The Catholic Record

LONDON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1919

OUR DUTY

We hear much of reconstruction, of readjustment of the problems which the War has called into being, and what is said appears to us as products of superheated imaginations, or conclusions which are not warranted by any premise which we can see. But, when due allowance is made for exaggeration, we are constrained to admit that we are entering into a new era.

The War has destroyed many illu sions. It has disclosed the spiritual poverty of the sects and has made men, erstwhile under the domination of prejudice, receptive of new ideas and ready to hear the claims of the Church. According to well authenticated reports we have had many converts, who will in towns and cities throughout the Empire constitute a vanguard of a new army of Truth. Systems that in the fair days had their enthusiastic adherents; theories the prejudice against the Church that were the harbingers of earthly which he encountered at the Univerhappiness have been ground to dust sity of Paris. by the wheels of war and men saw, do to make these impressions lasting the true Church : and of permanent value.

One way is our interest in social of religion merely by its social fruits, the disease; fecit nationes sa

in saving the souls of others.

OUR POSITION

The Catholic priest is in obedience to duty in the forefront of the social movement. As the son of the when he was a slave and a serf and gained for him the economic freedom in so admirable a social form. which the Reformation robbed him of, he is as he should be-active and interested and anxious to give the world the benefit of his living and regenerating principles.

It is not our purpose to give in detail the social work undertaken by the Church. Rev. Dr. Ryan sums up the traditions as follows:

Surveying the whole historical field of Catholic charity, we are justiher resources, the Church met the various forms of distress of every age patches to the daily press. more adequately than any other agency or system; that her shortcomings in charitable activity due to the nature of the peoples and of protesting against the treatment for independence." civilisations and to the political, social, economic and religious conditions in which she worked; that the instances of heroic charity which stand to her credit surpass by an imasurable distance all instances of that class outside her fold that the individual gifts to charity which she has inspired are likewise supereminent; and tuat, had she been permit-ted to reorganize and develop her charities without the interference of the Reformation, the amount social distress and of social injustice as well, would be much smaller than it is today.'

by the fact that it is our task and very serious state of affairs there. our privilege to "restore all things As in Christ." Religion when fully and freely practised is apt to find expres-Just as the truth and beauty of Cath. namely, armed rebellion and secret olic dogma are reflected in art and literature, so, and with even greater the very heart of the Irish nation, reason, they should embody them- otherwise it would not have swept selves in a fair and healthy social the country as it has in the elections order. The human polity should be just over. Now, deportations and a symbol of the Communion of continued imprisonments in English

participation of the Catholic Church | the degradation of more of them such Cardinal Capecelatro:

made in the name of Jesus Christ living in His Church. To the classic defences of the past—to Martyrdom, to the more perfect sanctity of Church, to the doctrine of the Fathers, the Monatic Life to the case, and that Sinn Fein, which has, during all these months, in the face of great provocation, the Monatic Life to the case, and that Sinn Fein, which has, during all these months, in the face of great provocation, the Monatic Life to the case, and that Sinn Fein, which has, during all these months, in the face of great provocations and control of the case, and that Sinn Fein, which has, during all these months, and the case, and that Sinn Fein, which has, during all these months are cased as a second control of the case, and that Sinn Fein, which has, during all these months are cased as a second control of the case, and that Sinn Fein, which has, during all these months are cased as a second control of the case, and that Sinn Fein, which has, during all these months are cased as a second control of the case, and that Sinn Fein, which has, during all these months are cased as a second control of the case, and that Sinn Fein, which has, during all these months are cased as a second control of the case, and that Sinn Fein, which has, during all these months are cased as a second control of the cased as to the Monastic Life, to the over-throw of barbarous Powers, to Christian art and literature, to the new poetry, to the harmony of science and faith, and to the new forms of charity of the last two centuries—to all these will be added this fresh apologia-a solution of the social question by Catholicism and by the science Catholicism inspires."

This form of apologetic, though it is now coming into special prominence, has always had its place in the Church. Tertullian, following Mel. ito, points out that Christianity had been a blessing to the reigns of all the better Emperors. The Fathers frequently dwell on the social virtues which have been engendered by Christianity and which paganism was powerless to produce. Coming to later times we find that Frederick Ozanam was moved to take up work among the poor because he recognized that such work was a hall mark of Catholicism, and he realized that only thus could be break through

many of them for the first time in find Cardinal Vaughan calling upon And so finally in our own day we their lives, the Church in action, the Catholic laity to take an active strengthening the living, aiding the part in charitable and social work, dying, and following them as they for this reason among others, becrossed the border with supplications cause by so doing they will lead and prayers. We all have much to their countrymen to a knowledge of

"The English people are capable of work, not because we judge the value sin and neglect, however deep-seated but because a spiritual system which is from God, will no doubt work itself out on the whole into a healthy social system, for God is the Author of the natural as well as of the supernatural order.

But to effect their conversion, in addition to prayer and preaching, they need to see Christ moving among the multitude, healing their infirmities, in the person not only of priests but of Catholic men and women, like themselves bound by the conficient daty. The English people but because a spiritual system which But to effect their conversion, in The realization of the truth that we must save our soul will inspire us to so think and set that we may side an end of the soul will be then words. When they shall see to so think and act that we may aid educated men and women of the upper classes, perhaps delicately nur tured, devote a substantial part of their life and of their fortune to bettering the lives of the poor — when they shall see them working earnestly and humbly in subordination to their clergythen will the English people turn Church, which has fought for man and bow down before the religion which has presented Christ to them

BISHOP OF LIMERICK'S LETTER

This letter from the venerable Bishop of Limerick who is long past the age of youthful enthusiasms may afford our readers an opportunity to appreciate conditions and sentiment in Ireland which are so infied in saying that, in proportion to adequately presented - not to say

> At a meeting held in Limerickpurpose of political prisoners, the following letter was read from Most Rev. Dr. Hallman :-The meeting to which I am

present, commands my full sympathy. It, is, I am informed, to protest against the gross breach of the promise made by the Government in death of Thomas Ashe, that in the future political prisoners in Ireland would be treated as such, and not be compelled to associate with ordinary criminals. This promise has, it appears, been flagrantly broken in Again, the duty of social action on the part of Catholics is suggested of promise has led to the present As you are aware, since I spoke my first words in public in favor of the Sinn Fein policy, I have more than once warned have more than once warned sion in all forms of human activity. its followers to beware of two snares, societies. Sinn Fein is an open, clean and legal movement springing from a symbol of the Communion of dung-one on a bogue charge, without Saints.

Yet another reason for the active the leaders of that movement, and in social action is thus expressed by as that of Mr. Doran in Belfast Jail, are calculated to stir to their very depths the feelings not only of Sinn "God Almighty has so constituted Feiners, but of every right minded the Christian life that in every age, or rather in every series of ages, it play. There is, I believe, a unison of ment to legislate for Ireland."

The original Sinn Fein or return to legislate for Ireland."

The original Sinn Fein or return to legislate for Ireland." the new conditions of the race. Now, in our day, if I am not deceived, this new apologia will be the product of justice and breach of faith of the more intense amongst the masses of

tion, displayed such common sense, self-control, and splendid discipline, will continue to be true to itself. At the same time I take this opportunity of solemnly warning the Government that there are limits to the powers of human patience and en-

SINN FEIN EXPLAINED

BY A SINN FEINER

An interesting analysis of the Sinn Fein victory in the recent Irish elections appears in the current issue of "The Nation," by Padraic Colum. It

"That this desperate form of disaffection which does not demand to be better governed, which asks for no benefit, no redress of grievances, not even any reparation for injuries, but simply to take ourselves off and rid the country of our presence—that this revolt of mere nationality has been so long in coming, proved that it might have be prevented from coming at all. More than a generation elapsed since we renounced the desire to govern Ireland for the English; if at that epoch we had begun to know how to govern Ireland for herself, the two nations would by this time have been one.

What seems to us the cause lessness of the Irish repugnance to our rule is the proof that we have almost let pass the last opportunity we are ever likely to have of setting it right. We have allowed what once was indignation against particular wrongs to harden into a passionate determination to be no longer ruled, on any terms, those to whom they ascribe all their evils. Rebellions are really never unconquerable until they have become rebellions for an idea. Revolt against prac tical ill-usage may be quelled by concessions; but wait till al practical grievances have merged in the demand for independence, and there is no knowing that any concession, short of independence, will appease quarrel."—John Stuart Mill. the

"The result of the election in Ire land shows how prophetic John Stuart Mill was when he wrote the above sentence in 'England and Ireland' more than two generations ago. The party in Ireland that stood for a settlement of the Irish claim by way of concession has been destroyed at

Perliament. They will meet in Dub-lin and make their assembly an organ of an uncompromising national against particular wrongs has indeed hardened into a passionate determination to be no longer ruled, on any terms, by those to whom they

"But the Sinn Fein victory means something more than a revised state ment of the Irish national demand It means that a mental revolution invited, but at which I cannot be has been accomplished in the coun try. The movements of the past twenty years—the Gaelic Lesgue literary awakening, the labor agita-tion in the cities and the co-opera-Ireland on the sad occasion of the tive movement in the country, have had their effect. It would seem that in all Nationalist Ireland there is now no group left that would be satisfied with a provincial status.

There is a new mayament, and that, when all is said, means a new mood,' says a letter received from Ireland. 'The new mood comes out of a subconscious feeling of power. Everyone, even the most mediocre, is now determined upon one thing to get an education in economics a politics.' That attitude of mind means that 'Sinn Fein,' which for eight or nine years was a phrase, has

now become a spirit. The Sinn Fein movement was launched twelve years ago by Arthur Griffiths, an editor and publicist, who united to an intense patriotism, an imagination, and a remarkable power of statement. Sinn Fein denied the lawful existence of the Incorporating Union (the union of the legislatures of Great Britain and Ireland in 1801) declared Ireland to be 'by natural and constitutional right a sovereign state,' and taught that 'the election of Irishmen to serve in the British Parliament is treason to the Irish state, as no lawful power exists, has existed, or can exist in that Parlia-

"The original Sinn Fein constitution declared: 'That we will not make any voluntary agreement with Great Britain until Great Britain 1783, which enacted 'that the right claimed by the people of Ireland to be bound only by the laws enacted by His Majesty and the Parliament of that Kingdom is hereby declared to be established, and ascertained for setablished, and ascertained for sistance to British imperialism, and the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the military authorities by the circumstances of his American birth.

"The new policy was easily understood. It spoke of an Irish Republic. It aimed at organizing resistance to British imperialism, and the properties of the properties of the military authorities by the circumstances of his American birth. ever, and shall at no time hereafter be questioned or questionable.'

"Until Great Britain could be brought to re-recognize this compact, Sinn Fein urged the Irish people to determine to make use of any powers we have, or may have at any time in the future, to work for our own ad-vancement and for the creation of a prosperous, virile and independent

There was not enough power generated to advance this programme appreciably during the first seven years that it was before the Irish people. It was an abstract pro-gramme and it began to seem more and a betract when a Liberal party came into power, and a promise of Home Rule was held out to Ireland. When all was said, there were not many in Ireland who knew anything of the Renunciation Act and the Constitu-

The fifteen points of the Sinn Fein constitution were admirable, but not all of them were awakening, for example 'The Introduction of a Protective System for Irish Industries by combined action of the Irish County Councils, Urban Councils, Rural Councils, Poor Law Boards, and other bodies directly responsible to the Irish people.' 'The Establish-ment and Maintenance of an Irish Consular Service.'
"'The Re-establishment of an Irish

Mercantile Marine.' 'The Establishment of an Irish National Bank and an Irish Stock Exchange.' The Creation of a National Civil Service.'
"The Establishment of National Course of arbitration.' 'The Control and management of Transit by Rail, Road and Water.' The Reform of The Reform of Education to render its basis National and Industrial. 'The non-consumption as far as practical of articles paying Duty to the British Exche-

There was one point, however, that appealed to the national im agination as an heroic measure: 'The non recognition of the British Parlia The ment as invested with a Constitu-tional or Moral authority to legislate for Ireland, and the Annual Assembly in Dublin of persons elected by the voters of the Irish cities and counties, and delegates from County, County Borough, Il ban and Rural Councils, and Poor Law and Harbor Boards to devise and formulate measures for the benefit of the whole people of Ireland.'

"The founders of Sinn Fein had no lever to their hands, as Parnell

"Nor at the time, if a lever had per to make use of it. The Liberal What was once indignation st particular wrongs has come into power. Irish political in "The British Go

the arming and drilling in Ulster of those opposed to the Liberal Government's scheme of Home Rule. tionalist Ireland armed and drilled itself, too. This armed Nationalist force was to become the lever. Then the dominant English party showed that it was not wholly sincere about

'The armed men of National Ire land passed from Mr Redmond's control Labor leaders in Dublin had armed and had drilled their followers. These men were thinking, not of Home Rule nor the Constituti 1783-they were thinking of an Irish Republic.

'On Easter, 1916, the Dublin Citizen Army, with the young intellectuals and a few corps of volunteers, who may or may not have been form. ally Sinn Fein, struck for an Irish Republic. From that moment the fortune of Sinn Fein was made.

The insurrection in Dublin was given the name of the Sinn Fein rebellion, although one of the prime movers in it, James Connolly, in the 'Labor in Irish History,' had mocked at the Constitution of 1783 Arthur Griffi h, who was not directly im plicated in the insurrection, was arrested with his colleagues.
"The name 'Sinn Fein'

"The name 'Sinn Fein' was given wide publicity and the Irish people were always taught to associate it with a splendid resistance. Meanwhile the prisoners of the in-surrection had an opportunity to decide on a common policy. This policy was declared at the Sinn Fern Convention held at the end of 1917.

The Constitution of 1782 was al lowed to pass out of memory, and Arthur Griffith resigned the presi dency of the organization he had founded in favor of Eamon de Valera, a young Volunteer Commandant the social question, and progress in British Government towards the that question will most certainly be political prisoners, which even their made by the Renunciation Act in tion and whose life was saved from

it kept the ideas of self-determina tion, the European conference, and the league of nations before the people. Lord French and Mr. Lloyd George did a good deal to make the

organization compact and spirited.
"When, in April last, they arrested all the leaders with the exception of Professor McNeill, and put them in English prisons to be kept until the present moment without a trial, they raised the morale immensely. And they must have added to the determination of the Irish electorate by arresting the Director of Elections and shutting up his office before the polling days.
"The Sinn Fein party can now

form its council in Dublin and take over as much of the government of the country as is responsive to popular control. Their's will be a provisional government limited by the visional government limited by the fact that the army and the police will be arrayed against it—limited, too, by the fact that northeast Ulster will remain aloof and hostile.

"At the moment it may not be the part of wisdom to attempt to govern. It may be wiser for the Sinn Fein representatives to sit as a constituent assembly. They might spend the next three months drawing up a contitution for the country.

"And what will England do about its? Its

and what will England do about it? It is easy to prophesy what England, now that the Conservatives are in the saddle, will do—she will blunder and coerce until the national spirit is more intense and more implacable than it is even now. There placable than it is even now. There is nothing between coercion and self determination for Ireland. The men on the Nationalist side who would have made a deal have been swept away.

"And what is the world going to do about it? The world at present is America, Great Britain, France and Italy. Ireland is now an internation.

Italy. Ireland is now an international question and the powers named America would be alienated from British sympathies. They might be drawn toward the party in America that stands for the creation of the world's greatest navy.

This is a possibility that England and America, as well as France and Italy, would do well to take into ac-

no lever to their hands, as Parnell ternal problem? If she insists upon had one lever in the revolusionary self-determination, is she not bound had one lever in the revolutionary agrarian movement and another in the obstruction of the British Paria. The Irish could very well point out the polls. Ireland by more than a two-thirds majority has placed her-two-thirds majority has placed her-trained to look to Westminster for that no one so far has said a word that no one so far has said a word to be the corrected to the correcte self outside the sphere of British politice.

"Her elected representatives will not sit, act, or vote with the British Perliament. They will meet in Dub."

"Each outside the sphere of British concessions could not be expected to take a hand in the establishment of Bohemia, and Poland. Still it is possible that the majority in Ireland would agree to a plebicite in the been discovered, was there the tem offer of self-determination—an offer regarded as the mark of "dudes"

"The British Government has been so disingenuous about 'Ulster' that no offer coming from it regarding a libe abominations of the weed of ascribe all their evils.'

"The proper significance of the Sinn Fein victory can best be stated in Mill's words: 'All practical grievances have merged into the demand for independence.'

League languished into forlorn hopes.

"Time and circumstances were to give the lever, and give the country, ances have merged into the demand for independence.'

League languished into forlorn plebiscite in the northern countres would be acceptable. Meanwhile, it should be recorded that arthur Grit. It has always advocated that the lirish Parliament should meet alter.

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League languished into forlorn plebiscite in the northern countres would be acceptable. Meanwhile, it should be recorded that arthur Grit. It has always advocated that the lirish Parliament should meet alter. The conservative party sanctioned in the northern countres would be acceptable. Meanwhile, it should be recorded that arthur Grit. It has always advocated that the lirish Parliament should meet alter. It is not left to sin. Vain the abominations of the weed of plebiscite in the northern countres would be acceptable. Meanwhile, it should be recorded that arthur Grit. It has always advocated that the lirish Parliament should meet alter. It is not left to sin. Vain the abominations of the weed of plebiscite in the northern countres would be acceptable. Meanwhile, it should be recorded that arthur Grit. It has always advocated that the lives are recorded that are plebiscite in the northern countres would be acceptable. Meanwhile, it should be recorded that arthur Grit. Some regretable parts of the world, or the country should be acceptable. Meanwhile, it should be accepta pately in Dublin and Belfa t, thus giving the Ulster people the satisfaction of knowing that they were not being governed from Dublin. He has also advocated the creation tonomous councils in Ulster to look after education and industries.

FOCH DEFENDS THE ARMISTICE

A difference of opinion has arisen between military experts over the policy and strategy of the armistice with Germany. C lonel Denison with Germany. C lonel Denison says that the ensuing troubles may be attributable to the premature "butting in "of "this civilian," President Wilson, "who gave the German the chance they mans the chance they snapped at of securing armistice terms when Haid and Foch declared that they had been The Colonel would have preferred a "straight knock out

Against this judgment may be placed that of Marshal Foch, who had the advantage of being nearer the theatre of war. On Friday last he gave his first juterview since On Friday last the war, and in reply to a sugges-tion that the armistice was unnecessary he said:

"It was not pos ible to do other wise, because the Germans gave up everything we asked for at once. They satisfied all our conditions was difficult to ask more. Doubt less any General would have ferred to continue the struggle and to have battle when the battle which offered itself was so promising, but a father of a family could not but help think of the blood that would be shed. A victory, however easy, costs the lives of men. We held victory in our grasp without further sacri fice. We took it as it came.'

Foch had prepared to strike another great blow involving battle along the whole front. Butit would have caused the shedding of blood, and he could not justify this to his conscience when his end could be attained without it. The responsibility for blood shed, which Marshal Foch dewithout it. clined to take, would have rested upon President Wilson if he had refused the German plea for an armistice. Despite Colonel Denison, President Wilson makes out a good case, with Marshal Foch as his star witness.— The Globe.

ARTICLE XIX.

THE ETHICS OF PROHIBITION Dr. Fisher, chief of the Physical Department of the International Committee of the Y. M. C. A. and a member of the National War Work Member of the National war work Council, has written an interesting letter to the Secretaries of the vari-ous branches of the association. Hitherto each branch has permitted, restricted, or forbidden smoking in its building. "We all deplore," he writes, "the great increase in the smoking habit. We realized that under war conditions there were extenuating conditions which seemed to make it necessary for the association to distribute tobacco. These conditions, however, do not apply to

peace times or civilian conditions. Dr. Fisher believes, however, that signs, "No Smoking Allowed," would be unadvisable, and that the returned soldiers and sailors shouldn't be harangued on the evil effects of smoking. Without too much moral-izing they should be taught what tobacco does. Posters will be fur nished, and the decline of a rife shooter's or baseball pitcher's accuracy after even one cigar willbe shown by the record.

With all respect to Dr. Fisher, himself a scientific and statistical ex-pert on the work of the unboly herb nicotian, the educational campaign which he proposes, however to be praised for its tolerant and patient have an interest in it. Ireland co-erced would mean that the Irish in maining unslain giant, twin evil with rum. What a procession of counter-blasters from James I. to the Rev. George Trask of Fitchburg, Mass., and happy memory! With what sublime rhetoric of hand and nose John B. Gough used to draw a plug of tobacco from his pocket, smell of Italy, would do well to take into account. On the other hand, an Ireland pacified would make it more possible to have agreements between America and Great Britain.

"And how about Ireland's own internal problems" If she insiste ween the Black Goat bleat.

The others are the service and it were the quintessence of all the roses, cry, "Ah, you black accursed thing away. You felt that Satan was routed. Almost you could be the problems of the pro

Then there was Dr. Dio Lewis, who pointed to General N. P. Banks as evidence of the spacious intellectuals which the nonsmoker is sure of. These elder and many younger if not better soldiers, female and male, of our own day, too many and too modest here to be recorded, have conducted campaigns of education against the Rolled Serpent, the pipe would agree to a plebiscite in the that poisons and the leaf that kills; Ulster counties if it went with a real the paper cigar, a foreign interloper, made by America or by some international tribunal.

The Philadelphia Exposition of a to St. Martin's Church. She was a 1876, and how, alas! staining the convert to the Faith, as was also her Plain, and the pledge of Little The ring is an amethyst of rare

Moral suasion will not do. Have our reformers forgotten that people used to "drink" tobacco? It is a brother of drink. It prevents centenarians from taking those exercises with the Indian clubs and parallel bars that are necessary to their health. It is a poison, like alcohol.

It is wasteful. What is more and
most of all, millions of folks get pleasure out of it. Is America to be country in which folks are to be allowed to enjoy themselves? Not much. The Nineteenth Amendment shoves a saintly nose above the horizon,-N. Y. Times,

A CRUCIFIX IN ENGLAND

One little corner of England is just now greatly disturbed over a representation of Christ. The Chancellor of the Carlisle Consistory Court was petitioned to allow a crucifix on a memorial window, and the conscience of the good man pricked him into

the following peculiar reply:
"The needs of mourners might well have been directed to a higher plane, not to the Christ dead and thus painfully pictured, but to the Christ living, risen, glorified. This painful subject placed in a conspicuous part of a parish church before a mixed congregation of men, women and children would be offensive to some, distressing to others and of doubtful profit to the rest." This is a splendid appeal to the mob but a poor show of reverence to the Christ.—America.

It is better to be deceived ten times because you are too trusting than to withhold confidence from one who deserves it in a single instance

CATHOLIC NOTES

In sixteen Catholic churches scattered throughout various cities in the United States, doors are opened at 2 o'clock every Sunday morning and service begins half an hour later.

Sister Mary of St. Michael, of the Convent of Good Shepherd, in New-port, Ky., has just celebrated her hundredth birthday. She is the old-

est nun in the United States. In the five years that Rev. E. J. Mannix, of Denver, Colorado, has been conducting his weekly class for the instruction of non-Catholics, 242 persons have been received into the Church at the Cathedral

In the City of Mexico it has been officially announced that the property of the Catholic Church and clergy in the State of Jalisco has been sold by the Mexican Government for \$4,000,000,

In Cincinnati there was recently dedicated "The Academy of Christian Democracy," the first institution of its kind in our country. It is to be devoted "exclusively to the teachings of social service under Catholic auspices.

Washington, Jan. 15.—The French Government has conferred on Bishop Shahan, Rector of the Catholic University, the decoration of an officer of the Legion of Honor, for his serv-

ices during the war. Stefanson, the Arctic explorer, now returning after five years exploration, says the Arctic wastes equal in area to many European countries can be made productive of civilized foodstuffs able to sustain a

large population. Soissons, the Cathedral City now ruined by bombardment, began as a diocese about the year 300. Among its Bishops are several Saints. St. Gervais, its Cathedral Church, is now nearly ruined. Its great and ancient abbey of St. John des Mines is crumbling.

Colonel Bartlett of the U. S. Medical Corps surgeon in charge of Walter Reed Hospital, Washington, has been received into the Church-a 33 degree Mason. He made his first communion on St. Teresa's day, Oct. 15, at the Dominican College, Catholic University.

The Holy Father has decreed that Catholic soldiers who have been mutilated in the War and are therefore unable to bend their knees or bow their heads when praying before the Blessed Sacrament, shall not for this reason be deprived of the indulgences which they could otherwise gain.

A few weeks ago in Rome steps were taken for the canoniz tion of Rev. Felix de Audreis. Father de Audreis was closely identified with the early history of the lower Missis-sippi Valley and was one of the first priests to minister to the pioneer Catholics of Missouri.

Sister Mary Monica, of the Dominican Convent, Paradise, near Balt-imore, was killed recently when struck by a trolley car when en route mother, who was a sister famous journalist, Horace Greeley.

The episcopal ring worn by the uccessive bishops of Marquette, Mich., was a present from the Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria to Bishop Baraga, who assisted at his Imperial Majesty's marriage in 1854. beauty, encircled by an oval crown of small diamonds. The stone is engraved with the name "Jesus,"

Walter George Smith, president of the American Bar Association for 1918, and one of the most prominent Catholic laymen in the country, has accepted membership on the Commission to Turkey of the American Committee for Relief in the Near East. This distinguished lawyer is a graduate of the Univer-ity nsylvannia and was admitted to the bar in 1877 Besides his law practice in Paildelphia, be has served in many religious and civic capacities.

Under the new Code of Canon Law indulgences attached to pious objects are no longer personal as they formerly were. Canon 924 declares that rosaries and other objects of piety cease to be indulgenced only when they are destroyed or sold. One can, therefore, now lend one's rosary beads, crucifix indulgenced for the Way of the Cross, etc., with-out the loss of the indulgence attached to them. When they given the indulgences can be gained the person upon whom they are bestowed. - (Extracts from Canons 922 to 936.)

Washington, Jan. 15.-France's losses in the war, in dead and missing, were 1,885,800, the French High Commission in Washington announced last week. The missing included in this official total, which is the first made public by the French Government, have not been located in German prison camps and are believed to be dead. Approxim-ately 875 000 French soldiers are totally disabled, the commission reports, making the republic's man power loss 2,260,800, or nearly cent. of her population. France has 7,500,000 men mobolized, it stated.