

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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WEEKLY IRISH REVIEW

IRELAND SEEN THROUGH IRISH EYES

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THE IRISH ELECTIONS

The Irish elections gave Lloyd George and his friends an answer that was a thunder-clap. The Nationalist four-fifths of Ireland (which, extending from Malin Head, the most northern point in Ireland to Mizzenhead, the most southern, has, by British act of Parliament, been quaintly named Southern Ireland) cried with one voice "Sinn Féin" and, without opposition, returned a solid block of Republicans. Then the north-eastern fifth of Ireland, cut off for purpose of being a solid and permanent British garrison, has elected one-fourth of its representatives Nationalists in protest against British domination of Ireland, against their being cut off from the rest of the nation. Moreover, this Nationalist proportion would have been much higher but that the Government gerrymandered the northeast so as to insure a Unionist majority in nine or ten doubtful constituencies.

Not only has the election waked up England with a start, but it is accomplishing the far heavier task of opening the eyes of the Orange diehards and their masters. The anti-Irish of the northeast are acutely realizing that by spitefully cutting themselves off from the rest of Ireland, they are taking a short cut to suicide. Their masters are feverishly preparing the way for a grave climb down. First Carson ranted—so as to leave the pain of the climb down upon his understudy. Next, to help out those whom he had left in the hole, he pronounced that since the English Government did insist upon forcing a species of Home Rule upon Ireland, it should have been complete Dominion Home Rule. After that, Sir James Craig not only sought out De Valera to find on what terms the northeast could be saved from financial ruin, but he also announced in a public speech in Belfast "We shall never consent to form part of an Irish Republic"—which was the softest way of breaking to his followers the news that he is really ready to agree to some form of Irish independence short of a Republic. After another six months' boycott of Belfast Sir James may possibly discover that he has overdone his antipathy to a Republic. Who knows!

SOME CONVERSIONS

People who were just as fanatically opposed as Sir James, not only to Irish nationhood but even to a sham Home Rule, have come round. For instance, General Gough who led the Curragh Mutiny as a protest against the poor "Home Rule" of Asquith, is now working might and main for Irish nationhood. General Crozier, who organized the Black and Tans with the avowed object of silencing Ireland in six weeks, is now instructing England regarding the fearful crimes against humanity that are being done in Ireland and hidden from them, and is in favor of Irish nationhood. It is said on good authority, too, that Lord French, who was the loudest mouther for mutiny on the eve of Asquith's "Home Rule" and who later came to Ireland to crush it, is now gone from the country an Irish Nationalist. The English poet, William Watson, who, a few short years since commiserated the Muse to sing against Rome Rule, is now writing sonnets for the English press bewailing the Irish Republic. As for instance the following one of his latest sonnets contributed to the London Daily News under the title of "Ireland's Madness." In it he pays rare tribute to the heroism of the Irish boys and singles out for special praise the eighteen-year-old prisoner of war, Kevin Barry, who was hung on the gallows tree for fighting for his country.

"Is it all folly, yonder hour by hour,
To choose, not peace, but strife, and there to dare
The lion crouched in his native lair,
The world-famed lion, mighty to devour?
Oh, that some folly as splendid were
A flower.

Not, on all shores but those, so wondrous
Grown race!
Common as weed in Ireland every-where
That splendid folly blooms, and hath the power
To make a mere slight boy not only face
Death with no tremblings, with no coward alarms,
But like a lover woo it to his arms;
Clasp with a joyous and a rapt embrace,
Death's beauty, death's dear sweetness,
And count all else in naught beside
Death's charms."

Sir John Simon, English ex-cabinet Minister, who erstwhile vigorously condemned Irishmen for the crime of objecting to British rule, is now carrying on in the London papers a vigorous campaign against British tyranny in Ireland. The following paragraph is from a recent

contribution of his to the London Times: "Instead of vindictive British prestige, the policy of reprisals is exposing us to the scorn of the world. It is adding day by day to the store of bitter memories which keep Britain and Ireland apart. It is turning Mr. Lloyd George's heroics about the rights of small nations into nauseating cant. It is undermining the character and self-control of hundreds of young Englishmen by permitting them to indulge in deplorable excesses of every kind."

SIDELIGHT ON BRITISH POLICY

An interesting sidelight upon this British policy in Ireland is afforded by the report of a court-martial just held at Fermoy, before which the Right Reverend Mgr. Power of Dungarvan was summoned, to answer the grave charge of having been guilty of presiding at a meeting of the White Cross Society—whose purpose is to raise funds for the destitute women and children whose homes have been burned. This is the same White Cross through which men of all parties and all creeds in America are contributing to the Irish Relief Fund. The President of the White Cross Society is Cardinal Logue, and the Vice-President is the Protestant Bishop of Meath, Dr. Plunkett. Monsignor Power refused to recognize the court and refused to plead. A fine was imposed upon him which he refused to pay. It was ordered that a distress warrant should be issued.

WAGES IN IRELAND

The Agricultural Wages Board of Ireland has just fixed the summer wages of ordinary Irish farm laborers. The minimum rate of wage fixed for male workers over twenty years of age is thirty-two shillings (nominally eight dollars) per week. For slow men, cattle-men, yard-men and herd boys the minimum rate is thirty shillings (nine dollars) per week. For those cases where the laborer is boarded and lodged by the farmer a maximum charge of four dollars per week was fixed for such board and lodging.

THE RECORD OF THE KERRY COW

Our best milking cow in Ireland is the wonderful little mountain cow, the Kerry cow. This cow can subsist upon land whose only crop is rocks and heather, and give, therefore, a rich flow of milk that is nourishing. Much has been done of late years to cultivate this exceptionally fine Irish cow, so suitable for the rather barren pastures of the wild mountain country. A milking record has just been made by a Kerry cow owned by a farmer, Mr. S. L. J. Brown, of Ard Casin, Nans. In fifty-two weeks this cow has yielded 1,188 gallons of milk, 8.4% of which was butter fat. The cow weighing less than 950 pounds has yielded 5.1/10 tons of milk in a year.

AUSTRALIAN SYMPATHY

The spirit of the Irish-Australian in the Irish fight is very well voiced by the Tasmanian Archbishop Barry. Addressing a great mass meeting of Irish Australians upon his recent return from Ireland, the Australian papers report a wonderful and prolonged demonstration of approval when the Archbishop said: "As long as a young man remains in Ireland, this final struggle must be fought out to a finish. And the greater the outrage, and the greater the menace to life and property, the stronger grows the determination and the firmer the belief that it were better a thousand times to die fighting for the Irish Cause than to live in acknowledgment and subjection to the blackest tyranny that has ever fouled the pages of civilization."

"The spirit of young Ireland may be well summed up in the words of Abraham Lincoln: 'Let us have faith that Right makes Might and in that faith let us dare to do our duty as we understand it.'"

DIRECT TRADE WITH AMERICA

The direct trade from Ireland to America has grown at a very rapid rate since, a few years ago, such direct trade began to be encouraged—and since the direct line, the Moore-McCormack line, was instituted between New York and Cork and Dublin. Statistics furnished by Mr. Fawcett, the Irish Consul in New York, show that in 1920 the direct imports from Ireland to the United States exceeded in value thirty-eight million dollars. Now that there is a boycott upon English goods in Ireland the imports from America direct to Ireland will vastly increase as English imports decline. This direct trading with foreign countries is breaking down the brass wall of trade that England had erected around Ireland.

SEUMAS MACMANUS,
Of Donegal.

PRESIDENT PRAISES CATHOLIC BOY SCOUT MOVEMENT

(By N. C. W. News Service)
New York, May 30.—Approval of the Catholic Boy Scout movement was expressed in a letter from President Harding received by Rev. Joseph Breslin of St. Joseph's Church, Sixth Avenue and Washington Place, in connection with its annual recep-

tion and review of the five Boy Scout troops of that parish last Wednesday. The President's letter reads:

"I have learned something about your work in extending the Boy Scout movement in the Catholic Church, and it has interested me very much.
"On the occasion of the review of your Scout organization, May 25, I would like to extend my congratulations and appreciation to you, and I hope it will be effective in carrying forward excellent work among the boys of the country."

Archbishop Hayes was the guest of honor at the reception and Major General Clarence Edwards reviewed the parade of the Scout troops.

CROZIER CHARGES

INDEPENDENT INVESTIGATION URGED BY T. P. O'CONNOR

London, May 24.—In the House of Commons this afternoon T. P. O'Connor pressed the Government to order an independent investigation of the revelations made by General Crozier in his charges against the Black and Tans in Ireland.

GREENWOOD DISCUSSES CHARGES

Sir Hamar Greenwood discussing the charges declared:
"Nearly all the allegations in the charges of Gen. Crozier refer to the period when Gen. Crozier was in command of the auxiliary forces and responsible for their discipline."
"If Gen. Crozier has evidence to support his allegations, I will consider it. There is no truth in the allegation that Gen. Crozier was forced to resign his post in Ireland because of his determination to enforce discipline. The discipline of the auxiliaries has improved since his resignation."

CHARGES MADE BY CROZIER

Among the charges made by Gen. Crozier to the effect that the members of the auxiliary forces in Ireland committed crimes, the Daily News today included in its published review the following:

1.—Gen. Crozier asserts that auxiliaries disguised as members of a company of the Irish republican army held up the postoffice at Kilkenny last September. They opened and bound the mail sorters, captured some twenty bags of mail, and all the money they found, except £29, which was returned to police headquarters, was stolen. The letters were thrown into the river.
2.—Capt. — resigned command on account of what he described as the "methods in vogue." Information as to the nature of these methods was found to relate to the treatment of prisoners.

TELLS OF FATHER GRIFPIN'S MURDER

3.—Gen. Crozier is prepared to swear that he was informed after leaving the force, by a certain cadet, that the cadet had murdered Father Griffin in County Galway, and that a certain officer stood by and afterwards buried the body in a bog. The latter officer is now alleged to occupy a position of great responsibility.

4.—Gen. Crozier is in a position to supply authentic information regarding the murder of Michael O'Callaghan, former mayor of Limerick.

5.—Gen. Crozier alleges that a former member of an auxiliary division who threatened to expose circumstances under which three men were killed at Killisnoe "while endeavoring to escape, was 'squared' by the Irish Government. The officer who executed this mission is now in London.

TRY TO SQUARE EVIDENCE

6.—Gen. Crozier is prepared to swear that a Dublin Castle officer in high command told him in a serious conversation of efforts to "square" in the evidence in the Drumcondra case, in which two men were alleged to have been taken in a car from Dublin Castle and murdered in a lonely spot. Crozier asserts that the evidence was "arranged" and that he himself heard a rehearsal of a portion of the evidence before a prominent intelligence officer. The trial resulted in an acquittal.

7.—Gen. Crozier states that one of his most trusted officers came straight to him from Croke Park after the shooting at the football game and reported:
"That was the most disgraceful show I have ever seen. The Black and Tans fired into a crowd without any provocation whatever." Crozier himself made a report on the affair and sent it to Dublin Castle. Nothing was ever heard of the report.

DISCHARGED CADET LEADS ROBBERS

8.—A cadet was discharged by Gen. Crozier for having knocked down a civilian and leaving the country. Gen. Crozier learned that the cadet intended to return to Ireland and lead a band of robbers. He urged that the man be prevented returning. The cadet came back, borrowed a police car, and was caught red-handed in a creamery. He was sentenced to a year in prison.

9.—In the notorious case of looting in Trim, which led to Gen. Crozier's

resignation, Major Wake, who collected evidence of looting against members of the auxiliaries, was dismissed from the force.

10.—Gen. Crozier charges that, as a reprisal for one of the members of a Dublin fire brigade having identified a cadet in connection with an alleged offense, the brigade station at Ballsbridge was held up by a party of auxiliaries. Gen. Crozier himself caught the party, arrested two ring leaders and held them for court-martial. After Gen. Crozier's resignation they were released on the ground of "insufficient evidence."

QUEBEC HIERARCHY APPEAL TO KING

PETITION PRAYS FOR PEACE FOR UNFORTUNATE PEOPLE OF IRELAND

Quebec, May 26.—(Canadian Press)—An earnest appeal to His Majesty King George, humbly praying that His Majesty's Government may at last succeed in restoring peace, in justice and charity, to the unfortunate people of Ireland, has been made in the form of a petition signed by the Archbishop and Bishops of the civil provinces of Quebec.

The petition which has reached King George reads as follows:
"To His Most Gracious Majesty, George V.:
"By the grace of God; King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British possessions overseas, defender of the faith, Emperor of India:
"May it please Your Majesty:
"Deeply moved by the tragic news that has come to us from Ireland and—particularly by the facts, and echoes of which have reached us in the solemn collective letter from the Bishops of that unhappy country, we, the undersigned, Archbishops and Bishops of the civil provinces of Quebec, take the liberty of expressing to Your Majesty the feelings which fill our saddened hearts.

"Ireland is dear to us for many reasons. From times remote, when the great Apostle, Patrick, sowed in Ireland the seed of Christian religion, the Irish people by their far-famed schools, by their heroic courage and devoted attachment to the faith of their ancestors, have rendered precious service to Christian civilization—spread throughout our dioceses are numerous families of Irish descent, who have given distinguished sons to Church and State, and so it is that the events, of which Ireland is actually the scene, reach painfully upon our people here.

"We would wish to see that Irish nation, so cruelly tried, in the enjoyment of the same peace which our beloved province of Quebec possesses under the British flag and by the grace of Divine providence.
"In the interest of the Crown of England, whose luster radiates through so many lands, in the name of Christianity; in the name of our common religion of love, of our common faith, of our common blood, every wound inflicted on their brothers overseas, we humbly venture to pray that, in such a manner as prudence and political equity may suggest, Your Majesty's Government may at last succeed in restoring peace, in justice and charity, to the unfortunate people of Ireland.
"Hoping that Your Majesty will be graciously pleased to see in this action of ours a manifestation only of our traditional loyalty, we have the honor to subscribe ourselves,
"Your Majesty's humble and very respectful subjects.
(Signed)

L. N. Cardinal Bégin, Archbishop of Quebec; Paul, Archbishop of Montreal; Charles Hughes, Archbishop of Ottawa; F. E. Roy, Archbishop of Salsuis; Joseph Menard, Bishop of Valleyfield; M. T. Labrecque, Bishop of Chicoutimi; Paul, Bishop of Sherbrooke; Francois Xavier Cloutier, Bishop of Three Rivers; J. B. Hermand, Bishop of Nicolet; A. X., Bishop of St. Hyacinthe; Eli Ancel, Bishop of Halifax; Guillaume Forbes, Bishop of Joliette; Frs. Xavier Brunet, Bishop of Mont-Laurier; J. R. Leonard, Bishop of Rimouski."

MEMORIAL MASS AT MONUMENT FOR CAPITAL'S HEROES

Washington, D. C., May 27.—Solemn High Mass, celebrated at the foot of Washington Monument, in the presence of 5,000 persons, including Vice-President Coolidge, was the chief religious feature of impressive ceremonies which yesterday marked the funeral of Vincent B. Costello and Hiram F. Cash, former Washington young men who were killed in France during the World War. The Mass was said for the repose of their souls and the souls of 585 other soldier dead of the Capital City.

The civic and religious exercises at the burial of the bodies, which arrived from France Wednesday afternoon, were the first public commemoration of the hero dead of the District of Columbia, and were conducted under the auspices of Vincent

B. Costello Post and Hiram F. Cash Post, of the American Legion. In addition to these organizations, there were present at the religious services and the final interment in Arlington Cemetery and associations of veterans' societies and several other veterans' societies. On the way to Arlington the procession escorted the bodies passed the White House and was reviewed by President Harding.

General Pershing, General Lejeune, of the Marine Corps, Capt. James F. Oyster and Cuno Rudolph, Commissioners of the District of Columbia, numerous representatives of the Army and the Navy and hundreds of prominent citizens of different faiths were gathered around the little tent under which the Solemn High Mass was sung. During the Mass several airplanes hovered above the Monument and showered poppies on the coffins and the soldiers, sailors and marines who stood by them as a guard of honor.

MR. MOYLETT STATES HIS CASE

Edinburgh Catholic Herald, May 14

Our readers will remember that a short time ago, on the occasion of the Irish Peace attempt, we were enabled to give exclusive particulars in our columns of the visit to London of an Irish "envoy," his interviews at a great newspaper office, his subsequent encounter with Coalition intermediaries, and the ill-starred negotiations that for a while were almost a success. The "envoy" was Mr. P. Moylett, a prominent Irish commercial man engaged in many business ventures in the West of Ireland. From a letter he has written to the London Times now on the crisis up to date, we take the following:

The Royal Irish Constabulary today is composed of at least six sections, as follows:

1. The remnant of the old R. I. C., mostly Irish.
2. The Black and Tans (1920), unlimited, mostly English.
3. The Auxiliaries (officers and gentlemen, on paper) British.
4. Temporary Constables (principally work-shy Irish ex-soldiers).
5. Ulster Specials.
6. Secret Service Corps and camp followers, comprising all grades of British society, from belted earls to bogus ruffians. When anything is done wrong it is always "the other section" that did it. When a Lord Mayor or two get shot during curfew, No. 1 section commander can speak for the Police and say all his men were accounted for on the particular night. The world might think that he is speaking for the whole Police Force. They forget the other five sections. I give all these details for the benefit of your readers and "posterity."

HIS RECORD

Now in relation to myself: I have examined my conscience, and find that I have never been "up against" the Police in Ireland or elsewhere. I have never been in any Court as plaintiff or defendant in Galway, and have never been fined or censured in any Court anywhere. I am not a member of the I. R. A., of county council, district council, urban council, board of guardians, Gaelic League, Hurling Club, or any such seditious organization. I am conscious of being secretary of Galway Development Association, member of Galway Sinn Féin Club, member of Galway Golf Club, and up to August, 1920, member of Galway Arbitration Court.

EXPERIENCES

On or about August 18th, 1920, I met an ex-inspector of the R. I. C. in O'Connell Street, Dublin. He told me that he had resigned from the Force some weeks previously, and stated that all policemen who were policemen only would have to resign, "the authorities were recruiting a force in London for murder and loot, and that the loot would be their own," and that in five or six weeks from then "there would be queer work going on in the country."

Immediately on my return to Galway I told some of my friends of this conversation; but at that time neither my friends nor myself took much notice of it.
On the night of September 18th my business premises in Williamsgate Street, Galway, were bombed and "shot up" and considerable damage was done. On the following day, Saturday, the Auxiliary Police arrived in Galway and commandeered my private residence, known as "The Retreat," Salthill, Galway, giving me forty-eight hours' notice to vacate the premises. (The Retreat contained twelve rooms, all fully furnished.)

AN OFFICER'S WORD

The officer in charge of the Auxiliaries informed me that I would get paid for these by the British Government, and he requested me to make an inventory of the furniture, etc., in duplicate, and he would sign it or get it signed for me. This I did

the following day, but when I presented it for signing he did not either sign it or get it signed; and now I can neither get the officer nor the furniture, etc., nor compensation therefor, although I have written to the police authorities several times for same.

WHAT A GANG LEADER SAID

When the Auxiliaries arrived to take possession of "The Retreat," their section leader told me, by way of introduction, that they were the Auxiliary Police, sometimes called "Tudor's Troughs," or "Tudor's Assassins," and "Black and Tans," but that they did not like that name, they were really officers and gentlemen, and they were all equal as regards rank and authority, that they elected their own officers, and that they were subject to no law or authority, and that if any of their men were injured they would murder all before them, and that they would break Sinn Féin in ten weeks or leave Galway a wilderness and that England never failed.

From subsequent experience I believe every word Jock Burke said. The night of September 30th, during curfew hours, my premises in Williamsgate Street, Galway, were wrecked by bombs, my safe blown open by high explosive, and £178, or thereabouts in notes and silver taken, along with goods value £1,034, and private belongings, (clothes, etc.) value £264.

My premises are situated not more than eighty or ninety yards from Eglinton Street police barracks, in which there are over one hundred police, and I was informed by neighbors that the looting of my premises went on all night.

COUNTY INSPECTOR'S GAME

Two district inspectors (R. I. C.) called to see the wreckage, etc. I must say that they did not ask me who did it, but they stated that it was not their men that did it; but they could not answer for "the other men."

Later, the acting County Inspector, accompanied by a major representing the Competent Military Authority (from Remora military barracks), called on me. The major guaranteed that his man had nothing to do with the looting—and I believe him. The County Inspector gave me neither help nor satisfaction.

On Sunday night, October 1, during curfew hours, a notice was handed to me, delivered by a man in Crown uniform, warning me not to make a claim under the Malicious Injuries Act, and gave me notice to leave Galway by the first train.

AUXILIARIES OF EMPIRE

In January, 1921, my brothers (who are my partners in business) at our premises in Ballina, Co. Mayo, with four other prominent citizens, were forced by Auxiliaries to march through the streets of Ballina, carry Union Jacks, and burn the Sinn Féin flag. They were also forced to kneel in the gutter and kiss the Union Jack. (What an exquisite insult to the British flag!)

On Saturday night, April 10, our premises at King Street and Arran Street (two houses) were bombed and wrecked, and nine plate-glass windows, with all the internal fittings of the shops, utensils and machinery, totally destroyed.

At the time of the bombing, my brother, with his wife and ten small children, were sleeping in one of the houses.

AS IN PENAL DAYS

During the Penal Days in Ireland, in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, no Catholic could own a horse value for five pounds or over. Should he possess such an animal, his Protestant neighbour could claim it by tendering five pounds as payment for it. In 1921, under the present regime, no Irishman with Sinn Féin sympathies can own or keep a motor car, van, or lorry; he must find a Loyalist to whom he can sell his cars or vans, or have them dismantled or confiscated by the police. We, as bakers, grocers, etc., owned a number of motor-vans, which were absolutely necessary for the successful conduct of our business. We got notice that we would have to sell them to a Loyalist, if we could not find one, or have them taken and dismantled by the police. Fortunately we found a Loyalist in the person of a Scots Irishman to whom we sold the vans, and from whom we now have the privilege of hiring them daily (at considerable expense to us).

CONCLUSION

Concluding, Mr. Moylett says: I am not "on the run," or evading arrest; but still, I don't want the Crown forces to shoot me or arrest me for writing this letter—which I hope will in a little way help posterity and others to arrive at a true estimate of the Crown forces in Ireland in 1920-21. I have no arms or ammunition, bombs or explosives or seditious literature in my house or in my possession; and I am not harbouring rebels, except my own children, the eldest of whom is a girl of eight years. I will add that my brothers in Ballina ought to be quite loyal, since they kissed the Union Jack at the revolver-point.

CATHOLIC NOTES

New courses in the language, literature, history, music and art of Ireland have been added to the curriculum of the University of Notre Dame.

Affiliated with the National Catholic Welfare Council are 9,714 men's organizations, and 4,908 women's organizations, a total of 14,672 societies of Catholics in the United States.

Mgr. Albert T. Daeger, Archbishop of Santa Fe, announces the publication of an official Catholic weekly for his archdiocese beginning with July 1st. The paper will be published in English and Spanish.

Dublin.—A shrine is being prepared in Oliver Plunkett Church, Drogheda, for the reception of the head of the Blessed Martyr. The removal will take place shortly. Most Rev. Dr. MacSherry, South Africa, will consecrate the altar.

Provision for the protection of the Holy Sepulchre against fire has been made by Sir Herbert Samuel, high commissioner for Palestine, says the Palestine Weekly. Sir Herbert recently visited this shrine of Christendom, and noticed that no arrangements had been made to cope with a possible outbreak of fire, and once ordered three portable fire pumps to be sent from England, and has presented them as a personal gift to the Latin Orthodox and Armenian representatives at the Holy Sepulchre.

The Archbishops and Bishops of England and Wales have issued a joint pastoral letter inviting non-Catholics to attend the National Catholic Bible Congress which is to be held at the University of Cambridge. Protestants are asked to put aside prejudice and attend the congress to learn what Catholic scholars have to say in defense of the Catholic version of the Holy Scriptures. Cardinal Gasquet, who is president of the Commission on Revision of Vulgate, will attend as special representative of Pope Benedict, and will give an account of the results achieved by his commission and by the Special Biblical Commission.

One of the most inspiring ceremonies that has ever taken place at the Cathedral, Boston, Mass., was witnessed on Saturday, May 21, when over fifteen hundred converts were confirmed by His Eminence, the Cardinal. From every part of the Archdiocese came these new-born children of the faith. Men of every station in life as well as women were present to receive the great Sacrament of Confirmation. Year by year the growth in the number of converts in this Diocese has been on the increase, testifying in a powerful way to the zeal and interest manifested in spreading God's Kingdom among those who are in search of God's Church.

Providence, R. I., May 25.—The Rt. Rev. Matthew Harkins, second Bishop of the Diocese of Providence, died at his home here today. He was seventy-five years of age and had been Bishop for thirty-four years. Bishop Harkins was born in Boston, Nov. 17, 1845, educated at Boston Latin School, Holy Cross College and Dowd College in France. He made his theological studies at Saint-Sulpice, Paris, where he was ordained in 1869. After successful parochial work in St. James parish, Boston, he was consecrated second Bishop of Providence on April 14, 1887, in the new Cathedral of that diocese, succeeding Bishop Thomas Francis Hendricken, who died in R.I., 1886.

Rome, May 23.—Important changes in the Vatican's representative abroad are announced this week. Monsignor Fumasoni-Biondi, Apostolic Delegate to Japan, who is now in Rome, has been appointed secretary of the Propaganda. Monsignor Trocchi, Delegate Apostolic to Cuba has been named Internuncio to Bolivia. Archbishop Pietropoli has been selected as envoy extraordinary to represent His Holiness at the centenary of the Independence of Peru. He will leave Rome May 26 accompanied by Prince Orsini of the Noble Guard, Monsignor Borgias, an auditor, and Father de Giovanni, as secretary.

It was a distinguished French Catholic priest who perfected the delicate phonetic instruments which located the batteries of the enemy during the War and even revealed the caliber of each gun. After a lifetime spent mainly in the study of phonetics, the Abbe Jean Rousselet, now in his seventy-fifth year, is rewarded by the chair of Experimental Phonetics in the College of France. Now the Abbe sits in his laboratory of the College of France, the most completely equipped in Europe, we are told, where he has conducted experiments for almost a quarter of a century. "He made deaf-mutes speak and cannot be silent," it is said of him in France. A number of devices for studying and recording sound have been invented and perfected by him, including his apparatus for registering words.