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LONDON, SATURDAY, JAN. 10, 1920

### THE LATEST SINN FEIN "OUTRAGE"

December 29th the Globe had a three-lined, three-column heading in 36-point Cheltenham type: "Vice-Regal Lodge at Dublin Attacked And Two Are Killed. Sharp Fight in the Darkness." Followed in all sorts of type these sub-headings: "Shots Fired at Walls of Lodge and Guard Turns Out and Runs Into Band of Armed Men—Second Lieutenant Receives Bullet in the Heart. Three Arrests Afterwards Made; One of the Attackers Meets Death. Six Bullets in Body of Assassin—Attack Near Scene of Murder of Lord Cavendish and Burke."

In the text we read: "The scene of the latest combat between the forces of law and order and those of the rebellion is about half a mile from the Vice Regal Lodge, etc., etc." All this of course was on the front page. It shrieked its dreadful announcement at the first glance at the paper.

Likewise in the New York Times the same despatch was similarly heralded. There is nothing quite so British in all the British Isles as the New York Times. To be so very British in Great Britain where the policy of the present Government with regard to Ireland as well as on other matters meets with free criticism, often outspoken denunciation, would seem very much overdone and correspondingly unconvincing, if not silly. The Times, (not of London but of New York) in addition to carrying the Globe's fearsome story, had in the same issue a more fearsome editorial on "Sinn Fein Madness."

The story was a copyrighted cable despatch to the Globe and the Times. The Associated Press cable was much less exciting and claimed less attention from the headlines. It was considerably nearer the truth as the next day's despatches revealed.

Still there was a paragraph in it which is worth taking into account when sizing up the affair. It is this: "After the shooting the military brought a machine gun to the scene. This was fired in the direction which it was supposed the men had taken. Nobody was hit by the bullets."

Any comment would spoil this cool, terse and matter-of-fact account of what in Ireland must be a quite matter-of-course incident. Had any unfortunate men, women or children been "hit by the bullets" they would probably have agreed with Ex-Premier Asquith that they were "the victims of a crude and clumsily-administered military law"—or a cynical military lawlessness.

The next day The Globe and the New York Times told the truth—or a good part of it—with regard to their frantic announcement of the Great Battle "between the Forces of Law and Order and those of the Rebellion." Under a modest one-column heading, not on the front page in either of the newspapers, was the finding of the Coroner's jury at the inquest, with enough of military testimony to give some color of excuse for yesterday's shriek of indignant alarm.

This is the most important part of despatch: Dublin, Dec. 29.—Three civilians who were arrested in Phoenix Park have been liberated.

Surprising disclosures were made at the inquest to day on the shooting in Phoenix Park. It was revealed that the bullet which killed Lieut. Boast was of a service pattern, and the jury found that the Lieutenant died from the effect of a shot fired by one of his own men.

"Accidentally killed by a bullet from his own patrol party," was the verdict found by the jury.

The verdict of the jury in the case of Laurence Kennedy, the civilian victim of the shooting, was as follows:

"The deceased was killed on his way home through Phoenix Park by a military patrol. We consider that the military acted in a most heartless manner."

Poor Kennedy, a baker's laborer, it appears, was an ex-soldier who on the night he was killed (we had almost written—murdered) was on his way home from Steeven's Hospital where he had received treatment for injuries which he declared he had sustained from some soldiers in the Dublin barracks. The soldiers who killed him were not brought out by "shots fired at the walls of the Lodge" but were, according to their own testimony, "on patrol down the road," and seeing "a man crossing the grass" challenged him; he made no reply, they rushed him, he fired two shots with an automatic pistol, Lieut. Boast collapsed.

This paragraph of the despatch can not be summarized; it seems to be a concession to widespread knowledge of the facts in Dublin:

"The stories of various military witnesses differed materially regarding details of the affair. The testimony established, however, that no pistol was found on Kennedy's body or near the place where it lay."

So poor Kennedy's spirit in its flight must have carried off the automatic pistol with which he had fired the two shots.

And so the latest Sinn Fein outrage, the latest "combat between the forces of law and order and those of the rebellion," the latest revolting incident in "the campaign of assassination," the latest outbreak of "the turbulent element of the fanatics who always see red, in the Sinn Fein movement," turns out to be but one more added to the long series of blunders and crimes and murders of ruthless and irresponsible military government in Ireland, where all safeguards of British liberty are removed.

But why should there be carried on this press propaganda, as persistent as it is heartless, against the Irish people? It is akin to "the campaign of assassination" which it is sought to fasten on Sinn Fein.

Side by side with the article of the 29th the Globe gives special prominence to a special despatch from its London correspondent under the heading—"Gives the Government the Backing It Needs." Yes, that is just it. It is to give the Government exactly the backing it needs for its Irish policy of "ruthless oppression," for that crimeless Ireland must be represented as reeking with revolting crime.

This illuminating London despatch is worth quoting:

"London, Dec. 28.—The Sinn Fein is signing its own death warrant in the blood of its victims. Tomorrow's newspapers, in dealing with the second attempt against the life of the Viceroy, will reflect the rising indignation of the British public against the men who, while claiming the right to govern modern Ireland, display the statesmanship of the medieval bravo.

"The reckless, growing audacity of their outrages is giving the Government exactly the backing it requires for a policy of stern suppression of crime in Ireland."

To do justice to Ireland Lloyd George declared a decade ago that "the tardy but true conscience of England had to be awakened," to condone the present "baton and bayonet rule," which he then denounced, he knows that the English conscience—and the world conscience—must be deceived. So while we read of "an eminent physician in London" giving his explanation of "the prevalence of crimes of violence committed in Great Britain by ex-officers and soldiers," with a mild interest, we read with increasing horror of the "reckless, growing audacity" of the fictitious outrages in Ireland.

By the indiscreet and precipitate zeal of the Globe and Times correspondent some of the reading public may learn something of the nature of the unscrupulous anti Irish propaganda that is being assiduously carried on. Had his zeal not outrun his discretion the wanton killing of Kennedy would never have been known to the general reader. To those who know Irish conditions and keep informed on Irish affairs it would have become known as one of the military or police murders which on September 30th last had reached the total of 58.

Perhaps we should here give our readers a sample or two from that terribly compiled list.

June 5th, 1919—Matthew Murphy Dandall, twenty-three years of age was shot by a British military sentry on June 5th. Mr. Sergeant McSweeney, K. C., who appeared at the inquest for the Military and Constabulary, stated: "The homicide was unjustifiable."

June 29th, 1919—Patrick Studdert, fisherman and farmer, Kilkeo, was shot by a soldier at the Scottish Horse, on Sunday, June 29th. At the inquest held at Kiltush Workhouse the following verdict was returned:

"Death resulted from bullet wound deliberately inflicted by Sergeant Wolsey."

August 14th, 1919—Francis Murphy, aged fifteen years, was "unlawfully and wilfully murdered at Glan, County Clare, on the morning of the 14th of August, 1919, by a bullet unlawfully and wilfully fired by members of the military unknown to us into the house of his father, John Murphy, which bullet caused immediate death." Such was the verdict of the Coroner's jury.

No one doubts that the great majority of the soldiers of occupation in Ireland are, as Sir Horace Plunkett said, heartily sick of their job and conduct themselves decently. But irresponsible militarism has the same effect on certain characters everywhere. When a year or so before the War Lieut. Forster, a Prussian officer, sabred a crippled tailor for "smiling" at him in what he considered a disrespectful manner, the whole world rang with this evidence of Prussian military brutality. The War, alas, has dulled many susceptibilities; but, if they were allowed to know the facts, most people would still agree with the Dublin jury that in many, many cases in Ireland "the military acted in a most heartless manner." But they are not allowed to know; the "legal wrong" is withheld from them; the "lawless justice" exaggerated and painted in lurid colors as though it were the settled policy of the Irish people or at least of Sinn Fein.

When Lloyd George in 1907 was fighting with his Irish allies to whom he owes the success, yes, the opportunity of his political career, he boldly depicted Irish history which at its worst is repeating itself today under his premiership:

"Ruthless oppression, savage vengeance, frenzied crime against the law—yes, and by means of the law—legal wrong, lawless justice."

We lately gave the testimony of Sir Horace Plunkett that, apart from certain regrettable incidents, such as Lloyd George here describes, Ireland is, almost crimeless. S. S. McClure, the well-known publisher, after three months sojourn in Ireland, likewise testifies to the fact that the Irish people are peaceful, prosperous, and law-abiding; and he adds, with a touch of humor which the propagandists will hardly appreciate, that one must get away from Ireland to find out what a lawless place it is.

And we have just read in an Irish paper the speech of a Sinn Fein leader to a Sinn Fein club (now suppressed). This is the concluding paragraph which will be its own comment and establish its own relevancy:

"In conclusion, Mr. Walsh warned his audience that certain of their enemies in the British Government seemed to be working to provoke an insurrection in the hope of being able to settle the Irish question by a massacre. But they were not going to allow themselves to be misled by Secret Service agents into the commission of outrages in the interests of British propaganda; nor were they going to give the militarists an excuse for shooting them down. Self-restraint and self-reliance were their two invincible weapons." (Applause.)

That is the outstanding feature of the Irish situation, not Sinn Fein outrages, but Sinn Fein self-reliance and self-restraint.

Whether at the next election the Irish people will again give their confidence to Sinn Fein leaders and again adopt the Sinn Fein policy is a matter for the Irish people themselves to decide. Meanwhile, Sinn Fein is as really representative of Ireland as the Lloyd George Coalition Government is of Great Britain.

#### SIR WILLIAM OSLER

The life and death of Sir William Osler is an inspiration and stimulus to young Canadians. He not only pointed out the direction, he led the way. His gospel was hard work and he practised what he preached. To hard work he owed the world eminence he attained in his chosen profession. Of course he was endowed by God and nature with great ability; but equal ability is common in Canadian schools, work of the quality and assiduity of Dr. Osler is rarest of all rare things.

To our young readers especially would we have his death speak again the lesson he so often emphasized in life—"O young man—work, incessant, hard, earnest work." And this

by Catholic, are carefully pruned off, leaving a fraction of the province predominantly Protestant. Then the Council of forty members, which, it is pretended, is to develop into a Parliament for a united Ireland, is to be composed of twenty members appointed by this North East Protestant faction, and twenty appointed by "the rest of Ireland."

If Ulster, the whole province of Ulster, were to constitute one parliamentary area the scheme would be workable; for the Home Rulers Catholic and Protestant, workingmen and the independent Orangemen, would immediately dispute the sway of the Capitalist exploiters of sweated labor, and their tools, the anti-Catholic fanatics, men without a country whose warring political influence would necessarily disappear in time.

But this one provision, even if everything else were honest, vitiates the whole proposal. It would very probably perpetuate, as it is intended to perpetuate, division. It is hard to believe that there is anything honest about a measure devised by men avowedly and bitterly opposed to the object the bill pretends to attain.

Six weeks ago the Parliamentary correspondent of the Morning Post wrote to the paper which reflects the honest political opinions of the bulk of Lloyd George's temporary followers, an article from which we take the subjoined extract:

"Once again it is being put about that the production of a new Home Rule Bill is imminent—a statement, that, like previous assertions to the same effect, is very wide of the mark. A Committee of the Cabinet—a different thing from Mr. Long's Committee of Ministers—is drafting a Bill, and is engaged just now on the financial parts of it, which, as the Committee finds, bristles with difficulties. As I have said before, the intention is to bring in some sort of measure this Session to see how it is received in and out of the House, but to do nothing with it till next Session."

If the Government had not foolishly given certain promises to Viscount Grey of Fallodon, before he went as temporary Ambassador to Washington, (promises which he is said to have insisted on as a condition of his acceptance of the post) there would be now no occasion for hurry."

There is evidently a faction of the Government which feels compelled to give some measure of Home Rule to Ireland; and quite as evidently they have to overcome the life-long political prejudices and convictions of a powerful if not omnipotent section of the Government supporters. The Ulster-and-the-rest-of-Ireland proposal is the mouse which this political mountain in labor has brought forth.

Does the persistent rumor that Viscount Grey is about to give up his post in Washington and return to England mean that he considers the proposed Home Rule Bill as keeping the word of promise to the ear and breaking it to the hope?

#### CANADIAN HISTORY

Lloyd George's dip into Canadian history in order to find justification for his Home Rule Bill—or at least the bill he was obliged to father—was a startling example of his notoriously slipshod inaccuracy. He once occasioned keen amusement in the House of Commons by mock-seriously reprimanding Lord Haldane—noted for his scholarly exactitude in such matters—for carelessness in his references. Again, on a public platform, he said that the British Government had asked Canada to send only one division in the late War; Sir Robert Borden, who was on the platform with him, corrected him at once, asserting that the British Government never asked for a single soldier and, further, that this was a matter entirely within the province of the Canadian Government. It is somewhat surprising, however, that the Canadian papers which reported the Premier's speech did not at once, and generally, point out his egregious errors. We ourselves were engaged in just that writing when we saw Mr. W. T. R. Preston's letter to the Globe on the subject. For various reasons besides its being quite to the point and covering well the ground, we have reproduced it on the first page of this issue of the RECORD.

There is something, however, which Mr. Preston overlooks. At the time of the union of Upper and Lower Canada the population of Lower Canada was greater than that of Upper Canada. Lord Durham strongly urged proportionate representation in the Parliament of the Province of Canada. But the English-speaking population of Upper Canada insisted on equal representation with Lower Canada. When by immigration Upper Canada's population exceeded that of Lower Canada, Representation by Population—Rep. by Pop.—became a burning question in Canadian politics. That was George Brown's slogan. The crying un-British injustice could not be allowed to endure.

In Lloyd George's tentative Home Rule Bill there is a provision on which Canadian history throws some light. Ulster is to have a provincial parliament. But not the province of Ulster; not even the six counties; but North East Ulster after the town lands, (townships) predominant

ly Catholic, are carefully pruned off, leaving a fraction of the province predominantly Protestant. Then the Council of forty members, which, it is pretended, is to develop into a Parliament for a united Ireland, is to be composed of twenty members appointed by this North East Protestant faction, and twenty appointed by "the rest of Ireland."

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#### NOTES AND COMMENTS

WHEN we wrote last week of the Knights of the Blessed Sacrament, we had but meagre information to go upon, and hence, as stated, could not enter into details. Since then, by the kindness of a friend, some printed matter descriptive of this new movement has been placed at our disposal, and we proceed to give our readers the benefit of it.

WE HAVE called the Crusade of the Knights a "new movement." New it is in method, but in spirit and aim it is as old as Christianity. The first Knights were the persecuted Christians of the catacombs who, living in daily, almost hourly expectation of the call to martyrdom, fortified themselves with the Body of Christ as their daily nourishment. Or, to adopt the simile of the Knight-Director, the Crusade is "as old and as new as Radium," that element of nature, embedded in the very dust of creation, has been discovered in recent years and applied for the healing of mankind."

THE CRUSADE of the Knights of the Blessed Sacrament is indeed nothing more or less than an attempt on the part of men and women living in the world to put into practice the call of Christ X. to "restore all things in Christ," by giving themselves in keen-edged enthusiasm, and in the spirit of true chivalry, to the service of the Blessed Sacrament. It is not, as was said last week, a guild, confraternity, or sodality, but a style of life, a standard, an ambition. It resolves itself into a call to men, women and youths in this age of woe men pleasure-seeking, to lead un-

selfish lives, to put duty above pleasure, to deny themselves—in short, to be heroes. Because, in the face of the peculiarly subtle temptations of modern life, the task may be hard, it, as the Knight-Director reminds us, appeals to our chivalry, our courage, our grit, our character. "Strenuous, calling for sacrifice, the Knight is never off duty, but always with searchlight seeking the youth and the man, and asking: 'Can you do it? Can you be a hero? Can you be faithful unto death? The only answer is: 'We can.'"

THIS MIGHT lead the casual reader to suppose that the Crusade calls for a measure of austerity beyond the capacity of the average man. Nothing of the kind. It appeals, it is true, to the brave, the strong, the courageous, the chivalrous, and those able to endure. But it does not impose any obligation beyond the capacity of any good Catholic. The great evil of our day is what Father Bernard Vaughan has called "the cult of self-indulgence." It is an age in which pleasure and comfort occupy the chief niches in the temple; an age animated by what Cardinal Newman has aptly termed "Paganism without its gods." Even pagans recognize some law outside themselves, but much of the so-called Christianity of our time deifies only the perverse will of man.

WHAT, THEN, is the obligation which a Knight of the Blessed Sacrament takes upon himself? This may be best answered by the Knight-Director himself. "The Knights are a body of men and youths pledged to a crusade for promoting frequent Communion. They are themselves bound by their word of honor to be at least weekly communicants and to promote daily Communion." There are thousands of men and women throughout the Catholic world today who practice this, and have done so for years. It is not, therefore, in itself hard. But the pledge of the Knights is hard because it calls for steadfastness, and in a world given up to the very opposite of the Gospel precepts, steadfastness becomes the quality of heroes. For the rest, let us quote again from a leaflet issued by the Knight-Director, with the blessing and approbation of Pope Benedict XV.

"THE chief condition requisite in any great movement is enthusiasm, or what has been aptly termed, a sense of the dramatic, which will enable a man to see vast possibilities even in a manner of life which may seem monotonous to the superficial observer. The ideal of ideals which has fired millions of human hearts in every generation was set in a carpenter's shop, and became yet more compelling only when its Object became the central figure in a shameful execution. 'When I shall have been raised up, I will draw all things to a Cross, and the prophecy found its fulfillment in the greatest wave of enthusiasm that has ever swept the world.'

"NOW if ever there was a time when Christendom was on the Cross, it surely is our own. On the eve of the Great War we were being told that the nation was showing signs of illness, and the diagnosis was 'bad citizenship,' which meant that we were settling down to a life where there was no ideal; nothing therefore to counteract the influence of passions which, given free play, must work the ruin of body and soul. . . . The War was born of human sinfulness, but so was the crime of crucifying God, through which He bestowed the greatest of His blessings on mankind. So will it be with the War scourge, through which good has been wrought that is in proportion to even the pain inflicted. The reality of death has brought forth the realities of life. On the battlefield the sects have failed and all eyes have turned to the Church as the great reality. There is a new enthusiasm, a new life, new ideals, or rather a return to the old ones."

THEREFORE, THE call of the new Crusade is a call to a Life, which will resolve itself into the force necessary to withstand the "stream of tendency" which makes for destruction. It is the layman's opportunity. Such a Life, making the Real Presence our All in All, is the Life held out to the Knight of the Blessed Sacrament. We have intimated that the movement has already taken root in Canada, and we are now authorized to refer all interested to "The Secretary, K. B. S., 93 Pam-

broke Street, Toronto," for fuller information. The Crusade comprises three grades: Knights, Handmaids and Pages. Men and women, young and old, are therefore eligible for enlistment. The scope of the movement is as wide as the world.

IF ANY proof were wanting of the decay of dogmatic teaching outside of the Catholic Church, and of the consequent disintegration of supernatural religion among the sects, it is to be found in almost any secular or denominational paper one may pick up, or in pulpits utterances as they are reported in the daily press. Here and there one meets with a protest against this melancholy fact, and it is usually from a layman. In the main, however, it seems to be accepted as a matter of course.

TO CORROBORATE this one has but to scan the titles of sermons which appear in advertisements from Saturday to Saturday in the larger cities, wherein everything under the sun is ventilated except the realities of religion. Or it may be found in such protests as that addressed by a layman to the Woodstock Sentinel-Review: "What," he asks, "has become of the gospel of Jesus Christ? Did Christ die in vain that the clergymen are afraid to tell their congregation that they are sinners and need a personal Saviour? . . . In the opinion of many members of different Protestant churches of today, if the Gospel of Jesus Christ was proclaimed from the pulpit, instead of labor questions, and many other matters not pertaining to the salvation of the souls of men and women, the Church would be brought closer to God, and the attendance greater." To which there is no answer save his own echoing cry—none, that is, except from the one source to which he gives no heed—the One, Holy, Catholic, Apostolic Church.

#### THE OTHER SIDE

##### RUSSIAN REVOLUTION MISREPRESENTED?

Whether or not conditions in Russia are as bad as represented is open to doubt as the following articles will go to show. It seems that the Soviet form of government has been too generally confounded with the Lenin and Trotsky tyranny. The Russian people are apparently sincerely attached to the former, and, were fear of a counter-revolution removed, would get rid of the latter and work out their own political salvation. The term Bolshevism has been loosely used to designate all the evil conditions supposed to exist in Russia though the word means no more nor less than Majority—the Majority Socialists. Capitalistic Imperialism reeling under the blows which wrecked the German, the Austrian and the Russian Empires may be responsible in some measure for the exaggerations and fabrications of which Colonel Malone speaks. Evidence accumulates, also, that the White terror of the counter-revolutionists is as bad or worse than the Red terror of Bolshevism. The success of the Soviet armies is proof convincing that the Russian people are determined that the old despotism shall not be restored; and they are the most competent judges in the case. In any case our readers will be glad to have an opportunity to hear the other side—a state of mind that is becoming all too rare in Canada.—E. C. R.

Colonel L'Estrange Malone, M. P., who has just returned from Soviet Russia, is the latest witness to come forward to protest against the campaign of lies that is being pursued against Bolshevism Russia.

Yesterday Colonel Malone gave his experiences to the Daily Herald.

"To begin with," he explained, "I am an independent witness. I am a Liberal in politics, and have no class bias in any direction. I think, therefore, my impressions on the situation in Russia can be regarded as more impartial than if I had definite Conservative or Labor sympathies."

##### "COMPLETE FABRICATIONS"

"I am convinced that the stories being circulated in England about Russia are mostly untrue or complete fabrications. They appear to be the product of a scheme of propaganda conducted by the Russian reactionaries and their sympathizers here, who are afraid of the spread of communistic ideas in this country, or are working secretly for the return of the Tsarist or ancient regime in Russia."

"No open-minded person can deny that certain regrettable incidents have occurred in Russia. At the time of the revolution, there were undoubtedly lootings and atrocities. But these appear to have been the