and are still promoting. And why? Because they are Socialists; the great majority of them; the ablest and

most active and most influential of them. There is Labor's chief danger. Its leadership is in bad hands. Labor is in danger so long as that kind of leadership exists. Labor has won much; and stands to lose it all for generations to come because that kind of leadership exists.

Labor unions are in the danger which human beings are always in when they have been successfully deceived. The great and splendid movement of labor unionism is being turned—and fast turned—into a machine for smashing all existing social, political and religious institutions. The recent strike in England was not primarily intended to benefit the men; it was part of a considered policy to nationalize the mines and railways of Great Britain as a preliminary to the total abolition of private ownership of property.

To say that multitudes of strikers don't see that point; and that even some of their leaders do not see it, is beside the point. A study of the work of Socialism in all the countries where it is at work; and particularly a study of the declared policies and trades union activities of Socialist leaders in England, leaves no doubt of the nature of the forces which are directing the fate of the labor unions at the present time.

TO BE CONTINUED

TO FIGHT NATIONALISM

YOUNG LIBERALS WILL CARRY CAMPAIGN TO UNIVERSITIES AND SCHOOLS OF QUEBEC

(Staff Correspondence of The Globe)

Quebec, Oct. 13.—The by-election in East Quebec brought about a somewhat dramatic showdown. To a hero worshipping people the prestige and influence of winning success in the "Old Chief" in the historic constituency which the great Laurier represented for some forty years can be appreciated. Each group angling for the honor. There were Liberal aspirants galore. And when the disagreement and uncertainty was at its height, Henri Bourassa, now the recluse, but still "Le Malin," precipitated his personality and policy into the confusion. Nationalists called for the candidature of Armand Lavergne, while Le Devoir announced conferences of electors pledging their support to the young lieutenant. With the embarrassing situation the older and canny politicians were loath to deal. The business of personally pulling chestnuts out of the fire does not appeal to shrewd and experienced manipulators.

Francis Xavier Galbrais, a respectable private citizen of the old and safe school of Liberalism, was regarded as a sufficient Liberal candidate under the circumstances. It was deemed best—expedient, at any rate—to let Galbrais fight it out with Lavergne, while the party leaders shrugged their shoulders and washed their hands of further responsibility for the result.

LAPOINTE TO THE RESCUE

The newspapers began to carry stories to the effect that Lavergne was likely to win the seat of Laurier. It was at this stage that a conference of young local Liberals made their dramatic move—and the dramatic always appeals to Quebec. They sent for Ernest Lapointe, the young member for Kamouraska, and made their plea to him. Lapointe was already credited with successfully opposing the Conservatism of Gouin and Lemieux and the Nationalism of Bourassa and Lavergne. Backed by a phalanx of ardent young Liberals in Parliament and out of it, Lapointe accepted the candidature, and today tendered his resignation as member of the House of Commons for Kamouraska. He will reach Quebec from Ottawa tomorrow morning, and will at once open his campaign.

TO FIGHT NATIONALISTS

Ottawa, Oct. 14.—According to comment among the members from Quebec here tonight, the purpose of the young Liberals who are organizing behind Ernest Lapointe's leadership is not only to defeat Henri Bourassa and his Nationalist propaganda, but to capture his following and turn it from Nationalism to Liberalism. They are planning to carry educational campaigns into the French-Canadian Universities and organize public forums of discussion in rural parts of the Province for the habitants. It is reported that the project has already attained such strength as to cause Armand Lavergne to decide to withdraw from the contest in East Quebec, regarding the contest at the present time as hopeless.

Liberal members here regard Mr. Ernest Lapointe as having shown himself a "dead game sportsman" in throwing up his seat seat in Kamouraska in order to do battle with Colonel Armand Lavergne. The only special significance in the event is

that the mantle of Laurier falls on Lapointe in so far as the late Chief's fight against Quebec Nationalism is concerned. In 1911 and since that great conflict the old Chief refused to have anything to do with the Nationalist movement in Quebec, and he kept Quebec solidly Liberal against the most insidious propaganda and the most violent attacks. When Armand Lavergne seemed bound to run in the constituency which had been represented by Sir Wilfrid so long, and seemed as well to have excellent chances of succeeding, the old friends of Laurier for sentimental reasons began to feel that it would be a profanation to have succeed Laurier one who had always opposed him, but how to prevent it was the question. Colonel Lavergne is very strong in Quebec East, and has a good following throughout the old city.

Lapointe's course in Parliament has commended itself to his fellows in French Canada, as well as to the House generally. He is generally expected to succeed Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux as Lieutenant of the Liberal Leader in Quebec when Mr. Lemieux accepts the position offered him in Laval University.

ALL BOW TO HERO PRELATE

CARDINAL MERCIER IS HONORED BY PROTESTANT AND CATHOLIC ALIKE IN TORONTO

(Toronto Globe, Oct. 15)

Cardinal Mercier, the soldier-hearted saint of Belgium, who stood erect and unobscured amid a sea of tyranny and rebuked the tyrants with words of burning accusation; who defied the German superman and proved himself the superman of them all—"this man of God and of the people was greeted with deeply sincere acclamations by the citizens of Toronto yesterday."

During the last few years Toronto has welcomed many men whom the War has lifted into position of eminence by reason of their acts of valor or statesmanship, but none of those who came before have equalled in dignity and quietly impressive heroism the monumental personality who stood like a benediction in their midst yesterday.

Tall, lithe, graceful in figure and with a devout and thoughtful stoop, the Cardinal is the personification of staidness and humility.

At the various functions which were given in honor of the great Cardinal there were present representatives of every department of public life, and leaders of Protestant as well as Catholic Churches assembled to pay their tribute of respect and admiration.

AT THE UNIVERSITY

"We are honoring today one of the heroic figures of the War," said President Sir Robert Falconer, in introducing the Cardinal to an immense gathering in Convocation Hall yesterday afternoon. The visit of his Eminence Cardinal Mercier calls forth anew those feelings of admiration for him which were maintained throughout that protracted ordeal, when, along with the King and Queen of the Belgians, he saved his people by giving them the heart of courage. Among his enemies he stood like a rock in the midst of raging waves which vainly attempted to engulf him. Silence him they could not, and at intervals his voice would sound forth over the tumult of war in majestic but impassioned protests which not only put iron into the soul of the agonized nation, but touched the heart and conscience of the allied world.

"When his words did not avail to check the ruthless depredations and deportations he rallied a band of patriots to alleviate as far as possible the distress of those who were being torn away from their homes, and thus by action as by speech his powerful sympathy became the comfort of his fellow sufferers."

"But the Cardinal is not only a great national figure. He is also a scholar of repute. His work as a professor of philosophy in the ancient but now ravaged University of Louvain was widely influential and striking in its originality, and from the academic chair he was called to the administrative duties of the leading Archbishopric of Belgium. In honoring him today, therefore, we recognize one who is worthy because of his intellectual attainments."

Rev. Father Carr, Superior of St. Michael's College, then presented the Cardinal for the degree of Doctor of Law, which was conferred by the Chancellor of the University, Sir William Meredith.

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO PRESENTED

Cardinal Mercier opened his address by paying a tribute of sympathy to the University of Toronto. He said that as he had spent the larger part of his life at the University of Louvain he fully appreciated the services that had been rendered to the cause of civilization by such institutions.

"I know especially what Toronto University has done for this noble Dominion of Canada. I know in the first moment of the War, when the

German invaded Belgium, that nowhere in the world would there be a greater resistance to tyranny or greater devotion to the cause of justice and truth than in Canada.

"I know that six thousand men of Toronto University enlisted in the War and that many of them sacrificed their lives in the cause of liberty, and I am honored by this degree."

A NEW KIND OF WAR

"You Canadians would not have entered the War for a parcel of territory or for a sum of money, but because you know the War was of a new kind in history—a War between Kultur symbolized by a banner stained with innocent blood and poisoned gases, and darkened by the ashes of universities, churches and private homes, and your banner, which symbolized right against might, truth against calumny, justice against tyranny."

ABOVE ALL HONESTY

"I ask you all as an inspiration to your souls to take the motto of St. Ambrose: 'Above all honesty,' a word which expresses the fervor, justice and love of our God."

The rear of the platform was packed with members of the faculty of the University and representatives of various educational institutions and leaders of the Churches. Rev. Dr. Chown, Superintendent of the Methodist Church of Canada; Bishop Sweeney of Toronto and Dean Harris were among those present.

STIRRING CIVIC RECEPTION

Owing to a delay in train arrivals his Eminence Cardinal Mercier did not, as intended, hear the singing of the Belgian National Anthem by some 2,000 Separate School children in St. Michael's Cathedral. When his train arrived at 10.52 he was met by a procession of Roman Catholic Church dignitaries, accompanied by Mayor Church, Major General Emsley and Col. J. I. McLaran. As he passed up the steps and through the station scores of onlookers bared their heads in his honor, and his Eminence with a smile and bow acknowledged their greeting. The Cardinal celebrated Mass at St. Michael's Cathedral, where more than 1,000 people attended, and then at nearly 11 o'clock, took breakfast with Archbishop McNeil.

The City Hall Council chamber was filled long before the hour appointed for the civic reception. His Eminence was promptly on time, however, and the crowded Council floor and galleries gave him cheer after cheer. Mayor Church, in his address of welcome, asked Cardinal Mercier to carry to the Belgian people the heartfelt sympathy of the citizens of Toronto in all the sufferings they had so patiently and bravely borne.

"The allies," the Mayor said, "could not have won the War if the brave Belgian army, numerically inferior in strength, had not maintained a self-sacrificing resistance to the German army."

Cardinal Mercier replied: "I accept with sincerity and pride the noble things you have said of my country and I also thank the Mayor and the citizens of Toronto for their kindness, personally and on behalf of my nation."

AT THE EMPIRE CLUB

At the Empire Club luncheon at the King Edward Hotel there was a record club gathering to greet Cardinal Mercier. To provide for the throng, table accommodation was set in the hallways and corridors, and when luncheon had been finished tables were carried out of the dining-room to provide seating room for the scores waiting in the corridors.

Among those seated at the head table were Archbishop McNeil, Bishop Fallon, Bishop O'Brien of Peterboro, Bishop Sweeney, Bishop McNally of Calgary, Bishop E. E. Wachtel, Mgr. Whalen, Bishop Sotard of Saint Ste. Marie. Seated directly on the Cardinal's right was Hon. Dr. Cody, Minister of Education, who concluded the meeting with a masterly tribute to Toronto's eminent visitor.

As one man the big audience arose to honor his Eminence when he entered the dining-hall. And when he arose to address them the applause which broke out lasted several minutes. He thanked them and proceeded: "I always wanted to come to Canada, although under the burden of my age I was hesitating for a while to come either to the United States of America or here. I was encouraged by your compatriots, among them Hon. Dr. Cody, whom I saw at Malines and finally I decided to accept the very kind invitations."

"When in Malines," the Cardinal continued, "I was impressed with the sincere sympathy of your soldiers—your glorious and beautiful boys. I was always struck by their sincerity of religion, their respect for liberty, also by that combination of qualities of people which you have inherited from the Anglo-Saxon traditions combined with the spirit of great undertaking. Therefore, I think that we who have throughout all the centuries struggled to keep liberty fell naturally, in this last great struggle, into sympathy with yourselves. We naturally felt we could rely on you. It was a great support to know that you, with the English and French, were prepared

to support our great cause. We know what your men did at Ypres, in Flanders, in the first attack against the Germans. You were the first to take the offensive against them at Ypres."

PRaise FOR CANADIANS

Before proceeding with his personal experiences, the Cardinal paused to pay tribute to the bravery of Canada's soldiers who fought for Belgium's liberty. With the French, he conceded them to be the bravest troops in the allied armies. As he had walked among their graves in Flanders fields he had uncovered his head and expressed to his comrades the opinion that to these and other of the allied soldiers who had given their lives in the great cause of humanity today owed its freedom.

It was the most sorrowful moment of his life, Cardinal Mercier declared, when, while attending the election of the Pope in Rome, he was informed of the arrival of a telegram apprising him that his beloved University of Louvain had been burned, with his cathedral in Malines, and that his Bishop's house had been under bombardment. "At one moment," he proceeded, "with a touch of pathos in his voice, 'I pictured before my eyes all that had been precious in my past. I spent twenty-five years in Louvain as professor there, and I saw before my eyes not only the books, but the beautiful gallery of paintings, recalling to our memories all the traditions of the glorious Louvain University from the fifteenth century to the last days of our existence there. And I saw a vision of all those glories, which were for us inspiring, which were for your youth a great education in itself.'"

BELGIAN WORKMEN IDLE

His Eminence proceeded to relate how Belgians, workmen were offered the alternative of signing up with the Germans for voluntary labor or else being taken as prisoners in Germany and compelled to do hard labor. Many refused to give in to the enemy and were taken away as prisoners. Thousands came back after some weeks, utterly worn out and exhausted under their taskmasters. To-day these same workmen were looking for work. Agriculture had been saved in Belgium partly because of the generosity of the Canadian Government in giving to the Belgian Government the Canadian army horses. But industry, because of the diabolical German depredations of the war, was at a complete standstill. Machines which the Germans could not use for themselves they destroyed so that Belgium could never use them again.

"Our workmen are there offering their arms for labor," he continued. "But there are no manufacturers to give them labor. A feeling of disappointment has pervaded them. They expected a continual picnic in the days of peace, but there is not even the condition of normal life. And the authorized idleness which has come upon them has provided an easy field for the radical Socialist, the Bolshevist—a field of revolt and excitement. And I must state that I fear more for my people at this moment than I feared ever during the War. I hope still, with the help of the great nations, with the influx of raw material for industry, that matters may be remedied. I shall try to encourage as much as I can social organizations and institutions."

For the barbarities and exposure of citizens as protection to German troops Cardinal Mercier said he could find no other explanation than that of an attempt to terrorize the Belgian people into submission.

"During the first days of the War when the Germans used to come to me and order me to do this or that. I used to say to them: 'It is not for me to discuss whether you were right or wrong in invading my country. But I take your own Chancellor's words that he knew he was conducting injustice. During your occupation here you have to be as kind as you can to protect our poor people against the consequences of an act which is acknowledged to be unjust. Therefore, I have to accuse you of failing in your duty as an occupying power in my country.' Each time I spoke I rather observed they were going back, and I became the accuser and they were the accused. My conclusion was: 'What they know they are they will be if I oppose their cruelties in public, and I decided to publish my letter on 'Patriotism and Endurance.'"

SPORT WITH VON BISSING

"That letter was written a fortnight before Christmas, 1914, and was sent by devious ways into Holland to a priest who was my representative there, and that priest was entrusted with the care of it, to send my letter to France, to England, and so you got it in Canada and in the United States. It was written in Latin and I supposed General von Bissing could not read Latin. I said: 'This letter has to be read out to the people from the pulpit twice, on Friday, the first of the year, and on the 3rd of January, on Sunday.' In fact, all my priests who got my letter read the first part on the Friday. On Sat-

urday morning, in the darkness of the day at a clock, three officers came in a motor car to my Bishop's house.

"I went down stairs and one of the officers asked me, in the name of General von Bissing, why I had written that letter. I answered that it was because I thought I had to write it as Bishop, illuminating the consciences of my people, to tell them their duty during the occupation of Belgium. The officer told me I was inciting the people to revolution. I said I did not preach revolution. I preached liberty. Then the officer produced the letter, which said: 'Dear brethren, you have to respect exterior regulations of public order but in your consciences you have neither to give respect nor esteem to the occupying power. You have to keep your esteem, your respect, your love for our King Albert.' The officer said, 'What is that but inciting to revolution?' and I told him he must not take one portion of it alone, but take in the context and he would see it was not inciting to revolution."

His Eminence went on to relate how, when ordered to appear before von Bissing whenever he should be summoned, he declared he could go on Saturday or Monday, but would not go on Sunday. In spite of orders and remonstrances from the German officers he maintained his independent position and finally the German representative of Bissing went back, embarrassed, to consult with his chief. While in Brussels he saw the Spanish Minister, who told him that the proper course for him to take was to send Cardinal Mercier to Rome to answer to his Holiness, the Pope.

"The poor man was very embarrassed," proceeded the speaker, "and wired Berlin asking what to do." In accordance with his instructions, the letter was again read from every pulpit in the diocese on the Sunday, and again on Monday the German officer came back, this time with an armed guard, and he presented a three-folio-length letter from von Bissing, written in German, in which he said certain questions were set out which had to be answered immediately.

MAKES GERMAN TRANSLATE

Club members laughed heartily when the Cardinal told them that in order to gain time he had declared that before he could read it it had to be transcribed into Latin, and the officer spent a laborious hour and a half performing the task. Even then the Cardinal declined to answer in two minutes something that von Bissing had sent out after three days' deliberation, and the officer, in despair, declined to leave the house until he got his answer. He seated himself in the Cardinal's room and watched his every move. "They must have thought I was going to run away," his Eminence laughingly declared, "because once when I crossed from one side of the house to the other I saw the soldiers jump out of the motor car and run around with rifles held ready, as if they were chasing a rabbit." Finally, late in the afternoon, he wrote his answer, and the exasperated officer departed.

"When the second part of my letter was read," the speaker said, "many of the German soldiers were so interested in what had been going on that they attended the churches of my diocese to hear it read. I suppose they understood parts of it. But many of the priests were fined or put in jail for reading the letter. Although a strenuous effort was made by German officers to get the copies away from them, some of the priests refused to give them up, and others gave up the original after having made a copy from which to read."

Hon. Dr. Cody's brief concluding tribute was vigorously applauded for the eloquence with which he tendered Toronto's tribute. His Eminence, he said, was welcomed to Canada as scholar, prelate, philosopher, statesman, professor, churchman, patriot and Christian.

JESUIT EXPLORERS

DISCOVER INTERESTING RELICS IN CAVE ON ISLAND OF JERSEY

Catholic Press Association

London, Sept. 18.—Even in that most exclusive and very English gathering of savants, the British Association, the Jesuits have claimed attention this year. At the session, which has just closed, a paper was read on a most interesting discovery, made by a party of Jesuit Fathers in Jersey. They found, in 1914, a cave on the north coast of the island, which could be entered by means of a rope from a hole in the cliff's side. They preserved their secret until last year, when Rev. Father Morin handed over the fruits of their discovery to a local archaeological society. Examination of these has brought to light a very puzzling geological fact, for teeth, bones and antlers of an extinct deer, belonging to the Pliocene Age, have been discovered and identified. These occurred in high braccia, associated with stalactites, and seemed to show a land connection with France at some time, as they most closely resembled corresponding parts of an animal found in Auvergne.

CATHOLIC NOTES

In Constantinople, Turkey, a beautiful monument or memorial is to be erected to the memory of Pope Benedict XV, in gratitude for the assistance he gave the Orient during the War.

With episcopal sanction, a Trappist monastery has been founded by a French priest, Father Denis, at Fanco Son, Annam, China. It already numbers a dozen Annamite members, one of whom is a son of the notorious persecutor of the Catholics, Minh-Maug.

Paris, Sept. 18.—On November 11 there is to be a striking event, a military pilgrimage of thanksgiving, which is fixed for the anniversary of the armistice. The fetes will be presided over by Cardinal Luçon, Archbishop of Reims, who will accept the address of the pilgrim soldiers.

Chicago, Sept. 30.—The Rev. Major Edward J. Wetman, intimate friend of Colonel Theodore Roosevelt and the oldest ranking Catholic chaplain in the United States army, is dead here today. He was appointed an army chaplain by President Hayes in 1877 and served through several frontier Indian campaigns, the Spanish-American war and the late European War.

One of the most impressive spectacles ever witnessed in New York waters took place Sunday, Sept. 29th, aboard the Italian battleship Conte di Cavour when his Grace, the Most Rev. Patrick J. Hayes, D. D., Archbishop of New York and Catholic Chaplain Bishop for the United States army and navy, celebrated military Mass.

Bern, Sept. 17.—Things are advancing quickly for the Catholics of Switzerland. After thirty-three years of persecution, Catholics now enjoy all their rights. Indeed, a Catholic is a member of the Council of State; a Catholic is a vice-president of the National Council; a Catholic has for some time exercised functions analogous to that of Mayor, at Geneva.

The green, white and gold flag of the Irish republic was flown from the balcony of Mayor Chas. P. Gillen's suite in the Newark, N. J., city hall as the city officially welcomed Eamon de Valera, president of the Irish republic. It was the second time the flag appeared, the first time being on the anniversary of the Easter uprising in Dublin last April.

After five years of exile spent in the United States, Archbishop Leopoldo Ruiz of Michoacan, Mexico, has returned to his episcopal see. The Archbishop was accorded an enthusiastic reception upon his arrival in Morelia, the episcopal city. More than ten thousand persons met the Archbishop at the station. When the venerable prelate entered his carriage, the people rushed to the vehicle, unbitched the horses and pulled the carriage themselves, singing and cheering the Archbishop on his way to the Cathedral.

Mgr. Pietro Piacenza has just died at Piacenza. He was archbishop of the cathedral Protonotary Apostolic, Conductor of the Sacred Congregation of Rites, and emeritus professor of Liturgy in the Seminary of St. John Lateran, as well as honorary canon of Lourdes. Mgr. Piacenza was well known as an authority on the study of the Sacred Liturgy, on which he had published works of the highest authority. It is stated that it is entirely due to his influence that the former Minister of War, General Mezzacarpa, died a pious and Christian death in 1905.

Prince Alban has been admitted to the religious habit as a novice in the Franciscan monastery at Diefdorf, Germany, where he will make his studies for the priesthood. The prince is a son of Prince Wilhelm of Lowenstein-Wertheim-Freudenberg a Protestant branch of the House of Lowenstein. During the War Prince Alban held a commission in the Royal Hanoverian Uhlans, and during his war service he came into contact with Catholics, and finally abandoned the Protestant religion to embrace the Catholic faith.—The Monitor.

London, Sept. 18.—The Knights of Columbus, who have done such splendid work here for the American boys, seem to propose to remain, for the financial papers have just discovered them as a new society of mutual benefit, which has just been registered at Somerset House with offices in the Haymarket, one of the best known of London thoroughfares. The K. C. have still some clubs open, and their future program may include a British branch of their admirable and live organization.

The Belgian Minister for the Interior has given instructions for a search to be made for the place where was buried the body of the son of Marshal Foch, who fell during the battle of Virton in the Belgian Ardennes in the early days of the War. The Allied commander's son is believed to have been buried near the road between Baranzay and Gorcey. The son of Rene Viviani, who was French premier at the outbreak of War, was killed in the same neighborhood, as was also the well known writer, Ernest Pechari, a grandson of Renan.