

The Catholic Record.

"Christianus mihi nomen est Catholicus vero Cognomen."—(Christian is my Name, but Catholic my Surname)—St. Pacien, 4th Century

VOLUME XXXVII.

LONDON, CANADA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1920

2192

TEACH US HOW TO DIE

God, we enter our last fight;
Thou dost see our cause is right;
Make us march now in Thy sight
On to victory.
Let us not Thy wrath deserve
In the sacred cause we serve;
Lest we not from danger swerve;
Teach us how to die in reserve
Death for some is in reserve
Before our flag can fly.

All the agony of years,
All the horrors, all the fears,
Martyrs' blood, survivors' tears,
Now we offer Thee
As an endless holocaust.
God restore to the 'lost' cost
For the freedom we have lost
Greater still must be;
Let Thy grace attend our host,
Give us victory.

See, we open our own hearts,
Every wrong that in them smarts;
Every secret pain that starts,
We, too, offer Thee;
Every dearest hope's decrease,
Every fear that wracks our peace,
Every cross with pain's increase,
Burdened tho' we be;
Sacrifice that shall not cease
Till our land be free.

Thou hold'st freedom in Thy hand;
Thou shalt liberate our land;
Hear us; yield our one demand—
Ireland's liberty.
We ask not her chains to rive
And the sacred deed survive,
That we may rejoice alive
In her victory;
We but ask that she shall thrive,
And rest our fate with Thee.

We know not what must befall
Marching at our country's call;
Make us strong who must yield all
That she may not die.
Those who will survive the fight
Still attend them with Thy light,
Thou our hope in darkest night,
Then their guardian be,
And hold our dear land in Thy sight
Erect and firm and free.

—TERENCE J. MCGWINNEY

NOTE.—A subscriber sent us the foregoing remarkable poem which illumines the indomitable fortitude that characterizes the author's slow martyrdom, illustrates the quality of his patriotism, and indicates the source from which springs his unflinching strength of purpose.

The poem appeared in The Killenny People of Sept. 6th, and in the Westminster Gazette of Sept. 15th. Part of it ran in the CATHOLIC RECORD last week.—E. C. R.

IRISH PRIEST DECLINES WAR OFFICE HONOR

Freeman's Journal, Sept. 29th

We have received the following:—
Sir—The enclosed is a copy of a letter I am sending to the War Office on receipt of their communication appointing me a Honorary Chaplain to the Forces "in recognition of the services rendered" by me during the War. May I ask you to insert it in the Freeman in the hope that the other Irish Chaplains, Catholic and Protestant alike, will act similarly. Now that the War Office is honoring us for our services rendered during the War for the "rights of small nationalities" would it not be opportune for us to unite and send a formal protest against the treatment of our own?

Yours, etc.,
M. J. DOYLE.

Dun Locharra,
The Secretary, Chaplains' Dept.,
War Office, London.

Sir—Will you please convey to the War Office authorities my sincere thanks for their having appointed me a Honorary Chaplain to the Forces, with permission to wear uniform on all appropriate occasions.
May I also ask you to do me the favor of intimating to the same authorities that, owing to the disgrace and degradation into which that uniform has been brought by some of those who wear it in Ireland, I cannot, in any way whatever, associate myself with it until the British Government comes to its senses and, not only saves Ireland for the Empire, but also restores discipline and dignity to the Army.

Yours very sincerely,
M. J. DOYLE.

IMPARTIAL ADMINISTRATION!

Irish Independent, Sept. 18th, 1920

Within the past eight weeks the lawlessness of the Belfast Orangemen has been responsible for 52 deaths, 5,000 expulsions of Catholics from employment, and £2,000,000 worth of damage to property, while over 500 persons were wounded and 1,500 left destitute through the disturbances. This is an appalling record. In no other part of Ireland has there been anything remotely resembling it. Outside Belfast and a few other danger spots in Ulster religious bigotry is unknown, and civil war unheard of. Yet at all places Belfast is singled out for preferential treatment by the Castle authorities. The Curfew Order remained in force for only two weeks. Major-General Baines now caecelling it on the ground that the disturbances have ceased. Is it not regarded as worthy

of consideration that thousands should be still prevented from returning to work, or that additional expulsions from the shipyards are in progress? How can he see a state of peace where no later than Wednesday night an unfortunate young man was savagely attacked and beaten by a mob of ruffians merely because he was a Catholic? Yet "the disturbances have now ceased!" The invitation sent by the firm of Harland and Wolff to the representatives of the trade unions asking for a conference was ignored. The return of the expelled workers will not even be discussed. Bigotry and brute force is still enthroned in Belfast; the law of the Soviet is the only law respected by those whom the Cabinet refers to as "well-disposed persons." The armed forces of Sir Edward Carson is being given official status as a sort of auxiliary police. Of course we are told that the enrolment of special constables is to apply to the whole of Ireland. This is the merest camouflage. The suggestion from the start was an Ulster one—it was meant to apply to Ulster alone, and that is exactly how the scheme will work out in practice. So much for "impartial administration."

WEEKLY IRISH REVIEW

IRELAND SEEN THROUGH IRISH EYES

Copyright 1920 by Seumas MacManus

"REPRISALS AND WORLD OPINION"

The campaign of so-called "reprisals" in Ireland has put the Government of Lloyd George and Balfour into still more of a mess. Before it was begun they concluded that by suppression of publicity as far as possible, it might be carried through to the point of breaking Sinn Fein—without the world being awakened to the humanness. They have had much success indeed in suppression of publicity, and in preparation, but enough has come out to shock the world—and even enough to shake some of their own faithful supporters in England. So now, in this diabolical campaign, just as in many another which the British Government has undertaken in Ireland, they find themselves in a bog where it is equally as bad to turn back as to go on. Since the world is getting aroused by the barbarities, they are scared to go on—but on the other hand they dare not turn back without leaving the palm of victory with Ireland. So they find themselves pitifully dazed in the midst of a quaking bog.

SOME HONEST ENGLISHMEN

Sir Hubert Gough (General Gough) has written a letter to The Manchester Guardian in which he says that there came into his hands part of the sack of the towns in Ireland, and that the dragging of innocent people from their beds to be murdered on the street, was directly inspired by the Government. Even he is late in waking up to the fact. But it is worthy of note that The Manchester Guardian and The Daily News are probably the only papers in England that would give publicity to his statement. All the other newspapers, both Liberal and Conservative, have done their best to shield the Government.

The Daily News sent to the sacked town of Balbriggan its special correspondent, who reported that the horror there "exceeded any other horrible incident in the unhappy history of Ireland, and was worthy of the savagery of the Dark Ages. No horde of Indians turned loose in an American settlement in Pioneer days," the correspondent goes on, "could show less mercy, or more barbaric cruelty." Speaking of the two men, Lawless and Gibbons, whom the Black and Tan police first tortured and then murdered because they would not disclose to the names of the leading Sinn Feiners, he tells that he examined the bodies and saw for himself the fearful evidences of the most brutal savagery imaginable. They were covered with bayonet stabs; Lawless, still in his night shirt, just as he had been dragged out of bed, had one eye gouged out with a bayonet, his head and face were battered out of all recognition. Gibbons' head and face were also battered out of recognition, and there was a bayonet stab clean through his neck. After they had tortured these men and left them for dead, he says, the Black and Tans, returning to the spot, found the surgeons working over them as they were still alive. The military savages hurled the surgeons away and took the two dying men and then burned to the ground, and his frantic widow and nine children left on the street. If there had occurred in Belgium any parallel approaching this—only one of many horrible savageries perpetrated recently in Ireland—think of how the English propagandists would have had the whole world howling at the Huns and swearing eternal vengeance on them. But this is only Ireland getting a touch of British civilization—so why trouble it?

INCrimINATING DOCUMENTS

Sinn Fein, which has developed a Secret Service Department that far

outstrips the British one, has got hold of a number of incriminating documents and letters written by English officials in Ireland. One of its most remarkable finds was proof that a special campaign had been planned, secretly, to murder the leaders of the Sinn Fein movement, at the same time leading the world to believe that they were murdered by an inner circle of Sinn Fein who had turned against the leaders and a large amount of Sinn Fein stationery carried away. This stationery was to aid the plan. Very soon several heads of Sinn Fein received letters written upon Sinn Fein stationery, and informing them that they were marked for death as traitors to the organization. Within three weeks, the next and final step in the campaign was begun by the murder, by masked men in his bedroom, in the middle of the night, of Lord Mayor MacCurtain of Cork. But unfortunately for the scheme there was proof forthcoming in twenty-four hours that it was the police and military in Cork who did this. And there was such a terrible ad raised, that the campaign had to be suspended for more favorable opportunity.

Now amongst the documents that Sinn Fein has got hold of, and photographic copies of which they have supplied to The London Times, and to American newspaper correspondents, is a letter from Captain Shove, an Assistant to General Macready—the General in command in Ireland—and it is written from Headquarters to a friend, Lieutenant Hardy. It reads in part:

"Dear Hardy:
Have duly reported, and have found things in a fearful mess, but think will be able to make a good show. Have been given a free hand to carry on, and every one has been charming. Re our little stunt I see no prospect till I have got things on a firmer basis, but still hope and believe there are possibilities." This letter was written on March 2nd, just after he had been given "a free hand" for his "little stunt." He wasn't quite ready to go ahead, but evidently within three weeks, he had got things on a "firmer basis" that he desired; for it was on the 20th of March that the first part of the "little stunt" was pulled off—Lord Mayor MacCurtain dragged out of bed and murdered in the presence of his wife and baby.

The documents seized by Sinn Fein include both friendly letters between people on the Military Headquarters Staff in Dublin, and one official report to a superior, all written upon copies of the plentiful supply of official Sinn Fein paper—which was evidently lying around their offices, and which, for economy's sake, they began to use up. Sinn Fein issued a printed leaflet, giving copy of all these letters. And it holds the originals in secret places, and dares the British Government to agree to a public investigation of them.

THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE CAPTAIN'S LETTER

Now the full significance of Shove's letter lies not only in the admission of Captain Shove that he had "been given a free hand to carry on," and that the little stunt wasn't quite ready for pulling off—but, more damning still, certain peculiarities and defects in certain letters on the typewriter used for typing this letter are exactly reproduced in the typewriting on the letters warning Sinn Fein leaders of their coming death! The photostatic copies mentioned, have been supplied to The London Times—but not in expectation that they will publish them—for they will not—but in order to prove to them that Sinn Fein has got the evidence.

IRISH HISTORY REPEATING ITSELF

In this outrage campaign English history in Ireland is only repeating itself. The Rebellion of 1798 was precipitated by the same carefully planned outrage campaign. In order to drive the Irish into the field, unprepared, and there cut them down, and have the thing over with (which many Englishmen are now calling for), the people were tortured and gassed to desperation. And when the frenzied insurgents without arms or ammunition took the field, it only required a few weeks good work of their armies to bring peace to Ireland, the peace of the tomb. When the Government failed to produce a general rising, of Young Ireland in 1848, Queen Victoria, in the course of a letter to King Leopold of Belgium, said: "I deeply regret that a general rising did not take place, in order that the Irish might be taught a good lesson." In the first edition of Victoria's published correspondence the letter containing this sentence appeared in full. But since sanctimonious England, as the savior of small nations must keep the world edified, this sentence was deleted from that particular letter in subsequent editions. Today the British Government would be very happy if the success of 1798 could be repeated, and the Sinn Fein fighters (with their few thousand small arms) driven into the field to be mowed down. The troublesome Irish question would then be set at rest for a generation—until a new crop of young rebels had grown up.

THE FIRST WOMAN M. P.

The Countess Markievicz, who is a member of Parliament for the St. Patrick's, is a Polish girl, and who was one of the commanders in Dublin during the Easter Rising of '16, has just been captured by the authorities, after being a long time on the run. She spent eighteen months in jail after the Easter Rising, and between that time and now has been in jail again once or twice. She is a daughter of Sir Evelyn Gore Booth of County Sligo—a Unionist member of course—although she is a Nationalist. Her husband, Count Markievicz, is a Polish gentleman and well known artist. Her sister, Eva Gore Booth, is a poet of some mark. For twelve years past the Countess has devoted her life entirely to the Nationalist movement—practically taking the place in that movement that has been occupied by Maude Gonne, the Irish Joan of Arc, as she was named. Maude Gonne's son, by the way, young Sean Gonne MacBride, was captured at the same time as the Countess. His father, the husband of Maude Gonne, was Major John MacBride, who formed and led the Irish Brigade that fought for the Boers. Major MacBride finally led a command that fought in Dublin Easter week of 1916, and was one of the sixteen executed after the Rising. Maude Gonne, after she quitted Irish National politics, took to art and sculpture in Paris—where she spends most of the year.

SEUMAS MACMANUS,
Of Donegal.

BISHOP FALLON WARNS LLOYD GEORGE

GERMAN FRIGHTFULNESS IN FRANCE NO WORSE THAN ORANGE FRIGHTFULNESS IN BELFAST

Freeman's Journal, Sept. 29, 1920

A striking description of the situation in Belfast, as viewed by a Canadian, was given to the Freeman's Journal representative last night by the Most Rev. Dr. Fallon, Bishop of London, Ontario, who, having spent some time in that city and also in Lisburn, has returned to Dublin.

His Lordship, who is the son of an Irish peasant, is touring Ireland, which he also visited about ten years ago.

Accompanying him on his trip to the North, where the party had an exciting and instructive experience, were Sir Philip and Lady Pooch, London, Ontario, and Mrs. George E. O'Neill, Toronto.

Sir Philip Pooch has been elected for ten years Commissioner of Public Utilities in London, of which he is one of the leading business men. Through a Catholic, he headed the poll for this important and responsible position in an electorate 10% of whom are of his own religious persuasion.

In their survey of Belfast and Lisburn the visitors were accompanied by a prominent Belfast gentleman.

"NO WORSE IN FRANCE"

"I visited the streets in the Catholic section which had been looted and burnt," said Rev. Dr. Fallon. "I spent some months in France in 1918 and saw no worse evidences of frightfulness of the Germans than I came across in Belfast." "With my party," he proceeded, "I went out to Lisburn, where the scenes that met us were even more indefensible. The ruin and destruction wrought by the rioters resembled a battle field. We stopped to view the parabolic residence, which was a mass of ruins. On the walls of this building were written 'To Hell with the Pope' and 'The New Orange Hall,' and several other offensive inscriptions."

A TO-HELL-WITH-THE-POPE MOB
HOOTS AND HOWLS AT BISHOP
FALLON

"We were hooted and howled out of Lisburn," he went on, "by a mob of women, boys and girls. I have read before this of the expression 'To Hell with the Pope,' but to Lisburn belongs the distinction, however it may be qualified, of having given me the opportunity of first hearing this cultured expression from human lips. It was my first experience with that type of human creature. We were invited to 'clear out' and not to return, and the whole concert concluded with the delightful cry of 'Up Carson!'"

LIBERTY AND FAIR PLAY!

"All the ideas I have hitherto held regarding liberty and fair play," declared His Lordship, "received a very severe shock when I was made aware that thousands of Irish Catholic workmen were obliged to quit their jobs because of no other reason than their religion. In view of those facts, the proposal of the British Government to arm civilians cannot be interpreted as other than an incitement to civil war, with the Government taking sides."

"It was in consequence of my indignation as a Canadian and a believer in the principles of British liberty," he added, "that I sent the

telegram, already published, to the Prime Minister protesting against the proposed arming of civilians, as I regarded it as an invitation and an incitement to civil war in Ulster, and I also added, as digging the grave of the British Commonwealth."

CANADIAN BISHOP'S MESSAGE TO LLOYD GEORGE

Dublin Freeman's Journal, Sept. 18

A distinguished Canadian party, including Right Rev. Michael Francis Fallon, O.M.I., Bishop of London (Ontario), who are on a visit to Ireland, have spent the past ten days in and around Belfast.

They have had an opportunity of seeing some of the results of the recent disturbances in the city and in the neighboring towns of Lisburn and Banbridge and signs of the spirit displayed towards the Catholic section of the population.

Bishop Fallon is well known in Canadian public life, and his advice and counsel have been sought by Imperial statesmen on matters of the first importance. He is a native-born Canadian of Irish descent.

As a result of his inquiries into his experiences of the situation now existing in North-East Ulster he, yesterday, despatched the following telegram from Belfast:

"To David Lloyd George, M. P.,
Prime Minister, London.

"The proposed arming of civilians is an invitation and an incitement to civil war here in Ulster. Such action makes hopeless the efforts of moderate men throughout the Empire. The hidden power that is dictating the present Irish policy is digging the grave of the British Commonwealth."

MICHAEL FRANCIS FALLON,
Bishop of London, Canada."

MILITARY REPRESSION

THE URGENT NEED OF A CHANGE OF POLICY

To Editor Manchester Guardian:

Sir—On August 24 a conference in Dublin of moderate men of all parties demanded, among other things, as the preliminary condition of an Irish settlement, the abandonment of the policy of repression.

Few Englishmen have any idea of the lengths to which this policy has been carried. Most Englishmen know simply that some eighty members of the Royal Irish Constabulary have been murdered, and they take it for granted that the Government's repressive measures are necessary to put an end to these outrages, and that they are designed for this and no other purpose. Consequently, the actual state of government and justice in Ireland has not been scrutinized carefully and Englishmen hear little of proceedings that are bringing danger and dishonour upon us. If these proceedings were of a kind to put an end to outrages and not to cause further mischief, they would not have called down the condemnation of men like Lord Montagu, Lord Shaftesbury, Sir Horace Plunkett, and the other leading Irishmen who took part in the conference at Dublin.

The Coercion Act, with the regulations issued for its administration, marks the climax of this policy. Court-martial justice will become the rule. It is provided that men may be kept indefinitely in prison without trial. A Court may sit in secret. If a Court believes that a particular person is able to give evidence, he or she may be arrested. Any person who does an act with a view to promoting or calculating to promote the objects of an unlawful association is guilty of an offence against these regulations. As the Gaelic League, which was founded to revive Irish culture, and Dail Eireann, which represents two-thirds of the Irish people, are unlawful associations, all but a small minority of Irishmen may be convicted on this charge. This is not a system of justice adopted for the detection and punishment of crime; it is designed for the punishment of a political movement, and it puts every Irishman who holds the opinions held by the great majority of Irishmen at the mercy of the military authorities.

These authorities are the officers of an army employed on a task hateful to British soldiers and living in an atmosphere of bitter hostility to the native population. Indignation has been naturally excited in this army by a series of murders which the Government have been unable to punish. Discipline has broken down. A sort of military lynch law is in force, applied not to the culprits, but to the villages and towns of Ireland. It is not an uncommon experience for whole streets and life taken in the disarmament reprisals by which soldiers and policemen avenge the murder of constables. Not for a century has there been such an outbreak of military violence in these islands. The Government have failed to restrain or punish this violence, and they have now taken steps to prevent any civilian Court from calling attention to it. They have issued an order forbidding the

holding of coroners' inquests in nine counties. This removes the last vestige of protection from the civilian population. In the "Manual of Military Law" it is laid down that whereas a man acquitted or convicted by a civil Court may not be retried by a military Court, a person subject to military law is not to be exempted from the civil law by reason of his military status. The Government have now decided that if soldiers or policemen fire a town or shoot civilians they are to be immune from the danger of an inquiry by a Court not under military direction.

In Ireland Englishmen are judged by their actions alone. No assurance of good will have the slightest effect on public opinion there; no English promises make it easier for moderate opinion to get a hearing. Every solution of the Irish question presupposes a friendly feeling between England and Ireland, and we are stimulating hatred. Thus only by changing our executive policy can we create the atmosphere necessary to the successful working of any solution whatever of the Irish question.

We are, Sir, yours faithfully,
ERNEST BARKER
PHILIP GIBBS
CHARLES GORE
HUBERT GOUGH
J. L. HAMMOND
L. T. HOBHOUSE
DESMOND MACARTHY
JOHN MASEFIELD
C. E. MONTAGUE
GILBERT MURRAY
G. F. SCOTT
H. G. WELLS
BASIL WILLIAMS

PROTESTANT TRIBUTES TO CATHOLIC ACTION

Freeman's Journal, Sept. 18, 1920

A fund to aid the expelled workers has been inaugurated in Wexford at a public meeting in the town hall.

Many non-Catholics were present, a representative committee on which are some Protestants was formed, and subscriptions amounting to £150 were handed in at once.

The Mayor (Aid. Corish, Co. C.), who presided, said one would have thought that a situation such as that prevailing presently in Belfast could not exist in the twentieth century and in Belfast where the people are proud themselves on their respect for law and order. The God-given right of religious and political liberty was being denied the Catholics of the North-East, and men of ideas disappeared by the Orange bigots were being hounded from their homes and employment. The need for assisting the victims of Orange intolerance was pressing, and he hoped that the contribution from Wexford, where in harmony, would be worthy of the town and of the cause.

Mr. J. J. Stefford, Chairman, Wexford Harbor Commissioners, said it was a matter for regret that, in an age priding itself on its civilization, men should be found eager to persecute their fellows for their religious and political beliefs.

ASHAMED OF THEIR ACTION

Mr. C. J. Rowe said, as one of the many thousands living in the South and West on the best of terms with their Catholic fellow-countrymen, he was ashamed of the action of those calling themselves his co-religionists of the North.

Ald. G. Hadden, J. P., said he eagerly embraced the opportunity of testifying to not merely the toleration but to the kindness bestowed upon him by his Catholic fellow-countrymen for years. He strongly disapproved of the action of those in the North who had penalized their fellow-countrymen on account of their religion or politics.

A collection for the fund will be made at all the church doors in Wexford tomorrow.

CONVERSION OF MEREDITH NICHOLSON

Meredith Nicholson, of Indianapolis, the noted Hoosier novelist, essayist, playwright and poet, has been received into the Church. Mr. Nicholson was born at Crawfordsville, Ind., in 1866, the son of Edward Willis Nicholson and Emily Meredith. He is an A. M. and Litt. D. of Wabash College and A. M. of Butler College. Among his books mention may be made of: "The Hoosiers" (1900), "The Main Chance" (1903), "The House of a Thousand Candles" (1905), "The Port of Missing Men" (1907), "Rosindal at Red Gate" (1907), "The Little Brown Jug of Kildare" (1908), "The Lords of High Decision" (1909), "The Siege of the Seven Sultans" (1910), "A Hoosier Chronicle," "The Provincial American" (1913), essays; "Black Sheep! Black Sheep!" (1920), etc.

Mr. Nicholson in 1896 married Eugenia Kountza, daughter of Herman Kountza, millionaire banker of Omaha and New York. It may be remembered that several years ago Mr. Nicholson was appointed United States Minister to Portugal, a position he refused because of the anti-Catholic tendencies of the Portuguese rulers of that time.

S. O'N.

CATHOLIC NOTES

Canon George Ritchie of St. Andrew's Cathedral in Glasgow, affirms that four authentic cures have occurred among the Catholic Scots who made the national pilgrimage to Lourdes.

Owing to excess prices which threatened to deprive the people of bread, the Governor of Castellon de la Plana, Spain, recently ordered imprisoned the entire executive force of a bakers' and millers' corporation of that province.

The American School Journal says \$845,000,000 was spent on the Public Schools last year while the tax experts at Washington say \$950,000,000 was spent on candy in the same time, a difference of 105 millions in favor of candy.

Cardinal Victoriano Guisasaola y Menendez, Archbishop of Toledo and primate of Spain, died at the Episcopal Palace in Madrid on Thursday morning. Cardinal Guisasaola, who was sixty-eight years old, was ordained to the priesthood in 1876, and in 1882 was made Secretary of the Diocese of Oribuela. He was created a Cardinal on May 25, 1914.

Rio de Janeiro, September 2.—Plans for the establishment of a Catholic daily paper in Brazil, patterned after the Catholic dailies of Argentine and exchanging news with those papers, have been started here and already Catholics in the country have subscribed more than \$50,000 to a fund. The work for the Catholic press is going hand in hand with that of Father Zinsig's moving picture censorship, which is voluntarily accepted by many Brazilian producers.

Upon the occasion of the fifteenth anniversary of his appointment to the Archiepiscopal See of Rheims, the population of the town decided to present an artistic mixture of great value to Cardinal Luon. It was drawn and will be embroidered by inhabitants of Rheims. All the inhabitants, regardless of their opinions, surround with the utmost veneration this prelate who gave them the finest example of quiet bravery by remaining in his archiepiscopal town under a bombardment that destroyed 11,000 houses.

Paris, Sept. 15.—The death is just reported at the Convent of the Good Shepherd in Angers of Marie Lebranchu, who miraculously recovered her health at Lourdes in 1892. In his book "Lourdes," the late famous antireligious writer, Emile Zola, with the idea of charging the Catholics with imposture, wrote that Marie Lebranchu had entered a hospital and had died there soon after. Now the proof has thus been made of the writer's false report. Marie Lebranchu not only outlived him, but she never suffered from any relapse since she recovered her health twenty-eight years ago.

Paris, Sept. 27.—All the French Catholic papers comment most sympathetically on the election of M. Millerand to the presidency of the Republic and state his success is now a pledge of religious peace. The last partisans of the sectarian policy gathered around Combes, opposed to Millerand, the candidacies of Leon Bourgeois, president of Senate, and Raoul Paré, president of Chamber. Their defeat shows that they are now powerless to control the national policy. All Catholic deputies and Senators gave their votes to Millerand. The new premier, M. Leygues, continues exactly the ministerial programme of Millerand and will support the bill for a renewal of the relations with the Vatican.

Jackson, Mich., Sept. 21.—Paying a tribute to Catholic education, the Rev. Dr. Frederick Spence, pastor of the First Methodist Episcopal Church, here, declared that "Protestant children receive only twenty-five or thirty hours of religious instruction a year, whereas Catholic school children have 225 to 250 hours in a year." "No man dare say religious education is efficient in Protestant Churches," said Dr. Spence. "We should not fight the parochial school, but we should strive to have religious instruction given to all our children in the Public Schools. The average boy or girl are apt to get their ideals from the movie, the street, cheap literature, the gang, or the pool room, instead of from the school, the home and the church."

Dublin, Sept. 8.—Six hundred years ago an Augustinian Friary was founded at New Ross, Wexford, and ever since the order has labored with zeal and devotion for the spiritual and material welfare of the Irish people. In commemoration of the six-hundredth anniversary High Mass was celebrated on Sunday in the Church at New Ross in the presence of the Most Rev. Dr. Codd, the Most Rev. Dr. Hoarey, of Queensland, and the Archbishop of Sydney. The Very Rev. M. Phelan, J. P., preached in the evening and in the course of his sermon said the story of the Augustinian Friars and the history of the town had come down the stream of time linked together through weal and woe, in dark and evil days, when dogs were taught to run alike upon the scent of wolf and triar.