

# 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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## AVE MARIA!

Ave Maria! Mother of God!  
In pity hear my cry!  
A mother of France here kneels to thee,  
Broken and bleeding upon the sod.  
In utter misery,  
Turn not away thine eye.  
Thou Mother of Christ of the seven wounds,  
Who, prostrate at the Cross on Calvary,  
Beheld Thy Son hung high above  
Thee like a slaughtered lamb,  
Have pity on us earthly mothers in our  
woeful loss,  
And tell our God our children shall  
be free!  
Corse infants, ghastly playthings of the  
ruthless sword,  
And wailing boys, bereft of foot and  
hand,  
Bastred the plain; and scores of aged  
dead  
Pour red libations o'er a desolate  
land,  
And incarnate the waters and the  
gory river's strand,  
And men, that deem themselves true  
soldiers, praise thee,  
In the name of one who calls himself  
God's chosen King!  
Thou Virgin of the Bleeding Heart!  
Look down!  
Behold our daughters in their awe-  
some agony!  
Befouled, degraded, worse than mur-  
dered thrice—  
No succor near,  
Dead hearts, dead souls, dead bodies  
cry to thee  
And gloom the vault of Heaven with  
prayers of misery,  
In pity hear!  
Ave Maria! Mother of Jesus, gentle,  
pure and mild!  
A woe-betricken mother cries to thee  
Plead with our God to save the help-  
less child!  
Pray that the babe and virgin girl be  
free!  
Ave Maria! Mother of God!  
Broken and bleeding upon the sod,  
In utter misery,  
A mother of France here kneels to thee  
Have pity on us mothers in our  
agony!  
—FREDERICK W. PANGBORN.

## GEORGE BERNARD SHAW

### IN SERIES OF THREE ARTICLES DEALS WITH IRELAND

#### III

Even more important the setting up of an Irish Parliament is the abolition of the now hopelessly obsolete institution of a Westminster that calls itself an imperial Parliament, and is neither imperial nor national nor English nor Scottish nor Irish, neither flesh nor fowl nor good red herring. It was hopelessly beaten by its work in the old days of laissez-faire, when it was believed that the secret of government is not to govern. To-day, when it has been discovered that the secret of government is to let nothing alone, it has been reduced to absurdity; and the country is being governed partly by the major generals, and partly by bodies unknown to the Constitution.

There is only one Dublin Castle in Ireland: there are a dozen in England. When is that wretched country going to insist on enjoying Irish liberty? Sir Horace Plunkett has not to demand Home Rule for Ireland; he has to offer it to England, to Scotland, and even to Wales, if Wales cares for it. At present the four nations are supposed to be governed by an Anglo-Scottish-Irish-Welsh Parliament, in which the Irish, though representing only one-tenth of the population of the whole and less than a third of the area, has more than a sixth of the membership; holds the balance of power; and occupies so much of the time of the House that its business seems to consist mainly of Irish legislation and the discussion of Irish grievances though Ireland is in every way a happier and freer country to live in than England.

#### THE DIFFERENCE

The Irish members also interfere extensively in English and Scottish business, but are so successful in keeping Ireland out of British arrangements that until very lately Irish clocks did not keep the same time as English ones. Irish labourers and small cultivators live in cottages built for them out of public funds whilst English navvies and skilled workers in the building trade pay half a crown a week for half a bed in a room containing six or eight inmates, and are fortunate if they can find even this accommodation within two miles of their job. Any nation less sheepish than the English would have cut out the cable long ago and insisted on having a Parliament of its own for its own affairs.

Therefore Ireland must force English Home Rule on England as a measure of common humanity and good political sense. Scotland will not refuse a Scottish Parliament; and Wales can have a Welsh one if she likes. But Ireland will not let

England go quite free: the British military forces are too valuable an asset; and Ireland has too much to gain, as we have seen, by pooling services and pooling rent with the other island. Besides, England, left to herself, would go to the devil politically; and her fate would involve the others. There must, therefore, be a Federal Parliament in addition to the national Parliaments; and in this Federal Parliament of the British Isles Ireland will retain her representation, and probably continue to occupy more than her share of attention.

#### THE DOMINIONS

But she will have a further representation. The Empire (for convenience sake I use that offensive and inaccurate term) will be held together by a Conference, which will be a new experiment in democracy, forced on us by the fact that the Dominions will not stand the imposition on them of any central body with legislative or coercive powers of any sort. This Conference will be a representative body; and its business will be to consider the affairs of the Empire as a whole, and to recommend necessary simultaneous measures to the Federal Parliaments. It must consist of representative statesmen from all the countries concerned, including Ireland, which will thus have her national Parliament, her representation in the Federal Parliament, and her place on the Imperial Conference.

The Irishmen who want anything less than this are clearly separatist; and, I repeat, separation is out of the question, as it would leave England with as strong a hold over Ireland as over Belgium, whilst Ireland would have no hold over England at all.

From the moment the word "Convention" was mentioned, it was clear to those who knew the history of such conventions that the federal solution was inevitable. The British North America Act was the outcome of the Quebec Convention. The Australian Commonwealth was the outcome of the Sydney Convention. When the Irish talk of "Dominion Home Rule" they seldom know very accurately what Dominion Home Rule is, because neither in the Canadian, Australian, nor New Zealand federations, nor in the Union of South Africa, is there anything like the ridiculous Home Rule Bill on which Parnell and the Irish Parliamentary party wasted thirty years' ignoble squabbling only to find, when it came to the point, that Ireland wants national self-government and not a grudging lachey given with an intimation that the door will be bolted at half-past ten every night. What "Dominion Home Rule" means is, roughly, that Ireland is to be like Canada and Australia and South Africa, and not like Egypt and India. And this means a federation of the British Islands.

#### IN THE FUTURE

Later on the Eastern Empire will have to be dealt with; and whoever cannot see the importance of having the Irish question settled on lines which will make the Western Empire as homogeneous politically as possible is not much of a statesman.

This solution sweeps Catholic Sinn Féin and Ulster Sinn Féin into the same dustbin. The childish parochialism of "We Ourselves" and "We won't have it" becomes ridiculous when Ireland is seen in its relation to the political system of which it forms a part. It is no use pretending that what is good enough for England, for Scotland, for Quebec, for Ontario, for New South Wales is not good enough for Ireland. Ireland sulking in a corner by herself is nothing; Ireland with her finger in every pie will gather more than her share of plums.

One result will be that Ireland will cease to be Republican. Being a Republican myself I think this is a pity; but it is impossible to ignore the steady resistance of the Dominions to the substitution of any other link than the Crown for the Britannic Alliance (as the Fabian Society calls the Empire). The explanation is plain enough. The "Crowned Republic" which is the hollowest of journalistic phrases in England, is a reality in Australia, in South Africa, and in Canada. There the career is open to male political ambition and female social ambition as completely as in any republic, which is very far from being the case in London. And the control of the King is negligible, whereas that of a President might be formidable. Now this is precisely the state of things that will be produced in Ireland by Federal Home Rule. We are thus within easy distance of the time when England, seething with Republicanism, will have the Crown firmly held down on her writhing brows by all the other members of the Britannic Alliance, headed vociferously by Ireland.

General Smuts has voiced for us the cry of the empire overseas: No Imperial Federation, and no Republicanism. Let Mr. de Valera take counsel accordingly. It may be the fate of America, with France and Russia, to impose the discredited republic on Ireland and the other crowned republic as Mr. Wilson has so bluntly threatened to impose it on Germany; but Ireland will certainly

not impose it on England, nor even want to when she is restored to normal political health by Federal Home Rule.

#### DORA

Sir Horace Plunkett, then, must draft his Bill to establish Federal Home Rule not only in Ireland, but in England and Scotland as well. It will not be necessary to consult England: nobody ever does consult her about her own business; she will swallow it as she has swallowed Dora and the bureaucratic autonomy of the new departments. Scotland will not object: the days when no Scot leaving his country to make his career ever took a return ticket are passing; Scotland will acquiesce. The danger is not that the scheme will be rejected, but that the new national Parliaments may be weakened and the Federal Parliament, the London Parliament, unduly exalted by an excessive provincialism.

Dreamy Ulster, steeped in its glories, pious, and immortal memories, has not noticed that there is a far stronger case for giving separate provincial legislatures to the industrial north and the residential south of England than for doing as much for the north and south of Ireland. It is now many years since Mr. H. G. Wells wrote up the Fabian Society to the effect that the units of local government in England are too small and their boundaries (often passing city thoroughfares) absurdly obsolete. If the Fabians found it necessary to propose a heptarchy for public local industrial organization, it will be easy to trump up a case for two Parliaments. But if the statesmen who wish to magnify the central power are allowed to confuse national with local government, and by a multiplication of provincial Parliaments reduce these Parliaments to the level of county councils, the Bill will be wasted as far as the satisfaction of national sentiment is concerned.

Both in England and Ireland the present system of local government by counties will have to develop into local government by industrial wards, so to speak; but as the divisions of these will certainly not follow the divisions of the existing provinces provincial parliaments or even county parliaments would be a serious obstacle to the scientific reorganization of local government which will soon become inevitable. There would be ten times more sense in making two separate Irish Parliaments for agricultural Ireland and city Ireland (say Belfast, Cork and Dublin) than for making one Parliament for Antrim and another for Donegal.

If England likes to split herself into north and south, the harm would not be very great, as there is no national question involved, and the division would be in no sense a secession; besides, either half would still contain about five times as many people as the whole of Ireland. But in Ireland no national division is possible. The internal model there must be the Union of South Africa, not the federations of Australia and British North America. Even the South African provincial councils would have to be very cautiously adopted in Ireland, where national homogeneity must be absolutely unbroken unless the old troubles are to begin all over again.

#### LOOK FOR ANARCHISM

Neither this nor any other scheme is compatible with the Intransigence, or impossibility (as the French call it) which is only a cloak for the anarchism which makes criminals afraid to be governed at all, and which is responsible for most of the miseries of England. Parliamentary self-government is not liberty, but a means by which capable men with character enough to use it, courage enough to face the inevitable risks of majority rule, and sense enough to see that the alternative of minority, or foreign rule is still more risky, can secure what liberty is possible to individuals in civilized society under that tyranny of nature and daily need against which no political constitutions can avail.

Whether the Irish have that capacity, that character, that courage, that common sense will be tested at the Convention. In all communities the lack of it is betrayed by one infallible sign, and that is the demand for security. Let the Irish factions remember that they cannot have liberty and security together any more than the English ones. The men of Devonshire, being in a minority in England, must take their chance of the English Parliament passing a law that all persons speaking with the Devonshire accent instead of the Oxford accent shall have their noses cut off. The members of the Countess of Huntingdon's persuasion must risk the establishment of the Mahomedan faith; and the Roman Catholics must risk the revival of the Elizabethan persecutions.

#### SOME RISKS

If they were not willing to face these risks they would simply be unfit for free institutions, and have to be placed under tutelage as "non-adults." And if Ulster Protestants are not prepared to take the risks of parliamentary government, then what they need politically is neither Home Rule nor Union, but a suffi-

ciency of paternally managed orphan asylums. For the Union offers them far less security than Home Rule. The Catholics have been able to force the London Parliament to desert them. They are in an insignificant minority there in members; and as to their wealth and commercial enterprise, as they really believe that the monstrous cities in which Birmingham and Wolverhampton—nay Lancashire and Cheshire—are swallowed together as mere parishes can see Belfast without the aid of a magnifying glass?

In Ireland Belfast is formidable; in England Belfast are six a penny, though the doughty Scot (probably of Ulster parentage) whose comment on London was, "Peoples for me," is cherished in England as a legendary figure with affectionate admiration, which, however, butters no parsnips. If Ulster is not fit for self-government it may as well be tyrannised over by the Pope as by Dublin Castle. In fact the hand of the Pope is heavier on it at this moment than the hand of the Castle. It will never beat the Pope except by means of an Irish Parliament, and it will not beat him that way if it is cowardly enough to tie the hands of the Irish Parliament in respect of religion. There is no clause in the Home Rule Bill that condemns it more conclusively than the cowardly and insulting clause that attempts to shut out religious organization from the competence of the miserable Committee with a Reference which it offers as an organ of national government. By all means let us have that part of the Australian Clause 116 which forbids the setting up of religious tests, the imposing of religious observances, or the prohibition of the free exercise of any religion, but not that part of it which condemned Australia to teach her children nothing but the materialistic doctrine of the Secularist sect, and forbade her to establish her religions.

#### LIBERTY

Sinn Féin must also face the risks of the glorious enterprise of political liberty. If it makes conditions with liberty by refusing to accept it except on condition of fiscal autonomy and the like it will get government with liberty, and serve it right; but federating with the Britannic Alliance it will have to give the Alliance certain guarantees in return for the power and consequence it will have as a member. But if it begins asking for guarantees from the Alliance that national self-government will not hurt it, it will justify the Scottish officer who said to me impatiently the other day, "Oh, let us give the wretched place (Ireland) its independence, and make it a foreign Power. Then we can conquer it and treat it as a conquered country, and have no more nonsense about it." That Scot was a man after my own heart; and I hope Sinn Féin will have the gumption to applaud him.

When France faced England and all Europe with the flag of liberty, and beat them, it was not with the cry of "Security, security, and still more security," but "Audacity, audacity, and still more audacity." When Germany lost her nerve, and instead of taking her chance with western democracy, wanted security, she plunged herself and dragged the rest of Europe into the black slavery of war, and destroyed even the common securities of life and property which are practicable for all civilized nations. And if we lose the War it will be through the terrors of those who would lose the substance of victory in a frantic snatch at the shadow of security.

Liberty is not a shelter for weaklings and children: it is an adventure for the brave and strong; and if any Irishmen can be found to disgrace their country by clamouring for it, I exhort the Convention not to coddle them with conciliation, but to brace them with wholesome contempt.

It remains only for the Convention secretariat to draft the Bill. All they need is a pair of scissors, a pot of paste, a set of copies of the British North America Act, 1867, the Commonwealth Constitution Act, 1900, and the South Africa Act, 1909, with a few special clauses which I shall be happy to supply if necessary. Then strike out the colonial names and figures and replace them with Irish ones, and the thing is done. The expenses can be covered by selling the existing copies of the Home Rule Bill as waste paper.

## PREPARED TO LEND TWENTY MILLION POUNDS TO SELF-GOVERNING IRELAND

Canadian Press Despatch

London, Jan. 24.—The Telegraph's Dublin correspondent states that a report from Washington that the United States is prepared to loan Ireland £20,000,000 to obtain the fullest measure of Home Rule, and American capitalists are ready to invest a like sum in Ireland if the question is settled, is prominently displayed in all Irish papers, and has caused the liveliest interest. The Dublin correspondent of The Times says the report furnishes the

friends of a settlement with a new and powerful argument, and will serve to increase the disrepute of the Sinn Féin policy whose violence and abuse now embrace the President and Government of the United States.

## ALBERT OF BELGIUM

### TRANSMITS TO THE POPE THE GOVERNMENT'S REPLY TO PEACE NOTE

Havre, Jan. 23.—King Albert, in enclosing the Belgian Government's reply to the Pope's peace proposals, wrote a personal letter as follows: "Most Holy Father: "I have taken note, with lively sympathy and interest, of the message Your Holiness was good enough to send to the heads of the belligerent countries, the first of August, and have hastened to submit it to my Government, which has studied it with most serious and deferential attention. The result of that study has been recorded in a note which I am happy to communicate to Your Holiness.

"In associating myself with the wishes of the Holy See that a just and durable peace may promptly put an end to the evils from which humanity, and particularly the Belgian people, so rudely tried, are suffering, I beg Your Holiness to believe in my filial and respectful attachment. (Signed) "ALBERT"

This letter was dated December 27, 1917.

### NOTE OF GOVERNMENT

The note of the Belgian Government says: "The royal Government, as soon as it received the message of Your Holiness to the heads of the belligerents, hastened to reply that it would study with the greatest deference the propositions the document set forth in such elevating language.

"At the same time it desired particularly to express its lively and profound gratitude for the particular interest the Holy Father manifested in the Belgian nation, of which the document was new and precious proof.

"At the outset of his message the Holy Father took pains to declare that he had forced himself to maintain perfect impartiality toward all the belligerents, which renders more significant the judgment of His Holiness when he concluded in favor of the total evacuation of Belgium and the re-establishment of its full independence, and also recognized the right of Belgium to reparation for damages and the cost of the War.

### HONEST PEOPLE REJOICE

"Already in his consistorial allocution of January 22, 1916, the Holy Father had reproved injustice and had condescended to give the Belgian Government the assurance that in formulating that reprobation it was the invasion of Belgium he had directly in view.

"The honest people of all countries will rejoice with the Belgian Government that the injustice of which Belgium was the victim and the necessity for reparation have been proclaimed and that the highest moral authority of Christendom remains watchful amidst the passion of men.

"It was because of the gratitude felt on this occasion, which was augmented by the numerous charitable acts of the Holy Father in favor of so many Belgians, victims of the violence of the enemy, that the royal Government has examined into the possibility of contributing in the measures depending upon it toward the realization of the double desire which inspires the pontifical message: to hasten the end of the present War and render a return of similar catastrophes impossible by the adoption of guarantees destined to assure the supremacy of right over force.

### RESERVE DECISION

"At the beginning of September the royal Government informed His Holiness that it must reserve its decision regarding its action on the propositions contained in the message until the powers at war with Belgium had clearly made known their war aims. It added that in any case Belgium would make no pronouncement on general peace conditions and the reorganization of international relations, excepting in full accord with the powers guaranteeing its independence which had done honor to their obligations toward her and whose arms fight with hers for the cause of right.

"Nothing has modified the situation that existed at the moment the royal Government made known that point of view to His Holiness. However, Belgium seizes eagerly the occasion furnished by His Holiness to repeat before the civilized world what it wrote nearly a year ago to President Wilson:

### CONDITIONS OF PEACE

"Before the German ultimatum Belgium aspired only to live on good terms with all its neighbors. She practiced with scrupulous loyalty toward each of them the duties imposed by the neutrality.

Germany for the confidence she showed in her? If there is a country that has the right to say it took up arms to defend its existence it assuredly is Belgium. She desires passionately that an end be brought to the unheard-of sufferings of her populace, but she would accept only a peace that would assure her at the same time reparation and security and guarantees for the future.

"For the integrity of Belgium, the territory of the mother country and colonies, political, economic and military independence without conditions or restriction, reparation for damage suffered and the guarantees against a renewal of the aggression of 1914—such remain the indispensable conditions of a just peace so far as concerns Belgium.

"Any settlement that would not recognize them would shake the very foundations of justice, since it would forever more be established that in international domains violation of right creates a claim for its author and may become a source of profit.

### CENTRAL POWERS SILENT

"Since the royal Government a year ago formulated its conditions it permits itself to recall that the Reichstag voted resolutions called peace resolutions. Chancellors and Ministers of Foreign Affairs have followed each other in the German Empire, and more recently in the central empires, and have published notes replying to the message of His Holiness, but never a word has been pronounced and never a line written clearly recognizing the indisputable rights of Belgium that His Holiness has not ceased to recognize and proclaim."

## THE IRISH SITUATION DISTURBS AMERICA

### DISASTROUS CONSEQUENCES WOULD FOLLOW FAILURE OF CONVENTION

Canadian Press Despatch

London, Jan. 24.—The Washington correspondent of The Times cables that disquieting reports about prospects of the Irish convention have created in America profound uneasiness, causing great anxiety in official circles.

"Most disastrous consequences," he says, "would inevitably follow the collapse of the Irish convention and the failure of the British Government to apply to Ireland the principles which both Lloyd George and President Wilson have declared essential to the future happiness of mankind. President Wilson, while refraining with scrupulous care from any public expression of opinion, is known to sympathize most deeply with the aspirations of the majority of the Irish people for the fullest measure of Home Rule, and it can be said neither Mr. Balfour nor Lord Bryce have been left in any doubt about the President's hopes and the feeling of America in this matter. Not only did Mr. Wilson take occasion during Balfour's visit to emphasize the great importance of the effect of a satisfactory solution on the Irish question must have on the attitude of the American people towards Britain, but the former British Ambassador in Washington has received numerous expressions of opinion along the same lines from most of the prominent men of both parties in America.

### IMMEDIATE OUTBURST SURE

Should hopes of a satisfactory solution of the Irish question be dashed, says the correspondent, no power on earth can prevent an immediate outburst of feeling here which will not only very greatly hamper President Wilson, but will have a direct effect upon American participation in the War. The splendid result of Balfour's visit to the United States would be wiped out overnight, and distrust of Britain would take the place of the confidence now happily existing.

The correspondent asserts that even in official circles a strong feeling exists that in the event of the collapse of the Irish convention, the British Government must be prepared to accept the decisions of the majority and enforce them upon the minority.

"If, however, the Ulster minority is allowed to wreck the convention, it will be impossible for President Wilson to keep the matter from being publicly debated in Congress. The next Congressional election is certain to be close, with the present outlook in favor of the Republicans, who, in order to win the large Irish vote throughout the country, will undoubtedly throw their whole weight behind any movement in favor of autonomy for Ireland. The Democrats will have to follow suit, and Congress will drape itself green from head to foot."

Man was created for this end; to praise, reverence and serve the Lord, his God, and by this means to save his soul. All other things have been created to assist man to this end for which he was created, and he must choose only those creatures that lead more surely to his end.—St. Ignatius.

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## CATHOLIC NOTES

Father C. S. Sheehan, an Irish chaplain, has been decorated with the Military Cross for gallant conduct on the Somme.

The Catholics of Dyersville, Dubuque county, Iowa, already have subscribed \$11,000 towards the K. of C. War Camp Fund. The community is entirely German.

Rev. Jean Forbes, of the White Fathers, the great North African missionary order, has been appointed Conductor to Bishop Streicher of Tabarco and Vicar apostolic of Victoria Nyanza. The new prelate is the brother of Bishop Forbes of Joliette, Que., Canada.

The London Tablet announces the death of Mr. Ambrose Willis, who was killed in action in Palestine. For some years Mr. Willis was the publisher and manager of The Tablet; but when the War came he felt his duty to volunteer for the front, and went.

Fifty thousand dollars is bequeathed to the Mission of the Immaculate Conception for Destitute Children by the late William H. White, a non-Catholic, of Cold Spring Harbor, Long Island. A number of smaller bequests are made to Catholic churches on Long Island.

Rome, Jan. 17.—Right Rev. Mgr. Denis Hallinan, D. D., V. G., parish priest of Newcastle, County Limerick, Ireland, has been appointed Bishop of Limerick, in succession to the late Right Rev. Edward Thomas O'Dwyer. Considerable satisfaction is felt here that the Right Rev. Mgr. O'Riordan, rector of the Irish College, will remain at his post, instead of going to Limerick to fill the vacant see, as it was deemed he might possibly be appointed to fill it.

Acting on the orders of Governor Alexander, the sheriff and clerks at Lewiston, Idaho, refused to permit an anti-Catholic lecturer to deliver an address at that town. He was advertised to speak for three nights at one of the public halls but when the officials learned that the lecturer was notorious as a fomentor of religious strife he was invited to betake himself out of town without delay.

The body of Abbot Santini, General of the Canons Regular of the Lateran, who died in Rome some years ago, was brought from the cemetery to the church of St. Joseph in via Nomentana, which he built, and was laid to rest there in a monumental tomb. Burial within the walls of Rome is prohibited, but exceptions are made occasionally now by special privilege.

A short time ago the people of Spain celebrated the centenary of the great Jesuit theologian, Suarez. Now they are about to observe the fourth centenary of the death of Cardinal Ximenez, regent of the kingdom in its most flourishing days, founder of the University of Alcalá de Henares (in which was one time incorporated an Irish College), and author of the famous polyglot edition of the Bible.

The Rev. John Mark Gannon, D. D., J. C. D., who will be the second youngest member of the American hierarchy, will be consecrated Auxiliary Bishop of the Diocese of Erie, Pa., on February 6. He is forty years old. Final arrangements for the ceremony have not yet been completed. News of the elevation of Rev. Dr. Gannon was received Nov. 16, when a cablegram from Rome announced his appointment as Auxiliary Bishop to John E. Fitzmaurice.

Father Miles Tompkins, who was appointed to a chaplaincy in the Canadian Expeditionary Force in 1915, and who has served twenty months in France, has, according to cable advices, been awarded the Military Cross for bravery and devotion to duty. Father Tompkins is a young priest of the diocese of Antigonish, Nova Scotia, and when he volunteered as chaplain was on the staff of the University of St. Francis Xavier's College as a teacher of agriculture and in charge of the college farm.

"Mysterious are the ways of Providence" is an apothegm which might be applied in the case of a collision of trolley cars which occurred near Salamanca, N. Y., a few days ago, resulting in the death of one man, Alfred Innamato, of Olean, and the serious injury of another, Mr. Collins, of Allegheny. The Rev. John Weismantel, of Canasara, was on one of the cars. Although considerably injured himself, he at once administered the last rites of the Church to both men, the former dying a few minutes later.

Mgr. Heylen, Bishop of Namur, has now left Rome after a visit of ten days during which he received many sympathetic greetings from Belgian and other residents here, ecclesiastic and lay. He was received in audience three times by the Holy Father, to whom he reported on his work for the priests in the occupied parts of northern France adjoining his diocese, which had been entrusted to him. His Holiness was most sympathetic, giving him a generous donation for his fund for a Christmas present for the prisoners of war from his diocese, and a silver medal of the "Regina Pacis" recently struck.