

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 BELFAST BOYCOTT AND ITS CONSEQUENCES

The boycott put upon Belfast goods by the rest of Ireland, in punishment for the Belfast intolerance which left five thousand workers (and between thirty and forty thousand dependents) idle and starving, becomes daily more and more stringent. At the last meeting of the Belfast Chamber of Commerce the merchants were much excited. "We have had to take our travellers off the road," one man said. "Again this week there are several large commercial failures in Belfast and district," another speaker announced. While a third tried to soothe his fellow-members' feelings by announcing what all of them already too fearfully apprehended: "When our new Parliament is established the cords that are now tying us down will be drawn tighter by the rest of Ireland and there will be a perpetual boycott on Belfast."

The extraordinary success of the Belfast boycott was strikingly exemplified by the Belfast Unionist leader, Craig, conceding to go personally to meet DeValera. By the rank and file of Belfast Unionists DeValera has been ranked just after his Saviour, and has been for years past, denounced as an assassin and organizer and leader of assassins. Respectable Belfast Unionists could not mention his name without frothing at the mouth. The man who, one year ago would predict that the leader of the Belfast Unionists would be guilty of saying "good morning" to DeValera if he encountered him in the Sahara Desert, would be considered fit subject for a mad-house. But even the imagination of a prospective mad man could not conceive of an Unionist leader quitting his palatial home in his kingdom of Belfast, making a special journey south to seek out in his lair and beg for an interview with the hunted leader of Sinn Fein. The effective boycott of Belfast has certainly had magical effect upon the Belfast politicians.

HUSH! SAY NO MORE OF THE BOYCOTT. TALK OF CRAIG'S MAGNANIMITY!

Belfast merchants, manufacturers, and bankers, for six months witnessing their gradual shutting out from the commerce of the rest of Ireland have unquestionably reached a state of near-panic. And it is the eminence of utter panic that forced them to humiliate themselves by sending their future Prime Minister to seek out DeValera in his hiding-place, and see whether some means could not be found whereby the "assassin" and "leader of assassins" could save the northeastern from destruction. It is hard to say what the outcome of the interview will be. But, without doubt, the Belfast leaders will hold out the promise of joining with Ireland after a few years—when they have had time to gradually undeceive their followers. It is to be noted that the Government has now stepped in to try to save Belfast by prohibiting newspapers from publishing items about the Belfast boycott.

ELECTIONEERING IN IRELAND

Electioneering is going on, or supposed to be going on in Ireland now, under the new Home Rule Act. Sinn Fein will take advantage of the elections to re-elect their own representatives—not to a "Home Rule" Parliament, but to Dail Eireann (the Irish Republican Parliament)—thus proving again to the world that nearly four-fifths of Ireland is Republican. Lloyd George and other English spokesmen, during the past months, appealed to all Ireland to take part in these elections. And now that the elections are on come reports from north, south, east and west of raids by the Crown forces upon the election offices, the arresting of election literature and the tearing down of election posters. The appeals which the little Welshman and his fellows apparently made to the Irish people were simply meant for propaganda abroad. While leading the world to believe that they want Ireland to speak its mind their forces in Ireland are by gun, bayonet, and every other persuasive British method, making sure that the Irish mind will only express itself as, and when, the English Government wishes.

STRINGENT CENSORSHIP

For twelve months past all cables leaving and entering Ireland were examined by Government officials, and where necessary, censored or suppressed. Recently, since the publication of the reports of the British Labor Commission in Ireland and of the American Commission here in America, appeared, the censorship has tightened so that practically no news can be cabled from Ireland except that which pleases the Dublin Castle Government and in most cases only the news that Dublin Castle dictates. This will explain to many American readers why it is that they read each

day in their papers reports of "assassinations" of English soldiers, police, and spies by the Irish Republican forces,—showing the Republicans are very barbarous races indeed—and at the same time, by inference, leading the American public to see that the Crown forces in Ireland are only performing a hateful task in a forbearing manner. The newspaper readers are kept in sweet ignorance of the fact that cold blooded torturing and slaughtering of non-combatants, innocent men, women, and children, by the Crown forces in Ireland are a daily occurrence. A little instance of the stringency of the censorship is that where I had occasion recently to cable to a literary friend in Ireland for an article upon Cromwell in Ireland, my cable instead of being delivered was, by the Government censor, put in the fire. Even Cromwell's record must be hushed, and his famous memory cherished by Nurse Sir Hamar Greenwood.

SIR JOHN SIMON TELLS THE TRUTH ABOUT IRELAND

It is little wonder that the very prominent English jurist (ex-Attorney General of Britain) Sir John Simon, speaking recently at Maidstone (in Kent) told his audience that the people in Ireland are being assassinated for no stronger reason than that they are suspected of being Sinn Feiners. He said that in the past hundred years there has been nothing worse than the terrible crimes which are being today done in Ireland. And he added: "Unless we can get attention from the English people and demand from the English people that more attention be paid to affairs in Ireland—we will have gained something in the last four or five years, but we may find we have lost something that is more precious than all. The Irish are not a race of assassins. Those who know anything about the Irish people know them to be a race with whom we ought to be glad to be friends, capable of chivalry, sympathy, courage, honor, humor, and hospitality." He said it was not government at all but anarchy and barbarism.

WE GAVE THIS BEFORE BUT IT WILL STAND REPETITION

Lloyd George has pushed his "Frustration" so far that even his best friends in the Welsh, have been forced to cry out in protest—and the cream of the Welsh at that. Twenty-six professors of the University of Wales have signed a remarkable protest, and forwarded it to the member of Parliament for the University, J. Herbert Lewis. They state that the signers represent every shade of political opinion, and differ among themselves on party questions, "but are absolutely at one in their abhorrence of the Government policy in Ireland." The following short extract from it is enough to exemplify the feelings of these people:

"In this terrible hour we claim, on behalf of all kindly and Christian men in Wales, to extend to our sister nation whatever comfort she may find in a genuine sympathy with her in this her supreme agony, and to express our execration of the diabolic cruelty which has brought her to this pass. We wish to declare our absolute dissociation from the Government of this country which has, with an incredible cynicism, covered the name of Britain with ignominy. We have small hope that any protest of ours will greatly avail, where so many anguished interventions have failed. We cannot but register it, however, with the prayer that it may hearten all good men and women who would wish, even at this late hour, to save Britain from undying infamy."

A HARDY PERENNIAL LIE

As there are many Americans who still innocently think that Ireland can not support itself, and that it had always to be helped financially by Britain, it will be instructive as well as interesting to these people to learn that the excess of revenue over expenditure in Ireland today is £21,394,000—which, at the present rate of exchange represents nearly one hundred and fifty million dollars. Under the "Home Rule" Act which is being forced upon Ireland that country must pay annually to Great Britain a fixed sum of eighteen million pounds—much more than one hundred million dollars (at the present rate of exchange). As the poet and economist George Russell points out in a letter to the London Times, that does not mean merely the stealing of eighteen million pounds from Ireland—but as that eighteen million surplus might be made means of sending the life blood coursing through the veins of Irish industry and putting Ireland on her feet, it means that Ireland is not only to be robbed of eighteen million yearly, but far worse, robbed of all hope of building up the industries that are necessary to the nation's life. And as this amount goes over in actual gold from Ireland to England not only is the blood drawn out of the veins of Irish industry but it puts so much fresh and additional blood coursing through the veins of British industry.

SEUMAS MACMANUS,
Of Donagall.

BLACK AND TANS LIKE RED INDIANS

SENSATIONAL CHARGES BY PERR'S BROTHER

Daily News, April 27

Lord Parmoor, in the House of Lords yesterday, called attention to the attack on the hotel at Castleconnell and moved that immediate steps be taken to ensure a public and impartial inquiry. He read letters from his own brother, a surgeon aged between seventy and eighty, who was staying at the hotel with his wife on the day in question, and who, said Lord Parmoor, usually sided with the Government on Irish questions. He had visited the hotel for thirty or forty years to go fishing. He wrote to say:

"Our landlord, a perfectly innocent, honourable, and much beloved man, was killed almost before our eyes. My wife and I were held up by revolvers pointed at our breasts. Besides O'Donovan (the proprietor), two police were shot dead. "The whole place was shot to pieces by a machine-gun brought inside the hotel. It was the most wicked attack you could imagine, and to my horror the perpetrators were the Black and Tans, auxiliary forces, sixty in number. "Over a thousand shots must have been fired, and the auxiliaries behaved like demented Red Indians. Of course, we thought it was an attack by Sinn Feiners. "In another letter to his daughter, Lord Parmoor continued, his brother went into greater detail: "He stated that as they were sitting down to dinner there came a sudden crash of firing. Two rough looking men not in uniform rushed into the room, each holding a heavy revolver in each hand. "They covered him and his wife at a distance of two or three feet, and stood there three or four minutes without speaking. Then some dozen or more men rushed along the passage, up the stairs, yelling and firing as rapidly as possible. "There was no kind of order, each man firing wildly. The doors were rattled. "DUM DUM BULLETS "It was said that the attack was a mistake, two parties mistaking each other for Sinn Feiners. "To me," said Lord Parmoor's brother, "this is almost incredible. Even I recognized the three men at the bar as policemen."

Lord Parmoor added that he received another letter from his brother last night saying: "I forgot to mention I have a bullet picked up by me on 17th, unexploded. The bullet has been reversed, thus converting it into an expanding bullet of the most deadly character. Such bullets inflict most terrible wounds, and were prohibited in the late war. "Here is the dum-dum bullet," said Lord Parmoor, holding it up, "which anyone can see, and it is not suggested anyone fired except Government Auxiliaries."

The Earl of Crawford: Is it alleged that the Crown forces use dum-dum bullets? Lord Parmoor said he did allege it on that occasion. He did not, however, connect the Army with the outrage. "The boycott started with their warehousemen, who did a very large trade in the South and West of Ireland; then it extended to the wholesale grocers who distributed throughout the counties of Cavan, Monaghan, Donegal, etc., with the result that they had to take their travelers off those districts. The travelers had been threatened and their motors burned, and they were afraid to go back to many places. "The result had been a great diminution in the distribution trade carried on from Belfast, and they thought that the Chamber of Commerce should not ignore this as they had done in their report. This was a matter which would not pass off in a few days, because it was the opinion of many that when their new Parliament was established the cords which were tightening them down would be drawn tighter and there would be a perpetual boycott of Belfast in the south of Ireland. "Again this week there are several large commercial failures in Belfast and district, the number recently being quite exceptional. Dublin Castle reports that 50 men held up a goods train from Enniskillen to Sligo at Glentworth, near Manorbennet, and burned bread and tobacco from Belfast. "Evidence accumulates day by day showing the efficacy of the boycott by Catholics of Belfast and other northern trade sources. The Chairman of the Belfast Woollen Merchants Association lately admitted that:

"The wholesale woollen trade has been hard hit by the boycott, five-sixths of their business having gone off. After last July they received cancellation of all their orders. The result was that they had got goods on order which they had got to take, amounting in all to at least to

CAUSTIC COMMENT

ON THE PARMOOR REVELATIONS

The Nation

Of course, every right-thinking person knows that the present unpleasantness in Ireland, which, by the way, has been greatly exaggerated, is due entirely to a small band of Sinn Fein malcontents who refuse to recognize that Ireland has never been so happy and prosperous as now, and are keeping up a malevolent agitation against His Majesty's troops. These forces are maintaining order in a splendid way and anyone in the United States who doubts it is a Bolshevik, a pro-German and a Sinn Feiner—all three at once. One has only to read the New York Times or the New York Tribune or the writings of Mr. John Rathbone, the famous editor confessor, or even the official pronouncements of Sir Auckland Geddes, to be set right about these agitators who are attempting to foment international strife. So it is a bit rough for Lord Charles Parmoor, most respectable of British Tories, to get right up in the House of Lords to ask and secure a resolution calling for an immediate public and impartial inquiry concerning the invasion of the Shannon View Hotel, at Castleconnell, by brave British defenders of the Empire.

Baron Parmoor, according to a special cable dispatch to the New York World, read letters from his own brother, an aged surgeon—always loyally British on Irish matters—who had narrowly escaped death in the hotel. He wrote: "Our landlord, a perfectly innocent, honorable, and much-beloved man, was killed almost before our eyes. My wife and I were held up by revolvers pointed at our breasts. The whole place was shot to pieces by a machine gun brought inside the hotel. It was the most wicked attack you could imagine, and to my horror the perpetrators were Black and Tan auxiliary forces, sixty in number. Over a thousand shots must have been fired, and the auxiliaries behaved like demented Red Indians. Of course, we thought it was an attack by Sinn Feiners."

And Lord Parmoor added a charge of greater character. He produced a dum dum bullet which his brother had picked up unexploded. "The bullet," the latter wrote, "had been reversed, thus converting it into an expanding bullet of the most deadly character. Such bullets inflict the most terrible wounds and were prohibited in the late war. It is not suggested," he concluded, "that anyone fired except the government auxiliaries. Every once in a while I manage to let out a few words of common sense for human and civilized governments when confronted with the evidence of their misdeeds is to deny that any atrocities have been committed—except, of course, by the other side.

EFFECTS OF BELFAST BOYCOTT

Mr. Saml. Gibson, wholesale grocer and druggist, said the paragraph in the annual report dealing with his trade was most misleading. One would think from reading it that there had not been such a thing as a boycott of Belfast goods during the past year.

The boycott started with their warehousemen, who did a very large trade in the South and West of Ireland; then it extended to the wholesale grocers who distributed throughout the counties of Cavan, Monaghan, Donegal, etc., with the result that they had to take their travelers off those districts. The travelers had been threatened and their motors burned, and they were afraid to go back to many places.

The result had been a great diminution in the distribution trade carried on from Belfast, and they thought that the Chamber of Commerce should not ignore this as they had done in their report. This was a matter which would not pass off in a few days, because it was the opinion of many that when their new Parliament was established the cords which were tightening them down would be drawn tighter and there would be a perpetual boycott of Belfast in the south of Ireland.

Again this week there are several large commercial failures in Belfast and district, the number recently being quite exceptional. Dublin Castle reports that 50 men held up a goods train from Enniskillen to Sligo at Glentworth, near Manorbennet, and burned bread and tobacco from Belfast. Evidence accumulates day by day showing the efficacy of the boycott by Catholics of Belfast and other northern trade sources. The Chairman of the Belfast Woollen Merchants Association lately admitted that: "The wholesale woollen trade has been hard hit by the boycott, five-sixths of their business having gone off. After last July they received cancellation of all their orders. The result was that they had got goods on order which they had got to take, amounting in all to at least to

THE MINING DISPUTE

THE CATHOLIC SOCIAL GUILD STATEMENT WHICH CLEARS ISSUE

The Universe, April 29

The present dispute in the coal mining industry has brought us face to face with questions of principle which are vitally important to the whole cause of industrial peace. We need express no opinion on the two sides in this case, but controversy chiefly centres. The main ground of difference is on the methods by which wages are to be regulated in a permanent scheme of settlement. Both sides are agreed, that the standard wage shall be the first charge upon the industry, and they are agreed further that wages shall bear a definite relation to profits. The great difference between the two sides is not so much on the question whether a standard wage shall be determined with reference to the productivity of the industry as a whole, or of the productivity of each particular district.

This difference is important because the productivity of different districts varies widely, with the practical consequence that if the standard wage is taken as the unit, the standard wages in different districts will vary widely, though the workers may have to put forth the same degree of effort and meet the same cost of living. By taking the district as the unit, the owners, in their original offer, were compelled to propose the reduction of wages by fifty per cent. for many workers, while actually increasing the wages of others. There can be no excuse or palliation for this inequality, unless it can be shown to be unavoidable, especially as the reductions proposed bring the wages below what must be regarded as a minimum living wage.

The miners have proposed a scheme for the permanent settlement of the industry which would obviate these most undesirable inequalities between district and district. Their scheme involves that the productivity of the industry as a whole, and not that of each particular district, should be taken to determine the standard wage. Under these conditions the more for the owners, in their original offer, were compelled to propose the reduction of wages by fifty per cent. for many workers, while actually increasing the wages of others. There can be no excuse or palliation for this inequality, unless it can be shown to be unavoidable, especially as the reductions proposed bring the wages below what must be regarded as a minimum living wage.

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On moral grounds we must admit the great merits of the miners' scheme. These merits are: the securing of a national minimum living wage in the industry, and the making of remuneration proportionate approximately to effort. The scheme being desirable on grounds of principle, we have to consider whether it is practically workable. The proposal is that a levy of so much per ton of coal raised be made on every colliery, the proceeds of the levy will form a central pool from which contributions shall be made in order to enable the poorer districts to pay the standard wage unadvisedly agreed upon.

It is misleading to speak of this as a profits pool, as it is not profits that are contributed to the pool. The owners have objected to a pooling plan, and they have advanced the argument that it would diminish the incentive to efficiency by lessening the profits of the better-managed mines in order to aid the worse-managed. This objection is regarded as groundless by such a high economic authority as Sir William Beveridge, who says that the levy on tonnage "would not diminish the incentive to efficiency any more than income tax (as distinct from excess profits tax or insurance contributions, or for that matter, royalties) diminish it." The most recent suggestion of the owners to the effect that for purposes of settlement the country be divided into six large areas is to be welcomed if it proves on examination that such an arrangement will lessen the extreme inequalities of a district settlement. The pooling plan certainly involves a sacrifice on the part of both owners and workers in the richer districts, but the sacrifice will be mainly of advantages due to geological conditions, not the fruits of superior

CATHOLIC SOCIAL ACTION

BULWARK AGAINST BOLSHEVISM

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

Warsaw, April 5.—An interesting example of the value of Catholic action and of the strength of the Government of the new Republic of Poland in meeting the problems of reconstruction was given last week during the threatened general strike. Poland among the countries of central Europe has been unique since its liberation for the preservation of internal order, the people of the country being so occupied with the rebuilding of their nation and so imbued with hatred of the Red doctrines that have ruined their neighbor Russia that disturbances have been little known in the country and when they have occurred have always been short lived. Intrigues from Berlin, through the radical Jews, and from Moscow, through the local Communists, has however succeeded at times in making trouble. Last week a general strike was threatened.

It began with a strike of the railway engineers in the Warsaw district. This was followed by a call for a monster demonstration the Sunday following, at which all the workers of the country were invited to walk out. The country's answer to the call of the local Reds was the volunteering of twenty thousand new members in the ranks of the Polish Relief Union, a patriotic confederation of sodalities, students, professional men and others in various walks of life organized by the "Catholic Action against Bolshevism" and banded together for protection of the nation's industries. So popular and widespread was this movement of volunteer workers, who declared their intention of immediately taking up the task of all strikers, that the threatened strike fizzled out, and the entire industries of the country continued to carry on.

During the crisis the Government intercepted a radio from Moscow promising the aid of the Russian Soviets to the Polish radicals. The publication of this message put the finishing touch on the Red diase in Poland. An amusing feature of the threatened strike was the ill fortune which befell Narod, a Warsaw paper which supported the strikers. So effectually did the Catholic Action strike that its own employees walked out and left the paper for two days unable to issue.

The "Catholic Action against Bolshevism" is one of the most vigorous and popular social organizations in Central Europe. During the past year it has taken a leading part in fighting the efforts of the Bolshevik propagandists to break into the Polish Republic. It publishes a vast amount of counter-Bolshevik literature and specializes in the use of pictorial posters, thousands of which may be seen on the billboards throughout the country. It is under the direction of one of the most energetic priests in the Warsaw Archdiocese.

Two voices in Georgia. The utility of attempting to stigmatize opponents of the Smith Tower as those who believe in ignorance on the part of the masses increases religious faith—to quote from the Senate speech of Hon. Hake Smith on July 28, 1919—is shown by the expanding roster of prominent educationalists who have declared against the proposed measure. Among those who in the last week or two have joined with Dr. Elliot, president-emeritus of Harvard, and others of prominence who are out spoken in disapproval of the bill, are President Hibben of Princeton, President Lowell of Harvard (Dr. Elliot's successor), Dean Briggs of Radcliffe, the presidents of Johns Hopkins, Bowdoin, University of Georgia, Clark University, the Western College for Women, Wilson College, Milton University, Baltimore, and F. B. Pratt, secretary of Pratt Institute, Brooklyn.

None of these has been notable for his or her desire to keep the masses (whenever they may be in free America) in ignorance. But it is creditable to Dr. Bauer, president of the University of Georgia, that he remains from directing the attention of Hon. Hake Smith to the census figures for Georgia which disclose the extent of illiteracy and the comparative strength of the various denominations in that State.

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CATHOLIC NOTES

Dublin, May 1.—Ramonn de Valera

has been nominated as successor to the late Archbishop Walsh as chancellor of the National University of Ireland, it has been officially announced by the university. It is said that his candidacy is not likely to be opposed. The chancellor is elected by a convocation of students. De Valera is a graduate of the university in arts and sciences.

Washington, May 2.—Announcement has been made by the provincial of the New York-Maryland province of the Society of Jesus that the missions in the Philippine Islands have been placed in charge of the Jesuits of that province. Calls have been issued for twenty or more priests and scholastics to go to the islands. It is planned to have the first group start for the islands within a few weeks.

A sum of £20,200 is ultimately to be devoted to the Irish charities, according to the will of Mr. Henry O'Connor of Templeogue, Dublin. Mr. O'Connor leaves his estate to his sister, and at her death the whole is to pass to religious works of mercy designated in the will. Most of the beneficiaries are hospitals and homes for the sick and afflicted in Dublin, and in each instance the bequest is a sum of £500.

Boston, May 6.—Definite announcement that Marshal Foch will visit the United States, probably in the autumn, is contained in an autographed photograph which the famous French general has sent to Joseph C. Pelletier, Supreme Advocate of the Knights of Columbus. The inscription on the photograph is in Marshal Foch's own handwriting. The message is as follows: "To Joseph C. Pelletier of the Knights of Columbus, in memory of Metz and in anticipation of Boston, Ferdinand Foch."

The Catholic Community Mausoleum in Holy Cross Cemetery, San Francisco, which was dedicated on April 10 by Archbishop Hannan, is the most magnificent in America. The exterior is of marble and bronze, and the facade is surrounded by a central pylon rising to a height of 65 feet. The interior is finished in white Broccadillo marble. There are 1,150 crypts, 18 private sections and 4 private rooms, all within splendid corridors of marble and bronze converging on the chapel, which occupies the central space of the edifice. Work on the edifice was started in 1919, and it cost over \$300,000.

The Right Rev. Henry Gabriels, Bishop of Ogdensburg for nearly thirty years, died April 28th. He was eighty-two years old and at the time of his death the oldest member of the American episcopacy. Bishop Gabriels was born in Wannegam, Belgium, on October 6, 1838. He was educated in the Catholic primary and high schools of his native country and studied theology at the University of Louvain, where he was ordained to the priesthood on September 21, 1861. Three years later he received the decree of Doctor of Divinity. From 1864 to 1892 he served as professor of theology in St. Joseph's Seminary, Troy, N. Y., and as its president from 1871 to 1892. The title of Honorary Doctor in Theology was conferred upon him in 1882.

Four great pilgrimages to Paray le Monial are being organized throughout France as a result of the announcement of an extraordinary jubilee granted by Pope Benedict to commemorate the canonization of St. Margaret Mary and in order to stimulate a revival of Christian practices among those who have forsaken them, and to spread devotion to the Sacred Heart. The pilgrimages were arranged to start on April 20, May 20, August 1 and October 2 and in each case will last two weeks. During each jubilee celebration pilgrims will be permitted to enter the garden of the Visitation three times, three visits to the garden and three times to the shrine of the Sacred Heart. One day of fast and abstinence and the usual conditions for the gaining of plenary indulgences are also prescribed.

Bari, Italy, April 8.—On Good Friday the famous "miracle of the thorn," occurred here in the basilica of St. Nicola. It was witnessed by the authorities and a large congregation of faithful. The miracle is that the thorn of the true crown becomes blood red. This miracle only occurs when Good Friday falls on the Feast of the Annunciation. On the same day the same miracle was witnessed in the Cathedral of Andria, where one of the thorns of the true crown is preserved in the chapel of San Nicola. For many centuries this miracle has occurred there whenever Good Friday falls on the Feast of Annunciation. On this occasion it was witnessed by the authorities, a large congregation of faithful and several doctors who examined and certified the occurrence and drew up a formal report. Mons. Virelli, who had been sent by the Holy Father, was also an eye witness.