

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 MARTYRED MAYOR OF CORK

Terence MacSwiney, the martyred Lord Mayor of Cork, though dead still lives. And not in Irish hearts alone does he live. Echoes of his immortality are constantly coming from all corners of the globe—even strange to say from the interior of Asia. The latest echo is from France where the distinguished sculptor, Camille Ravoit (who, from being a working mason, by his wonderful genius sprang into fame as one of the most powerful and original of sculptors) has as his latest piece of work done a bust of the martyred Lord Mayor, and presented it to the Salon des Independants. Ravoit in his work has specialized upon the saviors and spiritual uplifters of humanity, and has taken MacSwiney as his latest subject because he looks upon him as the most spiritual and most striking moral guide of modern years. The Revue Moderne of Paris devotes a deal of space to Ravoit's latest piece of work, bestowing high praise for his "singularly and spiritually moving quality." Because of its genuine artistic circles in Paris are moving to have the bust purchased by the State.

FRENCH SYMPATHY

And despite French official friendship (or quasi friendship) for Britain it is to be noted that the body of Frenchmen, more especially the intellectuals are much moved by the sufferings imposed upon Ireland and are enthusiastic of Ireland's freedom. La France of Bordeaux reports a demonstration for Ireland in that city, presided over by Professor Leon Baylet who was assisted by M. M. Lucien Victor Meunier, Officer of the Legion d'Honneur, Theodore Ruyssen, Professor of Philosophy, P. Fournier of the Faculty of Letters, Raoul Duckett, Professor of History, etc. M. Baylet gave the keynote to the speeches when he said: "Republican Ireland has become Justice's field of battle. She is fighting bravely for her liberty. We raise our voice in protest against the injustices perpetrated against her. We admire her magnificent example and take this opportunity to record that we are with Ireland."

And at the great banquet recently given in Paris to Archbishop Mannix, a Paris deputy, M. Saugnier, voiced French sentiment as follows: "Ireland is today the great scandal of humanity; but the cause for which the noble MacSwiney died is immortal and is gaining ground throughout the universe. Its triumph is only a matter of time. Whatever may be the attitude of the French Government it cannot be denied that the heart of this country beats in unison with that of Ireland. It is repugnant to French ideas to offer liberty to one corner of the globe and deny it to another." The Emerald Isle has been fighting for that liberty for almost seven hundred and fifty years. It must not be denied to her any longer. A year ago Ireland had few friends today she has many, tomorrow she will be acclaimed by the multitude."

THE CONFESSIONS OF AN OFFICIAL

An interesting inside view of British Government in Ireland is given in the Liverpool Catholic Herald—by an English ex-official of that Government who was employed journalistically by the British headquarters in Dublin and elsewhere. He says that he accepted the appointment and went to Ireland, to carry out his duties under the belief, which he had imbibed from the English papers, that the English Government was trying to repress a murder campaign. He says that when he learnt the true state of affairs and learnt that "murderer" was a British term for an Irishman fighting to drive savage foreigners out of the country, he resigned his position. One of the strangest, most enlightening points in his article is his statement that when he returned from Ireland Mr. Philip Kerr, who was then Lloyd George's Private Secretary, asked him "to take a position as propagandist on the New York Times—where my work would have consisted in preparing 'special reports' on happenings in Ireland." He indignantly refused this offer. This disclosure will throw light for American readers upon the class of special articles on Ireland which "commissioners" on the other side of the water furnish through the medium of the New York Times and kindred English newspapers. From among the many interesting disclosures this gentleman makes, we take a sample paragraph: "When a civilian is shot a report is sent to the Castle. Some of these mention that witnesses saw armed uniformed men perform the murder. In that case the clerks, such as myself, are instructed to issue a report to the press, in which they are to state that some days ago military or police (whichever the case may be) uniforms were shown in the district, and that the dead was the act of

Sinn Feiners. They are also instructed to add that a full military inquiry will be held, but which they know never will be. I am aware that men who were believed to have knowledge of the whereabouts and doings of the leaders of the Republican forces were arrested, and if they refused to yield the information they were flogged in Mountjoy. When Dublin Castle was suspicious of a man having performed some act, but evidence was lacking, they set their men to watch him. A revolver would be slipped into his pocket, and straightway he was seized. He was then sentenced to five years imprisonment, or else shot, "while attempting to escape."

BRITISH VANDALISM

In the Manchester Guardian a Munster barrister furnishes a report of the damage done by the Crown forces in Ireland on the person and property of civilians from March 1, 1916, to Feb. 28, 1921. From this we learn that the total damage in the six counties of Ulster amounted to forty seven and a half million pounds (about two hundred and thirty million dollars at the standard rate of exchange). The total for all Ireland was one hundred and seven and a half million pounds (upward of five hundred and thirty million dollars). For Cork city alone the total in life and property destroyed by Crown forces was thirty five million dollars, and in Cork County, outside the city, fifty million dollars. The barrister says that his report is a most conservative one—that in every case he took care to underestimate rather than overstate. The Manchester Guardian which has consistently stood for justice to Ireland, gives the report prominent place in its columns.

WHERE THE DUM DUM BULLETS COME FROM

As throwing some light upon the reiterated statements of Lloyd George that the Irish Republican fighters were using dum-dum bullets, it is interesting to find Lord Parmoor in the British House of Lords drawing from his pocket and exhibiting a sample of the dum-dum bullet in use by the Black and Tans. This he did, although he is a partisan in use by the Government—did it because his brother, an old man travelling in Ireland, narrowly escaped death from the Crown forces of law and order. His brother was staying at the Shannon Hotel, in Castleconnell, on a night when a party of sixty Black and Tans descended upon the hotel and shot three men who were drinking at the bar—men whom they thought to be Sinn Feiners, but who turned out to be comrades in the English service. The place was riddled by machine-gun, rifle, and pistol fire—for the three victims, before being killed, fought back thinking that it was a body of Sinn Feiners that was attacking them. Lord Parmoor in his speech, quoted from a letter he had received from his brother, "It was the most wicked attack imaginable and to my horror the perpetrators were the Black and Tan auxiliary forces, sixty in number. Over one thousand shots must have been fired, and the auxiliary forces behaved like demented Red Indians. Of course we thought it was an attack by Sinn Feiners." He then described how, after they had killed their three comrades in mistake for Sinn Feiners they opened up by dragging Denis O'Donovan, the proprietor of the hotel, out into his yard and shot him dead. He picked up the dum-dum bullet in his room after the attack. To this we have only to add that since much of the ammunition used by Sinn Feiners is that captured from the British forces in Ireland, it is quite probable that some of them are unwittingly using the dum-dum bullets which they capture. And Mr. Lloyd George when he tells the world with hands upraised in horror that the Irish are using dum-dum bullets knows well that his military command ships them to Ireland for use upon the Irish in the first instance.

RECONSTRUCTION IN IRELAND

An Irish Products League is now started in Ireland for the purpose of rebuilding the country economically. It aims to found branches in every parish, from end to end of Ireland, through which the people may be educated regarding Ireland's economic position, shown the vast amount of money that they send out of the country every year for foreign manufactures, and taught to keep that money at home by Irish manufactures instead. The League has prepared statistics showing in detail the amounts expended by Irishmen upon foreign manufactured articles—ranging (in round numbers) from as much as three and a quarter million pounds for imported bacon, two million pounds for imported boots and shoes, two million for agricultural machinery, two and a half million for woollen goods, one million for leather, one million for soap and candles down to a quarter of a million for the small item of matches. The total amount of imports is shown to be £29,726,000—approximately \$150,000,000 yearly. The keeping at home of this \$150,000,000 would not merely save so

much money to the country but would put life blood in Irish industries, increase employment and wages and make Ireland both happier and stronger. Every branch of the Irish Products League in every parish in Ireland is called upon to get every Irish man and woman to sign this membership pledge—"I, the undersigned, declare that I promise in future to buy Irish goods exclusively to the best of my ability, to deal exclusively with shops that sell Irish goods, and to support Irish industries in every way possible." The Irish Products League will undoubtedly take a firm grip upon the country and do needed good.

SEUMAS MACMANUS,
Of Donegal.

ENGLISH VIEWS OF IRISH TERROR

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

ESSEX VICAR COMES OUT FOR IRISH FREEDOM

Dublin, May 9.—Englishmen of note, lay and clerical, peers and commoners, have been expressing themselves freely in regard to the terrorism in Ireland. Rev. Conrad Noel, a vicar in Essex who hangs the flag of St. George and not the Union Jack in his church, says: "We are as Christians, bound to oppose the Union and its flag, and to support the flag of St. George. We are against all Empires which have enlarged their borders by force. Therefore we stand, and have always stood, for the freedom of small nations. The Union with Ireland was carried by force."

Sir John Simon, ex attorney-general, contends that Mr. Lloyd George's reply to the Anglican Bishops and other Church leaders raises in the most precise form a moral issue.

MORAL ISSUE IN REPRIALS

The moral issue is "whether it is permissible for the agents of a Christian and civilized community to attempt to repress and discourage outrage committed by unidentified individuals by collective vengeance on the whole countryside." He goes on to state that the Auxiliary Division of Police (commonly called Black and Tans) were "recruited in London for temporary service in Ireland by public advertisement and the offer of a high rate of pay, and their actions show that they regard Ireland as a country which is inhabited by an inferior race which it is their business to overawe and their privilege to bully. Mr. Lloyd George encourages, by condonation, every wild and reckless spirit to further outrage. One of the chief differences between civilized administration and barbarous administration consisted in this, that a civilized Government secures that innocent people shall not suffer at the hands of the authorities, but that even suspected people, instead of being shot like dogs by armed agents of the crown, shall be arrested and brought before properly constituted tribunals capable of administering unbiased justice."

Mr. Moseley, son-in-law of Lord Curzon, a Catholic and an English member of Parliament, asked the Premier in the House of Commons last night proposals for the initiation of the policy of repression in Ireland were laid before the Cabinet and any term of sanction extended to such a policy. Premier George dodged the query and refused to give a direct reply.

SPRINGFIELD CHURCH DEDICATED

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

Springfield, Mass., May 14, 1921.—Dedication committed in Holy Family Church, one of the finest Catholic churches in this city, was described by the police as the vilest piece of vandalism ever known in this city.

The tabernacle was broken open and the Blessed Sacrament scattered about the floor of the sanctuary; the sacred vessels, the altar and sanctuary were mutilated and unspicably defiled. The poor box was also broken open but there was no evidence of anything having been stolen. Evidently the vandals came only to do the devil's work of sacrilege.

The matter was not made public until Sunday, May 8, it being the opinion of the police that general public knowledge might handicap their efforts to locate the persons responsible. Speaking of the matter to the parishioners of the church on last Sunday, the priests of the parish urged them to make reparation for the insults heaped upon Christ and the Church by greater love for God and increased devotion to the Blessed Sacrament using as their text the quotation from St. John: "They will put you out of the synagogues; yes, the hour cometh when whosoever killeth you will think that he doth a service to God. And these things they do to you because they

have not known the Father nor me."

On the same night the rectories of the Sacred Heart Church and St. Joseph's Church were entered and robbed of bonds and money to the value of \$400. The coincidence of time is the only element leading to the belief that the work of three churches might have been committed by the same persons. A recent break in the Holyoke office of the Right Rev. Magr. John Madden, administrator of the diocese since the death of Bishop Beaven, is thought by the police of that city to have some connection with the breaks here. Other breaks have also been made in the churches of the city during the past few months.

ENGLISH CATHOLIC ACTIVITY

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

COLLEGE AT OXFORD FOR WORKINGMEN

London, April, 30.—Following the approval given by the Bishops of England to the project of establishing a Catholic College at Oxford for the training of Catholic workingmen, the Catholic Social Guild is making preparations to gather the necessary funds and acquire suitable quarters. The Guild's proposal, which is now adopted by the Bishops, is that the trustees of the Workers' School should be members of the Hierarchy, with a governing council in which representative clergy and laymen should have places, and that subject to the control of this council, the institution should be placed in charge of one of the religious orders already established at Oxford.

It is suggested that financial support for the College will come principally in the form of scholarships provided each year by the various Catholic organizations. It is believed that the College need not begin its career with more than six students, and that an ordinary dwelling would serve for their accommodation for a time. A central fund will be needed, to provide for second year scholarships for students likely to undertake an advance such as would lead to the Oxford diploma in commerce.

It is felt that Catholic laymen, after a course of study in the Workers' College will, as a rule, return to the localities and occupations and prove efficient and conspicuous workers in all departments of Catholic activity. This adult education among workers, it is believed, will also help to neutralize the bad effects produced by the schools for workers conducted by Socialist and other radical organizations which have taken this means of influencing the labor movement in England.

TEMPERANCE IN IRELAND

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

Dublin, May 4.—The Irish Association for the Promotion of Temperance is able to present a report of good work accomplished during the past year despite the difficulties with which it was confronted. Many leading Catholics are members of the Association.

Temperance reformers are convinced that in the near future the chance of securing legislation for the restriction of the drink traffic will be much greater than in the past. The young men of today are less addicted to the drinking habit than those of any preceding generation. As they now possess voting power they are in a position, when the proper time comes, to influence the views of the House of Commons.

The war as a whole, advocated reform. They, too, are recalled amongst the electors. The total number of Irish women entitled to the franchise is 729,000, considerably more than a third of the entire electorate.

SPREAD OF DIVORCE IN ENGLAND

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

London, May 2.—Concurrently with the demand for a readier loosening of matrimonial ties in England, the nation is confronted by the spread of divorce and a moral degradation that is alarming sober thinkers.

Judges of the courts have been so overwhelmed, with bills for divorce that the Lord Chancellor has had to devise a system of dispatching this form of litigation to clear the way for the ordinary business.

Not the least distressing symptom of the times is the willingness of the petitioners for divorce to invent grounds for dissolving the marriage. They hesitate not to resort to fraud and perjury to insure success. Judges are every day detecting these petitioners in the making of evidence to suit their ends.

Often it happens that a husband, eager to obtain his release from marriage, or to accommodate a partner who has grown tired of the yoke, will manufacture evidence of a sin which he did not commit. The lack of unfaithfulness to the con-

jugal vow must be established, and the number of divorces sought on such grounds is giving grave concern to thoughtful Christians of all churches.

Y. M. C. A. "SURVEY"

PRIEST REPLIES WITH HARD FACTS

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

Galveston, May 9.—Commenting on a "Survey of the Mexican boy and Industrial Life of Galveston" recently completed by Roy E. Dickerson, secretary of the Mexican boys' work of the International Committee of the Y. M. C. A., the Rev. John S. Murphy, pastor of St. Patrick's Church has met the suggestion for a constructive programme for the future should include classes in English and "religious work under the direction of an American who speaks Spanish" by pointing out that this work is already being well taken care of under Catholic auspices.

Mr. Dickerson's survey was filled with the Galveston Chamber of Commerce. Father Murphy, in commenting upon it in a letter to the Galveston News, has called striking attention to a work that has been pursued efficiently but without undue publicity for years in behalf of the Mexican youth and has made pointed suggestion of how the Y. M. C. A. may aid in this programme.

Father Murphy's letter is as follows: "The account of the 'survey of the Mexican boy and industrial life of Galveston' made under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A., and which was given to the public in yesterday's News, has a particular claim on my interest because nearly all the Mexicans in Galveston are members of a parish of which I am pastor. In other words, they are my spiritual children.

"I've been wondering, accordingly, why the account omitted all mention of a work conducted in the west and in behalf of the Mexicans and which is indubitably paramount to any social service that can be rendered to them. I mean the religious, educational and social activities whose centers are St. Peter's school and St. Patrick's Church.

"As a point of information, I want to assure them, that notwithstanding several untoward influences, we have in the school a regular attendance of 130 children, while there are on the rolls 160 names.

"The primary purpose of the school is a spiritual one, the training of the little children to be virtuous, but it has at the same time other educational advantages equal to any other school in its class, especially in the teaching of English.

"Every Sunday, under the guidance of their Ursuline teachers, the children attend Divine Service in St. Patrick's Church. Those who are old enough receive Holy Communion at least once a month and among them are formed socialities that incidentally will furnish the nucleus of social activities for the coming generation. The school has four grades, from which the pupils are promoted to the fifth and higher in St. Patrick's School.

"From a census taken last year by Father Walsh and myself, as well as that by Fathers Chalmers and Retcher of the Cathedral parish and Father Schuler of Sacred Heart Parish, there were at that time in Galveston 1,711 persons of Mexican origin, 1,370 of whom lived west of 28th street.

"Today, in St. Peter's School, I found that representing the regular attendance there were seventeen families whose fathers were out of employment. I have no doubt about the good intentions of the Y. M. C. A., but in this instance let me suggest that if they direct their activities to increase the fund of the United Charities which are aiding me in caring for the bodily wants of the very poor Mexicans or if they would enlarge or ameliorate the facilities of Miss Newell and her companions in their splendid work among the sick, or finally, if they would inform me of places where some very deserving Mexicans who have families might find employment, I feel they need not further be burdened with any solicitude in the matter."

Work similar to that being carried out by Father Murphy in this city is being done by priests in several other large cities of the Galveston diocese.

FORMER MASON STUDIES FOR PRIESTHOOD

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

Springfield, Ill., May 14.—Dr. B. L. Kirby, formerly a well-known Mason of this city, who was converted to the Catholic faith some years ago, has entered St. Vitor's College, Bourbonnais, Ill., to study for the priesthood. Dr. Kirby's wife died several months ago.

For the last several years, Dr. Kirby has been a practicing dentist in Springfield. After his conversion he became an active social worker and established one of the first boys' clubs organized in the United States. This was the Ozanna Club, which is credited with having been a very

wholesome Catholic influence among the youth of Springfield.

Dr. Kirby had attained to high degrees in Masonry before becoming a Catholic.

FRENCH SCIENTIST MEETS SAD FATE

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

Paris, April 28.—Dr. Leray, of Paris, head of the service of radio-therapy at the Saint Antoine Hospital, has just died after a long period of intense suffering. He was a victim of duty. Reunited to the Church, he was able to endure his protracted agony with Christian fortitude.

Dr. Leray founded his service for X-ray treatment in 1902 when the science of radiography was not yet fully developed. The precautions now used to protect X-ray operators were not fully known at that time. A few years ago Dr. Leray became the victim of a disease of the skin and tissues. It became necessary to amputate a finger, but he did not abandon his work. When the War broke out, he assumed direction of a large service of radio therapy and cared for thousands of wounded, knowing perfectly well that in order to save others he was hastening his own death.

Last year his condition became suddenly worse, and when Dr. Introu, another Paris physician, died a few months ago of the same disease, it was a pathetic sight to see Dr. Leray, who knew that his would be the same fate, following his coffin. Mutilated and exhausted, Leray soon took to his bed, never to rise again. On the days when he suffered less than usual, he discussed with his pupils the development of a treatment destined to save others from the disease which, in his case, was past all cure.

His death agony was terrible. Dr. Guillon, one of his friends, described it in the following terms in an address made at his grave.

"With a clearness of vision which is the sad privilege of the physician, Leray stoically followed the progress of the inexorable disease. He fought and suffered. First abscesses, then a general infection, terminating in a death agony of eight weeks. For two months he was obliged to remain on his back, motionless, for his body was so sensitive that the slightest touch or motion was torture. The poetics were powerless; nothing could relieve the unending throbbing and pain. He became a living skeleton, but his brain remained lucid, and he was uncomplaining to the very end. On the last night, with his usual calm, he bade a touching farewell to those dear to him.

"This supreme serenity and admirable courage in the face of death were due in great part to his Christian faith. He had returned to the religion of his childhood. Divesting himself of all pride, and handing in complete resignation, he died the death of a true saint. A modest hero, he left us, glad to have given himself for the salvation of thousands of lives. Every drop of his blood represented a life saved or mutilation avoided. Every throb of pain brought joy to some home by warding off sorrow and death."

PRUSSIA'S NEW PRIME MINISTER IS A CATHOLIC

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

Berlin, April 26.—By a vote of 392 out of a total of 398 votes, Adam Stegerwald, of the Center, former Minister of Welfare, has been elected Prussian Minister of the Free State of Prussia. Stegerwald is a Bavarian by birth, and is a practicing Catholic. He is forty-seven years old.

After leaving the Volkshochschule, he learned the trade of cabinet-maker, and to perfect his knowledge of this trade he attended the professional schools at Stuttgart and Munich. Not content with this achievement, he next spent two semesters studying general popular economy and national economy at the University of Munich, and in 1903 he attended lectures on political science for two years at the Commercial High School at Cologne.

In the meantime, Stegerwald felt that the time had come to realize his mature aspirations. He founded the Central Union of Christian Woodworkers. In this connection he visited England, Holland, Belgium, France, Portugal, Italy, Austria, Switzerland and other countries.

In 1917, in recognition of his great services on behalf of the Christian-workman movement, Stegerwald was called to a seat in the Upper Chamber. Since the November Revolution, the Center party have sought his cooperation both in the German and in the Prussian parliaments. For two years he has been at the head of the new Ministry of Welfare, which is a most important post. He is the author of numerous writings. He was also very prominent in the Essen Congress of Christian Miners. It is hoped that Stegerwald will have a hand in the formation of the new cabinet.

CATHOLIC NOTES

A report from the Fiji Islands announces a strong movement of conversions among the Protestant natives, 200 of whom have recently become Catholics.

Two recent prominent converts to the Church are Dr. Carlton Joseph Huntley Hayes, of Columbia, and Professor Henry Jones Ford, of Princeton.

Hon. Mrs. Cope, wife of Lieut. John Cope, the famous Arctic explorer, and daughter of Lord Rosmore, has been received into the Church by Rev. Henry England at the Church of the Holy Apostles, London.

According to a report received at Vienna through the Jewish Telegraph Agency at Budapest no less than 10,000 Jews of Hungary adapted the Christian faith during the first six months of 1920. During the same period there were also 520 mixed marriages between Jews and Gentiles.

Rome, April 28.—Golden books containing the names of a hundred thousand Italian families who have been consecrated to the Sacred Heart of Jesus were presented at the altar of Our Church, Sunday, during ceremonies in honor of St. Margaret Mary Alacoque. The Holy Father sent a message of commendation and benediction.

Paris, May, 9.—The Court of Appeal has just acquitted Abbe Consiglic, who was accused of being implicated in an automobile theft. The garage-keeper, Fontaine, who denounced him, and who was the principal witness at the trial when the matter came before the correctional court, has just been arrested at Nice, having decided to flee, because he was implicated in other misdeeds.

New York, May 16.—The supplementary volume of the Catholic Encyclopedia will be ready for publication in the near future, it was announced here today. The editorial rooms and business offices of the publication are now located at 119 East 57th Street. It is felt that the changes brought about by the War, which have rendered many of the articles in the last edition obsolete, make the publication of the new volume necessary.

New York, May 16.—More than \$500,000 of the Fund of the Catholic Charities of the Archdiocese of New York was spent during the past year according to a report given out here by Archbishop Hayes; \$266,266 remains in the treasury to meet future calls. The Catholic Charities organization was founded by the Archbishop in 1920 as a central body with general supervision over the 126 hospitals, children's homes, nurseries, settlements, and other charitable institutions in the Archdiocese.

New Orleans, May 14.—Students of Catholic schools won all six prizes this year in the annual essay contest given under the auspices of New Orleans Chapter, No. 72, United Daughters of the Confederacy. Sixty-four Public schools, thirty Catholic parochial schools and six private schools participated in the contest, which called for an original essay of not more than 500 words on Colonel Charles Didier Dreux, Confederate War veteran. Pupils in the eighth grade only were eligible and the essays were required to be written within an hour.

Chicago, Ill., May 13.—An important step in the forward movement of the foreign mission work in America was taken at Techy, Ill., last Sunday when three young deacons were ordained to the priesthood as members of the Society of the Divine Word after preparation for missionary work in China and the Philippines. The three young priests are the first members of the Society of the Divine Word to be ordained in America. Two of their class mates, who went out from Techy last year were ordained October 10 last, at Yen Chow Fe, China, and are now working in the South Shantung province.

A cable from Rome announces the appointment of Right Rev. Joseph Schrems, D. D., to succeed the late Bishop John P. Farrelly in the See of Cleveland. Bishops Schrems was born in Wuzelhofen, near Ratibon, Bavaria, March 12, 1866. At the age of eleven he came to the United States and entered St. Vincent's College, near Pittsburgh, graduating five years later. After several years spent in teaching, he entered the Grand Seminary at Montreal, and was ordained a priest of the diocese of Grand Rapids, June 29, 1889. In 1903 he was appointed Vice General and three years later was made a domestic prelate. Having been named Titular Bishop of Sophona, he was consecrated Auxiliary to the Bishop of Grand Rapids, February 22, 1911. Six months later he was transferred to Toledo to become first Bishop of the new See, and was installed October 1, 1911.