The Catholic Record.

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

VOLUME XXXXII. LONDON, CANADA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1920

MOTHER'S WAY

Oft within our little cottage,
As the shadows gently fall,
While the sunlight touches softly
One sweet face upon the wall,
Do we gather close together
And in hushed and tender tone
Ask each other's full forgiveness
For the wrong that each hath done.

Should you wonder why this custom
At the ending of the day,
Eye and voice would answer:
"It was once our mother's way."
If our home be bright and cheery,
If it holds a welcome true,
Opening wide its door of greeting
To the many—not the few;
If we share our father's bounty
With the needy day by day,
'Tis because our hearts remember
This was ever mother's way.
Sometimes when our hands grow weary
When our burdens look too heavy,
And we deem the right all wrong;
Then we gain a new, fresh courage,
And we rise to proudly say:
"Let us do our duty bravely—
This was our dear mother's way."

Thus we keep her memory precious,
While we never cease to pray,
That at last, when lengthening shadows
Mark the evening of our day
They may find us waiting calmly
To go home our mother's way.

—REV. A. J. RYAN

WEEKLY IRISH REVIEW

IRELAND SEEN THROUGH IRISH EYES

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COMMANDER KENWORTHY'S CHARGE

The English member of Parliament for Hull, Lieutenant Commander Kenworthy, when in the House of Commons he gave his startling accusation against the Government, only expressed what was already known to the more well-informed portion of the English public. The only difference was that while they knew it by inference from the happenings, he evidently had documentary authority for the accusation, for he made the accusation in the boldest manner, and challenged the Government to an inquiry. He said he wished to make definite accusation that a plot had been arranged between the heads of the War Office with a certain section of the Cabinet and the heads of the Army in Ireland, by which it was agreed to apply to Ireland the methods that were being used for dealing with the savage tribes on the northwest frontiers of India, and the Army heads in Ireland, being granted this, had guaranteed, in return, within a certain time to break the spirit of the Irish people. His accusation, which the Government dared not take up, by granting an inquiry, startled only that large portion of the British public which had hitherto taken for granted that their Cabinet ministers were entirely honorable and truthful.

THE POLICY CARRIED OUT

In pursuit of that policy of breaking the spirit of the Irish people by any of the most brutal means that the most brutal savages in the world could adopt, the following is a record of the towns and villages that were shot up, sacked, or partially or wholly burned, during the summer:

In May five towns and villages; in June eleven towns and villages; in July twenty towns and villages; in August twenty-one towns and villages; in September forty towns and villages; in October fifty-three towns and villages. Almost one hundred and fifty Irish towns have been sacked, yet, strange to relate, the Irish spirit shows no signs of breaking down.

HAS COMMANDER KENWORTHY THE DOCUMENTS?

Although Commander Kenworthy has not shown his hand—awaiting the chance of the Government standing up to him (which however, it will not, and dare not do)—he has probably got hold of documents such as those that have been found by the Sinn Fein Secret Service, of which the following excerpt is an example. This paragraph is from a secret order issued on Sept. 25th to the troops in Ireland by General Sir Nevil Macready. And before reading it the reader is asked to note that the date just mentioned was two days after the terrible sack of Balbriggan, and the brutal murders of the two men, Lawless and Gibbons, the bodies of whom were filled with bayonet wounds and bullets, and the eye of one of them gouged out by bayonets. Remembering this, the dullest can read the dire meaning between the lines in the excerpt taken from Macready's Secret Order: "There are indications that the measures recently taken by the Government for the suppression of disorders in Ireland are beginning to bear fruit and have the desired effects in, at any rate, the more moderate sections of Sinn Fein. . . Without being unduly optimistic, the Irish Government believe that if the pressure is maintained and if certain other measures which they have in view are successful, a great improvement in the situation may take place within the next two months."

When Lord Bryce's brother, J. Annan Bryce, nine days before that sent General Macready copy of a notice served by an English military officer on the people in Glengarriff, threatening reprisals, such as were occurring in other parts of Ireland, if a police barracks were destroyed, Mr. Bryce received in reply the following note:

"Sir:—Sir Nevil Macready asked me in reply to your letter of the 16th instant to state that he is acquainted with the distribution of the notices, copy of which you enclose.

Truly yours
WILLIAM RYECROFT,
Major General."

If such things had occurred in Belgium during the German occupation!

THE CORRESPONDENT OF THE DAILY NEWS AND THAT JOURNAL'S CHALLENGE

The London Daily News, too, perhaps the most important organ of public opinion, has got the Government cornered upon their savagery. It was the special correspondent of The Daily News, Hugh Martin, who first conveyed to the English public the truth, so carefully hidden from them, about the fearful happenings in Ireland. Immediately he did so, the soldiers, the police, and the Black and Tans, began holding up and searching all journalists, and inquiring for Martin. He had henceforth to sleep in a different hotel from that at which he registered. When he registered at the Grandville Hotel in Cork it was raided by the Black and Tans who held up every individual in the hotel, searched them, and questioned them to find Martin—but failed, as he had taken the precaution of sleeping elsewhere, and so saved his life. He had to slip out of Cork then. He got secret warning from a Government official friendly to him, which saved his life on another occasion. Then at various places that he persisted in visiting for purpose of observing outrages, he travelled under the assumed name of a well known Unionist correspondent, and pretended to represent a well-known Unionist London newspaper—a newspaper, of course, that favored the outrage campaign. The Daily News editorially challenged the Government. In the course of their editorial they say: "A few days ago we challenged the Chief Secretary to say that Mr. Martin's testimony was untrue, Sir H. Greenwood returned an evasive reply. We will now challenge him again. Is he aware, when he says that the Government have no policy of reprisals, of the existence of the state of things revealed by Mr. Martin's message? Does he approve in this instance also of the conduct of his agents? If so, is that the desire of the Government to use police terrorism to prevent the people of this country knowing, except through official sources, what is happening in Ireland? These questions it will be seen, are of wide interest. What is the Government's reply to them?"

"KEEP UP THE PRESSURE"

The following are a couple (out of a dozen such) of samples of how the military are observing the Macready injunction to "keep up the pressure."

Michael Ryan of Carraghduff, outside Thurles, was dying of pneumonia and had received the last rites of the Church, the military burst into his house in the middle of the night. His sister pleaded with them not to disturb the dying man; they threatened to shoot her, cast her aside, burst into his room, put four bullets into his breast—and left him dead. Seemingly the crime for which this dying man was murdered was that he was Registrar of the local Sinn Fein Arbitration Court. There was no other possible accusation against him.

In the district of Moycullen, County Galway, a number of men have been beaten and tortured, and threatened with death to exhort confessions from them. The following is the statement of one of these men—just a sample of what is occurring in every corner of crucified Ireland: "They terrified my mother, and forced my sister into the fields at the point of the rifle and revolver to bring in her brothers. We were soon discovered in an adjoining field, brought down to the public road and threatened to be shot. We were lined up against the walls. Shots whizzed past us. Ashplants were unsparingly used on our hands and shoulders. We were afterwards beaten with rifle butts."

SPIRIT UNBROKEN

But will "keeping up the pressure" break the people's spirit, as intended? Accounts of happenings, as recorded in the Irish Bulletin, hardly bear out the English Government's hope. For instance old Mrs. O'Dwyer of Banscha, at the foot of the Galtee Mountains, a woman of seventy-four, with a blind husband, whose two sons were, on the night of October 22nd, dragged from their beds and shot to death outside her door, says: "Our two boys, our only support, are killed without reason or cause, shot down before my eyes—but in God's name let it be so, we will bear it all for Ireland." And when the military murderers are threatening old William Gleeson of Moher because he will not lead them to where his son James is, his little boy Willie comes between and says: "Let them shoot me father instead of you"—and he is taken at his word, and shot dead—joyfully giving his life for his father and for Ireland. And when they are dragging Michael S. Walsh, the Galway Councillor from his house, and his little seventeen year old apprentice, Martin Monahan, intervenes and the soldiers ask him: "Maybe you're rebel too?" he undauntily answers them: "I am," and gets the reply from one of the murderers: "Damn you, then you will get the same." When Walsh's cousin, Father Murphy of the Aran Islands, hears of the murder he telegraphed to the widow "Joy, not tears for Michael. He died for Ireland."

When Father Patrick O'Reilly of Fackle, Co. Clare, is taken from his house, flogged by the English soldiers, afterwards brutally beaten by the officers, and his house riddled with bullets and bombs, his only commentary is, that he is no worse off than thousands of others who are suffering the same in Ireland. "My houseless state," he adds, "reminds me that the Son of Man had not whereon to lay His head. I stand for peace, but peace with honor. Though my life may now be in danger, I will never be a traitor to the flag of my country. God save Ireland!" All this hardly looks hopeful for those who are awaiting the breaking of Ireland's spirit. When poor Maira O'Dwyer's house was burned in Labinch, County Clare, she says: "Thank God that ours was the house selected for wreaking the anger of Ireland's enemies on. I am proud of my home in ashes, under the circumstances. And another lady in the same village who lost her all, twenty thousand pounds' worth, wrote to her Dublin friend: "Since it was God Almighty's will, and the cause demanded that we should lose all, we lay our humble sacrifice at the feet of God and dark Rosaleen (Ireland). And once again, more fervently than ever, we pledge our life's service to God and to Ireland."

SEUMAS MACMANUS,
Of Donegal.

FRANCE AND THE VATICAN

CATHOLIC POWER IN CHAMBER NOW GREATER THAN EVER

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

Paris Nov. 8.—Resumption of formal discussions of the renewal of relations between France and the Vatican, on the reopening of parliament, gives strong basis for the prediction that the establishment of a French embassy at the Holy See will be the outcome.

Friends of the restoration of relations are more powerful in numbers and in personnel than ever before, and there is every likelihood that the new premier, George Leygues, will promote it. Former Premier Millerand, when president of the council of ministers, made a formal promise on the subject, and his successor is bound by that pledge, since he has completely approved and accepted M. Millerand's policies.

The congress of the Radical party, in session at Strasbourg in the middle of October, decided that its representatives in parliament should vote against the proposed embassy to the Vatican. But this action is not in the least disturbing the supporters of the proposal. From the first it was plain that the radicals would oppose the motion, though their opposition could not affect the result.

Although the radicals formed the majority in the previous chamber, there are now but 86 of them in the assembly elected last November. Thus, out of the 600 deputies, including the Socialist vote and that of the various groups of the "left," who arrayed against the motion, 200 votes at the most can be polled against the renewal of relations. These 200 negative votes will be overruled by those of 400 deputies who are known to favor the proposition. Among these 400 are 200 Catholic deputies and 200 deputies belonging to the "moderate" groups who have always supported Catholic claims.

All the votes lost by the radicals in the present chamber went to the Catholics and the "moderates." In the chamber elected in 1914, there were 30 Catholics in the "droite conservative" group, 40 in the "action liberal" group, and about 30 in some other groups. In 1920 the old groups were not formed again, or else lost their former names. Now there are 40 Catholics in the "independent" group (conservative Catholics); 160 in the group of the "entente republicaine-democratique" (social Catholics) and a few others in the several other groups. A number of newly-elected Catholics are former fighters in the War. Some of them lost an eye or a leg or an arm in battle.

In the front rank of these Catholic former soldiers are two who commanded armies—General de Castelnau and General de Maud'Huy. General de Castelnau's cleverness as a politician is equal to his genius as a commander. General Maud'Huy was commander of the army that defended Lorette, Arras and Douaumont. He won for himself an honorable post in the assembly where he represents the city of Metz.

Four priests also sit in the present chamber, and two others are in the senate. These latter are Canon Collin and Father Delsor. Those in the chamber are Father Lemire, who has been a member of the house for more than 20 years, and who is regarded as one of the greatest sociologists of these times; Father Muller, professor of theology at the University of Strasbourg; Father Hackspill, director of a Metz newspaper, and Father Wetterle, who sat for a long time in the German reichstag as a "protesting deputy for Alsace.

Father Wetterle is a politician and a competent authority on financial and economic questions as well. He is besides a clever journalist who contributes a daily article to his paper published at Colmar. Whenever his duties as deputy permit him to get away from the chamber he assumes personal charge of his paper.

Lawyers and landowners are in the majority among the Catholic deputies and senators, but there are also physicians, civil engineers, five professors of the Catholic universities, and one of the Government's school. Next in order of numerical importance come the secretaries of trades unions. There is one rural worker, M. Leger, who represents the country people of Savoy, and at least one farmer. This agriculturist attends all the sittings of the chamber in the old picturesque garb of the Breton peasant, including a black velvet ornament and a big slouch hat with ribbons hanging down at the back.

The Catholics are proud to be able to number among their ranks the most brilliant orator of the French Chamber—M. Louis Guibal, *batonier* of the Montpelier barristers, whose genius is held almost to equal that of the late Albert de Mun, whose eloquence heretofore was regarded as peerless.

The great quality of several eminent members of the Catholic group have brought them to the fore both in parliament and in the State. One of them, M. Lefebvre du Prey, is now vice president of the chamber. The president of the army commission is General de Castelnau, the president and the vice-president of the labor and social problems commission are professors in the Catholic Institute of Paris. Finally, M. Isaac, a Catholic deputy of Lyon, and president of the Catholic Oeuvres of that great industrial city, is the minister of commerce. A former editor of the Catholic newspaper, La Croix, M. Louis Dubois, is now presiding over the commission of reparations established by virtue of the treaty of Versailles.

PRIEST MURDERED

A GALWAY CURATE DONE TO DEATH AND BURIED IN BOG

Galway, Nov. 21.—The body of Father Griffin, the priest who disappeared several days ago, was found yesterday in a shallow grave about four miles from Galway. There was a bullet wound in his temple.

The body was brought to Galway this morning. Intense excitement prevails.

The body of Father Griffin, who was the curate of Bushy Park, was found in a bog by the roadside near Darna, four miles from Galway. Volunteers had been searching for the missing curate since he was kidnapped by three unknown persons last Sunday. A party of country lads made the tragic discovery.

The boys observed in the bog what appeared to have been a recent upheaval. They began probing into the mound with sticks and finally uncovered the skirts and the overcoat of the priest. Without proceeding further they sent for priests in Galway, and when they arrived, working under their directions by moonlight, unearthed the body of the missing curate.

The bullet wound in the head of the priest was evidence of the cause of his death.

Cottagers in this bleak and sparsely inhabited part of the countryside tell of the mysterious arrival at midnight last Sunday, following the kidnapping of Father Griffin, of a lorry load of men. The lorry halted near the spot where the body was found and the lights were extinguished. In about twenty minutes the lamps were relighted and the party drove away.

When the body of Father Griffin was brought into Galway today it was placed uncoffined on the high altar of the parish church. Huge crowds passed before the bier, while three priests knelt near by reciting the Rosary. The first intimation the townsfolk had of the tragedy was an announcement made by the priests at the morning Masses.

At St. Joseph's Church, where Father Griffin presided, pathetic scenes of grief were witnessed. The priests omitted the usual sermon and confined themselves to relating incidents of the life of Father Griffin and paying tribute to him. They declared that the priest had earned a martyr's crown and begged the congregation to pray for the repose of his soul, but not to forget also to pray for his murderers.

Although a number of priests lately have been ill-treated or threatened, Father Griffin is the first to forfeit his life. In fact, no priest has been done to death in Ireland in many years.

Father O'Meehan, Father Griffin's colleague and senior curate, with whom Father Griffin lived, said in his church today that he had received five written threats of death since last May, and that he did not dare sleep in his own home. He added that Father Griffin had never received any threats.—Despatch to N. Y. Times.

CHILDREN SHOT UP BY R. I. C'S

DEPARTING A HAIR'S BREADTH FROM R. I. C. DISCIPLINE

The Most Rev. Dr. O'Doherty, Bishop of Clonfert, has written the following letter to Sir Hamar Greenwood:

"To Sir Hamar Greenwood.

"Right Hon. Sir:—If the press reports can now be trusted in any particular, you recently stated in the British House of Commons that you are ready to dismiss 'everybody who departs a hair's breadth from the ordinary discipline of the R. I. C.' You also asserted that 'all the munitions of the police and soldiers in Ireland are for the suppression of outrags and the protection of the lives and properties of persons not in arms against the Government.'

"In view of these splendid declarations, may I draw your attention to the following facts:

"On Wednesday, October 27th, a lorry crowded with members of the R. I. C. passed through Loughrea. It came, apparently, from Galway. Many of its occupants were recognized, so that there is no room for the allegation that they were 'rebels' masquerading in stolen uniforms.

"The town of Loughrea and the surrounding district have hitherto been perfectly peaceful, and there was no hostile demonstration whatever. Yet before leaving the town the occupants of the lorry fired several shots—I heard them myself—and the shooting was continued as they 'proceeded' in the direction of Portumna. What caused them to 'see red' I am at a loss to imagine, unless they expected an attack from geese and sheep and cattle.

"I must ask: Was this a departure even 'by a hair's breath from the ordinary discipline of the R. I. C.?' Were the munitions thus expended employed 'for the suppression of outrage and the protection of the lives and properties of persons not in arms against the Government?' There can be no question of 'self-defence' in this case; for there can be no 'defence' where there is no attack, actual, or contemplated, or suspected.

"The shooting party returned in the evening. Having regaled themselves in a public house, they noticed that the business premises of the town were partly shuttered as a mark of respect for the dead Lord Mayor of Cork. Reverence for the dead, no matter who the person may be, but especially for the dead who have died in a noble cause, has always been a notable characteristic of the Irish people. Infuriated now, not by the sight of 'bleeding, murdered comrades,' but by the testimony of respect for the dead patriot and his sorrowing relatives, your 'braves' attacked several houses in the town.

"The proclamation of An Dail Eireann setting aside Friday as a day of national mourning had not yet been issued, yet windows were smashed and one man's life was threatened by the occupants of the lorry.

"A miscreant belonging to that body deliberately fired several shots down the street, as a result of which three little children were wounded, two of them sons of the members of the local constabulary, and the third the child of a man who fought in the great War 'for justice and right and the freedom of small nations.'

"Far worse might have happened were it not that the District Inspector of Loughrea, who deserves every credit for his conscientiousness and bravery, ordered out his men to protect a peaceable town. Thus opposed by force, your 'heroes' withdrew in the direction of Galway.

"It is in your power, as you have stated it is your will, to bring these ruffians to justice. Will you do so? If there is any 'order' or 'discipline,' which one may doubt, among the armed forces at your command, it should be an easy matter to identify and deal with the occupants of that lorry. I am quite aware that your recent acts and utterances condone and, consequently, encourage this kind of terrorism and provocation. I am also aware that you will accept information only, or for the most part, from those who themselves have been guilty of intimidation, looting, arson and murder. The value of that information let the world judge. Knowing, therefore, that you will probably profess to regard what I have stated as coming from a 'tainted' source, since it does not come from the actual culprits, I am sending a copy of this letter to the press.

"Any impartial inquirer can ascertain the truth of what I have written."

"THOMAS O'DOHERTY,
"Bishop of Clonfert."

CATHOLICS PACK WESTMINSTER TO HONOR ST. EDWARD

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

London, Nov. 6.—Westminster is the heart of the British Empire, and in the heart of Westminster lies the still uncorrupt body of the last of the Saxon Kings, Saint Edward the Confessor, founder of the historic Abbey of Westminster. It is said that some years ago the tomb of the Confessor was opened, and within was seen the body of the Saint undecayed as on the day when, many centuries ago, it was laid to rest behind the choir of the Abbey.

On the festival of St. Edward, which falls in October, the Dean of Westminster affords special facilities to Catholics to visit the shrine to offer their prayers. Westminster Abbey is now a Protestant place of worship, and on that account there is no organized act of Catholic worship. But all day long crowds of the faithful, priests and nuns, men and women are kneeling all around the shrine, their rosaries in their hands.

It is a striking spectacle. This legally Protestant church, containing the body of a Catholic Saint, is for one day in the year practically taken possession of by Catholics, and a stream of prayer is offered continuously that the land of St. Edward may be brought back to the Faith of the King who, after all these centuries, still has a strong hold on the affections of the people.

During the War the shrine was most jealously guarded, lest any injury should come to it. It was stripped of its ornaments, and the whole structure was piled high with sand bags, so that should the Abbey have been bombarded by aircraft, the shrine of the Saint would have been adequately protected. And one of the most significant signs of the peace was the knowledge that, at last, the shrine of St. Edward had been uncovered.

CATHOLIC WOMAN JUSTICE OF PEACE IN ENGLAND

By N. C. W. C. News Service

London, Nov. 4.—Among the women who have been appointed to the bench since the law came into effect in England which qualifies women for certain offices on an equality with men, is Lady Caroline Petre, of Ingatestone Hall, who has been sworn in as a Justice of the Peace for the county of Essex.

The Petres are one of the old Catholic families of England. The fourth Baron Petre, died in the Tower of London in 1683, where he had been incarcerated as one of the victims of the infamous Titus Oates plot. The thirteenth baron was a priest and a domestic prelate to Pope Leo XIII.

The present head of the family is the young Lord Petre, born in 1914, whose father, the sixteenth baron, was killed in action in France when the present peer was only one year old. One of the young Lord Petre's great-aunts is Superior of the Sisters of Charity at Westminster, and another is a member of the Good Shepherd community at Hammersmith.

CARDINAL MERCIER

THE FRENCH INSTITUTE PAYS HIGH TRIBUTE TO BELGIAN CARDINAL

By N. C. W. C. News Service

One of the addresses at the most recent meeting of the French Institute, which includes the various "Academies" was a tribute to Cardinal Mercier. The speaker was M. Lacour-Gayet, fellow of the University of France, who represented the Academy of Oral and Political Sciences. The address was heard by President Poincare, M. Ribot, M. Bourgeois, M. Barthou and other past and present ministers and officials.

In his peroration M. Lacour Gayet said:

"The Archbishop of Malines, has taken a prominent place among the moral personalities of the War. Faith and patriotism have made of this priest a conquering hero. The Primate of Belgium, whom the Academy of Moral and Political Sciences is proud to number among its foreign members, has well reserved the following judgment from our friend, M. Emile Boutroux: 'Cardinal Mercier is the man who, armed with integrity, purity of heart and evangelic charity, has forced Might down upon its knees.'"

CATHOLIC NOTES

Efforts are being exerted by the Catholics of Mexico to have December 12, the feast of Our Lady of Guadalupe, set aside as a national day of thanksgiving for Mexico.

Washington, Nov. 15. — Mrs. Terence MacSwiney, widow of the late Lord Mayor of Cork, today cabled the commission of one hundred investigating the Irish question that she has obtained a passport and would sail November 24 for the United States to testify in the hearings to be held here by the commission.

Paris, Nov. 5. — Nine bishops, among them the Bishops of Madagascar and Columbia, attended the festivities of the jubilee of St. Margaret Mary, just celebrated at Paray Le Monial. Many pilgrims attended — coming from Belgium, The Netherlands, and even French possessions, and Chile. One hundred thousand pilgrims received the Sacraments.

Paris, Nov. 4.—The story of how four hundred Christians neophytes at Kopela carried heavy beams and other timber on their heads for a distance of more than one hundred kilometers to construct their village church is told in the current number of the Algiers Religious Weekly by Monsignor Lemaitre, Bishop of Soudan, who extols the great zeal shown by his native converts. The work covered a period of more than a year and a handsome structure with three naves were constructed.

Many gratifying successes for Catholics in the recent Municipal and Parish Council Elections are reported from different parts of Scotland. Fourteen Catholics, all good men and true, now sit on the Town Council of Greater Glasgow, while Edinburgh, which a little over a year ago had no Catholic sitting member, has now three. Dundee, Dumfries, and other centres have also done well in returning Catholic representatives, both to the town and parish councils. Mr. James Forsyth's unopposed election at Portobello to the Edinburgh Parish Council gave eloquent testimony to the high esteem in which he is held by all classes in the seaside town.

Montevideo, Oct. 25.—The recent convention of the National Congress of Catholic Youth held in Uruguay furnished unmistakable proof that the healthy condition of the Church and the splendid progress, which it has made here in the past few years, are in a large measure due to the cooperation and activity of Catholic young people. More than three thousand young men received Holy Communion at the convention Mass, which was celebrated at the cathedral, furnishing a decided contrast to those who are growing up without convictions and without a thought of the vital questions of conscience and the soul.

New York Nov. 10.—In the appraiser's report on the estate of A. Paul Keith, filed here yesterday, it is shown that His Eminence Cardinal O'Connell, of Boston, and Harvard University are the chief beneficiaries under the will. To Cardinal O'Connell was bequeathed half of the residue estate, after payments of bequests to forty-two persons had been made. Harvard University is to receive the other half of the residue. The value of the estate is $2,663,151, of which $363,271 is taxable in New York. A. Paul Keith was the son of B. F. Keith, for many years one of America's leading theatrical proprietors and managers. A. Paul Keith died in Boston, October 30, 1918.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 15.—There will soon be ready for exhibition a motion picture film that presents an animated photographic history of the National Shrine of the Immaculate Conception on the grounds of the Catholic University, from the first ceremony to the laying of the foundation stone last September. Like the picture taken at the time of Cardinal Gibbons' jubilee, this film will show a majority of the American hierarchy. It will give views also of the procession of the Cardinals, Archbishops and clergy at the laying of the stone, the ceremony of blessing the stone and of the great throng including foreign diplomats, attending the exercises.

Dr. Joseph O'Carroll, one of the leading Catholic physicians in Dublin, was recently gazetted a Commander of the order of the British Empire in recognition of professional services rendered during the War when he acted as consultive physician to the army in Ireland. Dr. O Carroll has written to the Home Secretary asking that his name should be forthwith removed from the roll of the order. His reasons for spurning the distinction are stated by him as follows. "Now that the Parliament of the British Empire by the enactment of the so-called Restoration of Order Act, and its subsequent administration has deprived my country of all the guarantees of public and private liberty, which are supposed to be the marks of the British Empire, I feel that I can no longer, with any self respect remain a member of the order."