WEEKLY IRISH REVIEW IRELAND SEEN THROUGH IRISH EYES

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IRISH PEAT

The unusually high price of coal in the old countries and the much more highly inflated price caused just now by the coal strike, multiplies the interest in Irish turf (peat)— and in the report just published of the Irish Peat Inquiry Committee. This committee spent nearly two years studying in its entirety the Irish peat resources. They report such extensive peat deposits that at the present rate of consumption they will satisfy the fuel and power requirements of the country for more than two hundred and fifty more fi years. It is shown that there are three million acres of bog in Ireland more capable of yielding four thousand ing it. million tons of air-dried peat. And nine million tons of peat—the equivalent of the four and a half million tons of imported coal now Irish Independence is far more being used—would satisfy the fuel complete than was ever any previous and power requirements of the Irish organization. Not only is the country each year. One third of the organization at work in every town population, chiefly the inhabitants of of any importance in the United the west and northwest, are presently depending upon peat for their fuel supply. It is recommended that electric power stations be established the Canal Zone, in the far Argentine in the most favorably situated bogs to the mining of the turf, and it is calculated that the dry turf could be sold to the people at seven and a headquarters at Pratoria, has half shillings (less then \$2) per ton. branches in all the leading towns. The restarting of the peat industry there, Capetown, Johannesburg, Kimon a large scale would not only give the people cheaper fuel but, what is of vital importance, would keep in and Bsoni. These held a convention Ireland the ten million pounds or at Bloemfontaine last month, where more that are sent out of the it was arranged to bring into the foreign coal.

IRISH COAL

The few coal fields in Ireland are at the same time not being neglected. The Leinster coal-fields in particular, which run through the counties of Which run through the countries of Kildare, Kilkenny, Leix, and Tipperary, have been fostered and developed for the purpose of trying to hold money at home. The most important working in the Leinster coal-fields is the Wolf hill colliery occupying 10,000 acres, and which now declares itself in a position to deliver coal to any end of Ireland. Orders from as far as Omagh in the North, and Listowel in the South, continue to pour in and to testify to the mide. to testify to the widespread popularity of Irish anthracite coal. Only hundred of the 10,000 acres in this field have yet been worked and sixty five million tons remain to be uncovered. At the present time the Wolfhill colliery is turning out 120 tons per day but as the result of re-organization now being proceeded with, 500 tops per day will be raised after a few months. Electric machines are being installed to supplant the man with the pick. It is good to note that a new mining village is being built there in accordance with the latest ideas of town planning. Many cottages containing a kitchen, two bed-rooms, and a hall, with out houses, are already being offered for sale at £150 (\$750) each. As soon as the country can settle that the Irish coal and the peat development will help to give Ire-land a fair start in the world's trade

27th prominently features an article upon the conditions which Mrs. E Pethick Lawrence found during the conditions which Mrs. E. tour in Ireland. To those not inti-mately acquainted with the fearful conditions there the article from beginning to end must have rather startling—though it could not startle those who have even a superficial acquaintance with the reality. (We published this article in full in the RECORD of May 21st.)

CASUALTIES OF THE IRISH WAR

The casualties in Ireland from January first to the middle of May (as compiled by The Freeman's Journal chiefly from the official raports of Dublin Castle) are:—Irish soldiers and civilians killed 444; wounded 389; the English Crown forces killed 237; wounded 304. This is a total of 681 killed and 643 wounded in little more than five months. There is no estimate given of the number of villages burned and houses and farmsteads bombad

and destroyed by the Crown forces. HUMOR AND AUDACITY

Irish wit and cleverness fully as Ireland. Sean MacSwiney, brother to the martyred Lord Mayor of Cork, and two companions who were imprisoned in a Government farm on summoned. Spike Island in Cork Harbor (beginning a sentence of fifteen years' imprisonment) despising the guns, the other morning, seized a Govern-ment motor boat and wafted themselves off into the mysterious un-known—very deeply to the mortification of the English garrison on the Island and to the disgust of the English Government. The same Dublin daily newspaper that reports this clever little escapade also reports

how, when a van-load of Govern-ment mail was conveyed under a heavily armed escort from Dublin Castle to Dublin post office, safely deposited there, and the armed guard deposited there, and the armed guard dismissed, nine armed soldiers of the Irish Republic seemed suddenly to rise out of the ground attended by an automobile, and every one in the post-cifice, guards and officials, promptly raised their hands te heaven and held them in that plous restition while the nine sanaritions. position while the nine apparitions gathered up all of the Dublin Castle mail, piled it into their automobile, and waving a fond good bye whisked themselves away. The Dublin Castle mail has been stolen innumer Dublin men surprise the Britons by a new, more audacious scheme for captur-

branches in all the leading towns berley, Bloemfontaine, Durham, Port Elizabeth, Craddock, Krugeredorp and Bsoni. These held a convention country yearly in payment for Association every man and woman foreign coal.

Association every man and woman with a drop of Irish blood throughout South Africe. They also urged the organization at home to call for a world conference of the Irish race. The organization among the Irish

in the Argentine is of such importance that in the recent celebration of Argentine Independence Day, the Irish Argentines, headed by the Irish Rapublican flag, were given an important place in the great Buenos Aires parade, reviewed by the President and Ministers of the Argentine Republic. The accounts from Buenos state that of all the many contingents passing in the parade, none evoked such thunderous cheers from the onlooking multitude as did the sturdy body of Irishmen. The organ-ization in Australia is thorough, and embraces all corners of the Australian Continent. The Irish there have the backing of the very large labor element in politics, and they are keeping all Australia awake to the struggles and the sufferings of the Irish at home. Prime Minister Hughes of Australia, a Jingo, did his utmost to strangle the Irish Australian movement. But it proved itself so strong that from having taken the offensive Hughes has had to fall back upon the defensive.

SEUMAS MACMANUS, Oi Donegal,

IRISH RELIEF FUND

HEARTILY ENDORSED BY IRISH PROTESTANTS

Dublin, May 20 .- A message to the ompetition.

American people, signed by 1,000
The London Daily News of April Protestants residing in Ireland and representing twenty-seven counties, was made public here today. It expresses appreciation of the American campaign to raise \$10,000,000, and says that the property damage in Ireland amounts to several times that sum.

destroyed, the message declares, 100,000 persons are unemployed, and there is much personal distress. It concludes by asserting that the Irish people do not seek charity, and says that the money sent will be used to restore the business life of the coun-

try to a firm foundation. The message is signed, among other prominent persons, by J. Annan Bryce, brother of Viscount Bryce, former British Ambassador to the United States; Dr. Douglas Hyde, Professor of Modern Irish at the University of Ireland, and Baron O'Neill, and by the representatives of 300,000 trades and union members.

At a session of the Dail Eireann, held the second week in May, says an official report issued by that body tonight, it was decided, on the President's motion, that the Parliamuch as Irish rifles are riling and mentary elections should be regarded defeating the British authorities in as elections to the Dail Eireann and that the present Republican Parliament will automatically dissolve as soon as the new body is duly

The Parliament also ratified the provision whereby those intending to emigrate from Ireland cannot receive the stone walls and steel gates of passage tickets unless sanction for their jailers walked out of the fort their departure is given by the Dail

Eireann. A speech with which Michael Collins, Commander in Chief of the Irish Republican Army, and Sinn Fein nomines for the Southern Parliament, thrilled his electors at Armagh recently is published in full

the greatest enthusiasm is quoted as

follows:
"Ireland free as a sovereign entity or Ireland divided with a minority, petted and pampered by the English, holding for the English a little corner of Irish soil as a bridgehead for interference with our liberty and for aggression against our freedom—

these are our alternatives today.

"Within a free Ireland we stand
for the fullest civil and religious
freedom, and notwithstanding the sufferings of our people at the hands of bigotry and sectarianism, we must not allow ourselves to retaliate. We must not depart in the least degree from our fixed convictions on the rights and duties of individuals. Ireland has room for all of her people.'

DAYLIGHT?

IRISHMEN ALONE CAN SETTLE THE IRISH QUESTION

The sensible thing has at last been done, and Irishman has met Irishman in an attempt to come to terms. It has long been plain that this was the only really hopsful line of advance and now that Mr. De Valera and Sir James Craig, Sir Edward Carson's successor in the leadership of Protestant Ulster, have met and conversed, a first step at least has been taken in the right direction. A first step may mark only the beginning of a long read, as one swallow does not make a summer, but often on the way upward, as on the descent to lower levels, it is the first step, as the French say, that is the crucial one. This at least has now been taken. The credit to all seeming belongs largely to Lord Derby. When "Mr. Edwards" went to Ireland the other day he carried with him no introduction more powerful than his own good sense and blunt honesty, qualities which are as quickly recognized in Ireland as anywhere. It is believed that he himself saw Mr. De Valera; it is certain that he saw and conferred with important people in various camps. In his self-imposed mission he received the warm and active support of Lord Fitzalan, the new Viceroy, and the

result has been to open up a new road to understanding.

The importance of this meeting and of the further discussions which in due course must inevitably arise from it lies in the fact that Irish unity is the supreme object of Nationalist desire, and that Ulster holds the key to it. Without Ulster Nationalist Ireland remains, however predominant in size and population, still but a broken fragrant; with Ulster she achieves the satisfaction of her hopes and the possibility of a complete and harmonious develop-ment. Ulster, of course, has also everything to gain by unity, provided the retains the full securities for her special character and needs which she holds to be essential. Ireland is of necessity an economic, as she is a geographic unity, and even the last few months have shown how disastrous to the trade of the industrial North is the sort of embargo which Sinn Fein policy has recently imposed on Ulster's trade, her banking connections, and her railway communications. There is a natural community of interest. and loss and disturbance in one part of the country must quickly react on the prosperity of the remainder. Histormen have always been per feetly conscious of these facts, l ever they may have been ignored by the English architects of Ireland's fate. That is one main reason why they stood so long and so hard for the Union and for British dominion over Ireland as a whole. That also why the present Act, breaking Ireland into two parts, was almost as heartily disliked in the North as in the South, and accepted only because at least it gave to an entrenched Ulster a secure position from which, now or later, to make her own terms. The time has come, hundred Episcop or nearly come, when she may find it necessary to make them. Ireland is in anarchy, and will continue in anarchy so long as existing conditions and the existing policy are continued. Ulster itself is not far removed from anarchy, and both in Belfast and in the two predomina state of things exists which is not far removed from anarchy. These things cannot last. They spell in a ground for complete severance of the long run ruin for the whole country. It is the redeeming feature of the new Act that it gives absolute of the other, "was placed there by power to the two Parliaments to some early scribe." change their constitutions and,

Of course, this country and Parlia a divorce the right, attement cannot be left out of account duration, to marry again. The two Irish Parliaments, were they to unite tomorrow, could only certain weaknesses in the canon of unite on the basis of their existing his church, which put too much powers, and those powers are inade stress on the decree and record of quate to satisfy the Nationalist the civil court. He cautioned his demand. It is the financial, not the clergy to exercise care in performing constitutional powers which are marriage ceremonies for persons really in question. There can be who have been divorced. no question, either now or hereafter, of separation of Ireland from this clergy to diminish the evil of divorce, by the Irish Bulletin today. That country if Ireland is to be a unity which is eating away at the vitals portion of the speech which aroused including Ulster, and a Republic of of the nation," he said.

part only of Ireland would be an absurdity, quite apart from any question of opposition from the rest of the kingdom. That is certain; it is also certain that Nationalist Ireland will, in its turn, accept no settlement which does not give her fiscal autonomy, which does not, that is, give her as complete liberty to determine her own tariff and internal taxation as is enjoyed by the whole of the great Dominions. It is perhaps difficult for English-men to realize the depth of Irish feeling on this question. It is not merely that this power is regarded as essential to national develop-ment and national self-respect, but the memory remains of the ruthless exploitation of Ireland in the old evil days, the deliberate destruction of Irish industries in estisfaction of English trade jestousy, and the persistent and admitted over-texation of Ireland since the legis-lative union and the abolition of the separate Irish Exchaquer. Again and no doubt that harsh and cruel occur-again in his recent manifestos Mr. De Valera has shown that he is not unyielding or impracticable. He neither has sufficient consideration will listen to reason and consider a been given to the desires of nations one. No mere promises will satisfy him, and the dignity of his country will have to be respected. There is taking place in your country it is the no time to be lost. When the deliberate counsel of the Holy See, a elections take place in Northern and in Southern Ireland is should be to the present in similar circumwith the clear understanding that stances, to take sides with neither of constitution of their country, and, if possible, the terms of the new arrangement should be indicated. the men elected to both Parliaments | the contending parties. may take place with a view not to war but to peace, and that the men elected may know that the there is hope. It is sometimes this bitter strife can profit either of much as Munster or Leinate. much as Munster or Leinster, and that Irishmen can understand and trust each other as no outsider can understand or be trusted. Let the

DIVORCE EVIL

STIRS AMERICAN PROTESTANTS TO ACTION (By N. C. W. C. News Service

Then we may get on a little.

Rev. Charles Carver, an Episcopal cussion to some body of men selected clergyman of New Haven, Conn., is to take the part of "the priest" this "When this conference has pub week in the play, "The Divorce Question," which is to be presented in the Hyperion theater of that city, and is to supplement his histrionic preachment against the divorce evil by a series of sermons on the same theme. He says he is determined to bring to the attention of the people of New Haven the great divorce evil.

The question of divorce will again be considered by the general Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, according to an announcement. The assembly met on May 19 for a will debate a proposal to chang confession of faith so as to make it unlawful for Presbyterian ministers to perform a marriage ceremony for a divorced person.

Rev. E. D. Cameron, former Baptist minister of Henryetts, Okla., has taken the leadership of the Auti-Divorce League, of which he was the founder, and declares himself ready begin a crusade for a law prohibiting divorces. He says that 91% of the petitions for divorces is attributable to the laxity of morals. advocates a federal divorce statute.

Right Rev. Frederick Burgess. Eniscopal Bishop of Long Island, massage to several hundred Episcopal clergymen of his diocese, this week, declared that America, with its present sex-standards and in particular its tolerance of divorce, is fast approaching the moral laxity which caused the downfall of ancient Rome.

Firm conviction that Christ taught the absolute indissolubility of antly Nationalist countles forcibly marriage was affirmed by Bishop incorporated with Northern Ireland Burgess, who said he believed the passage in St. Matthew's Gospel seeming to countenance adultery as

"But the American church," conwithout consulting anybody, to tinued Bishop Burgess "in its canon, become one or as nearly one as they has accepted the doctrine that like. We are now seeing the first adultery can break the marriage movement towards that end.

bond. It gives the innocent party in a divorce the right, after a year's

URGES ISSUE BE REFERRED TO A BODY SELECTED BY THE WHOLE IRISH NATION

Dundalk, Ireland, May 21. (Associatea Press.)—Pops Benedict has written to Cardinal Logue, Primate of Ireland, appealing to both the English and Irish to abandon violence, and proposing that the Irish question be settled by a body selected by the whole Irish nation. The Pontiff sent Cardinal Logue

00,000 lire for the Irish White Cross. The text of the Pope's communica

tion to Cardinal Logue reads:
"While we are filled with anxiety in regard to all nations, we are most especially concerned about conditions in Ireland. She is subjected today to the indignity of devastation and slaughter. There is assuredly rences of this kind are in great part attributable to the recent War, for firm offer. But it must be a firm nor have the fruits of peace which peoples promised to themselves been reaped. In the public strife which is

laid waste, when villages and farm steads are being set sflame, when neither sacred places nor sacred pertruth at last be known that Ireland sons are spared and when on both is a nation, North and South alike. sides a war resulting in the death of unarmed people, and even women and children, is being carried on.

'Mindful, therefore, of our apcs tolic office and moved by charity which embraces all men, we exhort the English, as well as the Irish, to calmly consider whether the time has not arrived to abandon violence and treat on some means of mutual agreement. For this end, we think Washington, May 23.—Protestant reaction to the spread of divorce and distinguished men as well as disti the cry for a remedy is indicated in distinguished men as well as distinthe news of ministerial activities on guished politicians, that the question at issue should be referred for dis-

> lished its findings, let the more influential among both parties meet together and having put forward and discussed the views and conclusions arrived at, let them determine by common consent on some means of settling the question in a sincere spirit of peace and reconciliation.'

THE FUNERAL OF LATE CHIEF JUSTICE

OF OFFICIALS ATTEND THE REQUIEM MASS AT CHURCH

Washington, May 21.-With honors rendered doubly impressive by the simplicity of the ceremony, the body directly counter to the principle on of Edward Douglas White, Chief Jus- which our commonwealth has based tice of the United States, was buried its prosperity and even existence.

departments, and the boom of a funeral salute from batteries at Fort Myer, across the Potomac, marked the public grief.

of service arrived. Close to the altar and others representing the Government were interspersed with inti-mate friends of the jurist. The uniforms of Major General March. Chief of Staff, and officers who accomcers relieved the sombre black of

tice asked for simplicity.

cemetery, and all the official character of the service ended with the ceremony in the church. Only a little company of relatives and friends with the eight surviving members of the Supreme Court as honorary pallbearers went to pay

last honors at the grave.

did not accompany the body to the

PLACE OF DOMINIONS IN THE EMPIRE

By the Prime Minister of Canada in the

The subject with which the Man-chester Guardian has been good enough to permit me to join in the celebration of its centenary is sufficiently attractive for any political explorer, but I must disclaim at once any intention to attempt such a rôle

It is impossible to speak of the place of the Dominions in the Empire as of something static. From the outset of their existence, in degrees varying with the moods and conditions of the times, they have within the constitutional realm been conscious of themselves as being in a state of growth or development. Recent years have seen an unusual acceleration of the process, and in notions concerning martial conditions in Turkey were rudely shatmuch debate on our resulting status, our constitutional rights, and the Angora Parliament by Deputy Salih our constitutional rights, and the The debate is not yet closed; but it is, perhaps, not too much to say that there is now fairly general agreement that, whatever their exact definition may at the moment be, the relations between the constituent parts of the Empire must be based parts of the Empire must be based upon a conception of complete freadom and equality in national status. No British subject anywhere is likely to quarrel with the worth of

this conception in itself. But the Bolsheviks to cast a monument because many, if not all, of the origi- to be erected in this city to Father ral formal and legal manifestations Skorupka, the heroic young Catholic of the relationship remain, it is a army chaplain, called "the Saviour factitious phases, is often enough the | began.-London Catholic Times. result of genuine uncertainty and ical life of the Dominions. In this, at least, the Dominions may be said to be unique. Other Western countries enjoy or endure no such speculative exercises ; their constitutional position is fixed and universally taken for granted. The result in our political life is much discussion, factor alone must be experienced to be fully appreciated. Much of it should be quite unnecessary; but no one of the nations concerned can settle it alone, and it must doubtless be left for the attention of the special Constitutional Conference contemplated by the resolution of the Imperial War Conference of 1917.

whenever it may be held. But, this much being assumed, it will perhaps be seen that the task of those who confer should not be conceived as being primarily or fundaceived as being primarily or tunda-mentally concerned with the erection which has just come off the press. of new mechanisms of government. The articles dealing with the docof new mechanisms of government. It is true this has been a not uncom-mon avenue of approach, but its history of the Church were contribassembly met on May 19 for a session of nine days, during which it will debate a proposal to change the will debate a proposal to change the be said ever to have been seriously considered, is now generally recog-nized to be outside the realm of nized to be outside the realm of other like works, particularly in its practical things, and which indeed is treatment of Catholic subjects. which our commonwealth has based

> interest in the field of foreign relations, and here too the problem seems less one of mechanism than of the actual substance of policy. The A small company had gathered in tie of sympathy and understanding, St. Matthew's Church when the hour recognized as our surest bond, ha here its chief meaning; for it is in was the casket, banked with flowers. this connection that our insistence Directly behind it sat President and Mrs. Harding, while Cabinet members, diplomats, committees of Congress, high department officials unalterable condition by which every services were himself of the Empire been obviated. Berlin, May of the funeral of services were himself of the condition by which every services were himself of the condition by which every services were himself of the condition by which every services were himself of the condition of the condition by which every services were himself of the condition of the c proposal must be tested, and that is that we are a worldwide group of communities, composed of varying elements and living upon different continents separated by the greatest distances. One very general conpanied him to represent the army, and of Admiral Coontz, Chief of Operations of the Navy, and his offioperations of the Navy, and his offioper too often be emphasized—is that any cers relieved the sombre black of civilan dress.
>
> When all were in their places the doors were opened to the general public and the church was quickly filled.
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> too often be emphasized—is thus any too often be emphasized.
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> I do not be a considered in the conceived on broad and simple lines, intelligible to all the nations of the conceived on broad and simple lines, intelligible to all the nations of the conceived on broad and simple lines, intelligible to all the nations of the conceived on broad and simple lines, intelligible to all the nations of the conceived on broad and simple lines, intelligible to all the conceived on broad and simple lines, intelligible to all the conceived on broad and simple lines, intelligible to all the conceived on broad and simple lines, intelligible to all the conceived on broad and simple lines, intelligible to all the conceived on broad and simple l Mgr. Lee, rector of the church which Justice White attended. At the altar were gathered a great at the common assent that is a second and its relation to the interests and welfare of all is apparament. altar were gathered a group of clergy success. It seems hardly necessary that included Mgr. Bonzano, Papal to add that a course of policy conditions the property of the course of policy control of the course of the continuation of the continuatio from the ordinary service for the with the complexities of one contidead, as the widow of the Chief Jus- nent would not meet that condition. ARTHUR MEIGHEN. The President and Mrs. Harding

expression. Mercy is the flavor that the veteran churchman will be sweetens it, and makes it agreeable written in the sky at such an elevato the taste of most people. This sion that persons twenty five miles quality shows love—the love that is away will be able to witness the the perfection of man.

CATHOLIC NOTES

It has been announced that Dr. Alexis Hrdlicka, professor of anthropology at Georgetown has been awarded the degree of Doctor of Science from the University of Prague in recognition of his con-

tributions to science. Bringing the message that radium could cure even the most malignant cancer, Mme. Marie Curie, the great Catholic scientist whose busband, the late Professor Pierre Curie, gave her the major part of the credit for their joint discovery of radium, arrived in New York City on May 11 on the Olympic of the White Star Line, Mme. Curie came at the invitation of a group of women who have raised more than \$100,000 to present her

with a gram of radium. Constantinople. - Time honored Bey of Exerum, which would make marriage compulsory within the dominions of the Sultan. Deploring the necessity for such legisla tion, the sponsor of the bill said that while the old time Turk was not

The Poles are using some of the gun metal taken by their army from common experience to encounter of Warsaw." It was Father Skorupka questionings and disputes as to who led the first successful charge whether we have in fact arrived at that turned the tide when the Red such a status, or whether it is army was at the gates of Warsaw on accepted as an actual working basis August 15. He fell before Bolshevik in the conduct of affairs. The con-bullets, but his regiment advanced. troversy, though it may have its From that moment the Red retreat

Charles Jonnart, former Allied concern in a sphere where man's High Commissioner in Athens and instincts are apt to be peculiarly former Extraordinary Ambaesador to sensitive. It is sufficient here to say the Vatican, has been definitely that the controversy exists; for this selected by the French Government, in itself is an important, at times according to L'Eclair, as Ambassador even a dominating, factor in the politto the Vatican. The mission, says the newspaper, will be a temporary one, for a period of six months, but subject to renewal. Pope Benedict, L'Eclair says, has chosen Megr. Cerretti, Papel Under Secretary of State, as Nuncio in Paris, under the same conditions.

Washington, May 23. - Two instructors in the Foreign Service School of Georgetown University, Dr. Constantine Maguire, and Dr. Guillermo Sherwell, were presented with the Order of Bolivar by Senor Gil Borges, minister of foreign affairs of Venezuela, before his departure from Washington. The Venszuelan gov ernment recently bestowed the medal of Public Instruction upon the Rev. John B. Creeden, S. J., president of Georgetown; and the Rev. Edmund A. Walsh, S. J., regent of the foreign service school.

Washington, May 16. - Catholic writers are conspicuously represented in the Encyclopedia Americana,

isued in thirty volumes, and is a new secular undertaking. Critics have pronounced it greatly superior to

Prague, Czecho-Slovakia, May 3 .-The Catholic clergy of Czecho Slova-kia, having organized a club for The Dominions' place in the social activity, under the auspices of the Catholic People's party, are concluded doors of the Government significance from their increasing ducting an apostolate of education to social activity, under the auspices of ducting an apostolate of education to acquaint the Catholic masses with their duties, opportunities and resources. This work is badly needed, for it is felt that if the Czecho-Slovak Catholics had been properly organized, socially and politically, after the War, many an evil and pr that now confronts them would have

Berlin, May 12 .- On the occasion of the funeral of the former Empress, services were held in many Catholic churches, and addresses were made recalling the many charitable works of Augusta Victoria. The bishop of Osnabruck, among others, made a very touching speech. The Catholic press, however, did not conceal the fact that the Empress did not favor the Catholics, because of their faith and made no secret of her hostility to Catholicism. However, this has not kept her former Catholic subjects from recognizing her good qualities.

University of Santa Clara, Cal .-An illuminated asrial parade in which six former overseas aviators will participate is one of the many features being planned in connection with the celebration in honor of Father Jerome S. Ricard, S. J., the Padre of the Raine," which is to be held here on May 30. The aviators will circle over the campus and after performing a few stunts will pro-ceed to reach an elevation of 4,000 Were it not for mercy, this world would be a place of continual torment. It would be bitter beyond "Ricard" in the sky. The name of novel event.