

The Catholic Record

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

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WEEKLY IRISH REVIEW

IRELAND SEEN THROUGH IRISH EYES

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IRELAND'S ECONOMIC FIGHT

Finding that the boycott upon Belfast goods has been proving so successful, the Dail Eireann (Irish Parliament) has now instituted a boycott upon English goods, whereby it is hoped to wound England in her tenderest spot, the pocket. Americans who do not know how valuable a customer Ireland is to England, can not realize how severely she can hurt England by a trade boycott. It has been mentioned before in this column that the British trade statistics show that among all the countries that are customers of England Ireland is very far in the lead as her most valuable one. America is second, but lags far in the wake of Ireland. The total export and import trade between Ireland and Britain amounts to one and three-quarter billion dollars yearly. England's trade statistics of last year show that Ireland took two-fifths of all Great Britain's exports to the various countries of her Empire. India was second, but she bought only one-half as much as Ireland. Australia only took between a third and a fourth of Ireland's amount.

Now, England has been deeply concerned since Ireland opened up direct trade with other countries. Where, formerly, all of Ireland's trade went through England, her direct trade with other countries, has, in the last few years, so rapidly multiplied that the latest returns show that only one-fourth of Ireland's trade went through England, and one-fourth of it was direct with other countries. Ireland's importations alone from foreign countries other than England, amounted last year to \$210,000,000. Taking into account all of the foregoing facts and remembering that today, England's manufactures and trades are in such desperate condition that she is willing even to throw herself into the arms of the Bolsheviks in order to help them to trade with her—it can easily be realized how deeply England can be hurt by an Irish boycott, and how seriously she is concerned by the institution of it.

REASONS FOR THE FIGHT
Young Ireland, one of the Irish official organs, in calling for the English boycott, points out that the Irish people in purchasing English goods are assisting England to crush their nation—that Irish money is paying the cost of English militarism in Ireland, and that buying English goods is aiding the Black and Tans in their savagery. It instances the case of the Black and Tans having a couple of days before, seized the parsonage house in Tralee, and from it turned the machine-guns on the church. Irish money, it points out, supplies these fellows with uniforms and guns. And Irish money paid for the bullets with which the Lord Mayor of Limerick and the Ex-Lord Mayor were assassinated. In response to the appeal for the boycott, goods consigned from English firms to Irish firms have in the week that are just past, been taken off trains and out of railway stations, and burned or thrown into rivers.

"ENGLAND'S BEST CUSTOMER" AND GREENWOOD'S DANCE OF DEATH
In this connection it is interesting to find a letter written to the London Times upon the subject of Irish trade with England—written by a Unionist member of Parliament who trades with Ireland, and who had just been around Ireland taking stock of the trade outlook. This was immediately before the boycott was declared. He says he visited Dublin, Waterford, Cork and Limerick, and had been in touch with the leading Protestant merchants, including those Quaker communities who for the past couple of centuries have been the salt of the Irish commercial world. He sounds a note of warning about the effect of Lloyds George's action upon the commercial life of "England's best customer." He cites Sir Hamar Greenwood as playing ducks and drakes with an export and import trade of nearly two billion dollars—the same time that British financiers and economists are racking their brains to discover some method by which they may revive trade of countries which, even before the War, were not remotely comparable to Ireland as customers. The loss of Austria's poor fifty million dollars' worth, he says, is keeping them awake at night, while Ireland's many hundreds of millions is being staked on the success of Greenwood's dance of death. Altogether, it is plain to be seen that Ireland, in the new boycott, has got an instrument that may prove more powerful to her than even her Republican army does.

ALEXANDER CARLISLE AND ARTHUR GRIFFITH
The noted Belfast man, Hon. Alexander Carlisle, who, nearly two years ago, resigned from King George's Privy Council as a protest against the mistreatment of Ireland—and whose words, as he had always been a staunch Unionist, have great weight with the English

people—has expressed his mind in a vigorous way in the course of a telegram sent to the imprisoned Arthur Griffith, Vice-President of the Irish Republic. He had been endeavoring to negotiate with Griffith on the subject of peace, but Griffith had replied to him that peace should not be negotiated with prisoners of King George behind prison walls—and referred him to Dail Eireann. In the course of a later communication to Griffith, Carlisle says: "I trust the British people will soon realize their mismanagement of Ireland, and leave the Government of Ireland to the Irish, letting Welshmen, Canadians, and others look after their own affairs."

GENERAL CROZIER AND THE LOYAL LOOTERS
Readers will recall that, some time ago, one of the British Generals in Ireland, General Crozier, resigned, because after he had dismissed a band of Black and Tans for looting—not looting the property of a Nationalist, which would be quite fair, but this time the property of a good, loyal Unionist—the English Government had reinstated in triumph the dismissed men. Some details regarding the looting are only now coming out, when the victim, a Mrs. Chandler, who runs large stores in the neighborhood of Trim comes up as a witness at Quarter Session where she is claiming nearly two thousand dollars compensation for the property looted. She says that about forty soldiers arrived at her establishment at half past ten at night with eleven lorries and began helping themselves. Armed with revolvers they threatened to shoot any one who murmured. Amongst the items that the gentlemen took she enumerated two bags of candles, a large box of soap, many boxes of condensed milk, bacon and five gold sovereigns. They picked out the best of her bed clothes—sheets, white counterpane, quilts and blankets, and threw them out the upstairs window, while others held caught and piled them on the lorries. They took four rings, two field-glasses, two gold watches, a silver watch, two gold bracelets, two silver clasps, ten silver forks, a gold brooch, a box of four penny pieces, and some breast pins. Out of her liquor store they carried away all the drink—whiskey, rum, port wine, stout, ale, twenty-three bottles of brandy, champagne. They also took all her new milk and two hundred and twenty eggs—then went to her hen-house, seized her ten hens and carried them off. They made a clean sweep, she said, of everything they could lay hands upon, and looted the eleven lorries with the proceeds of their enterprise. Crozier considered that they disgraced even the name of the Black and Tans by condescending to take all the little things they took even to robbing the hen-house. But, when they went to a lady and put their hands on the case before Lloyds George and Bonar Law, these statesmen, evidently, considered them an honor to the ranks—in all probability apologized for the wrong done them—and ordered them back to take their posts of honor in Ireland again, to establish English law and order in that uncivilized land.

LETTERS FROM AN IRISH MARTYR
Dublin papers to hand contain some letters, well worth producing, written by Thomas Whelan from Mountjoy prison, on the morning on which he was hanged on the charge of having killed a Black and Tan officer. Both Whelan and Moran who were hanged on this charge were proved, by many witnesses—including some government officials—to have been miles away from the scene of the shooting, at the time it occurred. Against the overwhelming weight of evidence, and on the sworn word of two Black and Tans who were bound to have some parties hanging for the killing, they were sentenced to death. In his letter to the Lord Mayor of Dublin, thanking him for his exertions on the prisoners' behalf Whelan says: "It is now 4:40 a.m. and I have not long, but I wish to thank you again and all the citizens of Dublin for the kindness to me. Death is coming to find us ready. We were always ready, in the best of spirit now, as ever. An Irishman's honor is a wonderful strength to him. So, like men, we shall meet our doom in a couple of hours."

His final letter to his mother I produce in full:
"My dear Mother,—Just a line to let you know that I am still the same as you saw me yesterday. I was never afraid to die for a good cause. A mother like you could not rear a son afraid to die. You are the bravest woman I ever saw. I am proud of you. There is many a man who would like to have your spirit. Of course I do nothing but what any man in my place would do—face death for Ireland with a clear conscience and true spirit."
"It is a consolation to know that I will soon face the One Judge, Who will believe the truth and nothing else. Soon then, mother, you and I shall be happy for ever. What is the world when we look at it as I do now? I hope everyone gets me a happy death as I am getting. You may be sure I am happy. The nuns

were in to say the Rosary with us this evening, and I sang a few songs for them there. They'll find me strong and true to the last. I hope all at home take my going as happily as I do.

Good-bye now, mother,
From your loving son,
TOMMIE, for ever."
SEUMAS MACMANUS,
Of Donegal.

HOIST WITH HIS OWN PETARD

"LLOYD GEORGE IS IN THE CART"

Following are extracts from a copyrighted special despatch to the ultra-British, pro-Lloyd George New York Times—like Clever's wife amongst the British Government propagandist press in the United States:—
London, April 15.—"Lloyd George is in the cart," was the phrase frequently heard among politicians this afternoon. It is surprising to find how many, even among the Prime Minister's political supporters, are glad that the new position which, despite its still serious features, is immeasurably better than it was twenty-four hours ago, has been brought about by action independent of the Premier.

Among his political opponents there is upon jubilation that he has not been the *dux ex machina* who has saved the country for the moment, at least, from an appalling struggle. Not only that, but as soon as independent action was taken, the Triple Alliance, the situation was clarified to such an extent, and so easily, that doubts must remain as to whether the Prime Minister in the previous negotiations was not trifled with by considerations which, to say the least, were alien to the matters directly at issue and in their essence antagonistic to the interests of the community.

PRaise FOR HOUSE OF COMMONS
The Independent Liberal organ, The Westminster Gazette, discusses this point in carefully guarded language. "In deciding not to stand by and see the country slip into a supposed 'inevitable' disaster," it says, "the House of Commons acted up to its best traditions. It was clear after yesterday's meeting between the Ministers and representatives of the Triple Alliance that the one chance of a settlement lay in the appearance on the scene of some new authority which could look at the situation with new eyes and be trusted to act impartially."
"At the Downing Street conference the parties were evidently talking not to each other, but at each other, and endeavoring to prepare their ground for a struggle in which both had cut off their own retreat. On this ground, as might be expected, the Prime Minister easily made the better appearance. By his skillful steering the leaders of the Triple Alliance were brought into a position in which one of them manifestly showed that he did not understand the principle on which the miners were joining the battle, and another was hard put to explain that it was not political and that it had a serious bearing upon the problems of other trades.

Argument on these lines cannot bring us toward peace. At the end of it every impartial man must feel that the miners have a substantial case which is not fairly presented in these dialectics, and that to beat them on this ground is a very barren victory. The sound instinct of the average M. P. appears to have seized this essential point, and there is now, we hope, a good prospect that we shall get back to realities, and by so doing open the way to peace."

These sinister suggestions, the correspondent adds, are more bluntly put in private conversations. And his sweeping denunciation of the whole Labor movement which was duly cabled over to us a few weeks ago is thus referred to:
"The Prime Minister's famous—or, as it is described in some quarters, infamous—speech at a Parliamentary luncheon when he pointed to labor as a potential enemy of the community is almost universally held to have been exaggerated, ineffectual and provocative. Many quite unbiased observers believe that it was largely responsible for much of the exacerbation and distrust which impeded and complicated the peace negotiations. One of Mr. Lloyd George's own colleagues in private conversation is reported to have said: 'They [the labor men] don't trust the little Welshman,' and to have added: 'And I don't blame 'em.'"

After the intervention of Members of the House of Commons had, by a little honest and straightforward discussion, cleared the air and practically put the whole dispute with all its dreaded consequences in the way of settlement, Lloyd George was wroth at having his desperate gambler's game spoiled. But the N. Y. Times correspondent finds he "resentment at the 'unconsti-

tutional' method of 'direct action' by the House of Commons confined to few.

He writes:

MORE PRAISE FOR ACTION OF M. P.'S
By all accounts the only criticism of it comes from members of the Government and one constitutional historian who sits in Parliament, and who described it as "a constitutional innovation as important as anything that has occurred for centuries."

"The House of Commons," he said, "has gone behind the Government. It has heard no members in two private unofficial sittings on a question on which the Government has more than once declared in the House that it was an inexpedient that there should be any discussion."

The political correspondent of The Morning Post, who cites this authority, adds:
"The Ministers were of course, angry at the Commons 'butting in,' as they put it on their own, against the advice of the Treasury bench and, indeed, of the opposition leaders. Even now, some of them are not convinced that all that has happened is for the best. It is certain that the men who arranged the meetings and those who attended them had no idea that they were in any way interfering with the action of the Government."

GOVERNMENT'S COURSE CONDEMNED
Neither the point of constitutional innovation nor even the reported susceptibility of the Ministers seems very serious to the majority of quarters the Members of Parliament who, according to one statement, "saved the country from a great upheaval," are receiving warm congratulations.

The Liberal Westminster Gazette says it "cannot help thinking that the stage to which the M. P.'s brought the matter is the stage to which the Government itself ought to have brought it before the miners went out on strike. Instead of declaring themselves impartial on wages and proceeding to be heard and to be listened to on principles, they should have examined the proposed schedule of wages, sent for the mine owners and led them as the M. P.'s appeared to have told them, that a large number of the proposed cuts were impossible and, if publicly issued with notices as the mine owners' last word, certain to cause a great strike and to create widespread alarm and disturbance through the labor world. They should, in fact, have Government support behind them in proceeding to extremities with their proposals.

"Instead of that we have seen debates boiling up on principles which neither side has sufficiently explored, and the two parties throwing down or taking up challenges on great issues on which both have had political objects in view, but which need never have arisen if a little humanity and common sense had been imported into their proceedings. They have talked at each other, and not to each other; talked from the hustings, and not as men looking for a settlement over a conference table."

"TRUMPET FOR UNOFFICIAL DIPLOMACY"

Lord Northcliffe's Evening News proffers, "a word of thanks to Parliament." "It was the sudden energy," it says, "with which the rank and file of M. P.'s, asserted themselves as the real representatives—in fact, the real Government—of the country that saved us from a quarrel which could have been won by nobody and must have been disastrous to everybody. It is as though we had all been riding helpless for days in a coach on the edge of a precipice, with a hot squabble persisting on the front seat among a number of drivers, when all at once a determined and competent hand had taken the reins and saved the passengers."

The political correspondent of the same paper draws attention to the fact that "while Mr. Lloyd George was telling the House yesterday afternoon that the strike was destined to take place that night at 10 o'clock, Mr. Thomas was making a contradictory statement to the press at Unity House." The writer says that the members of Parliament, "confused by reports of conferences and pages of statistics" claims, and counter-claims, said in effect: "We are not satisfied with what the bureaucracy tells us; we want to hear for ourselves. We will hear both parties and form our own judgment."
"It surprises nobody to know that the Government was staggered and astonished by this action on the part of the M. P.'s. The Government felt sore; the Prime Minister had an angry feeling that the House had got out of hand. Perhaps he had a few unpleasant things to say to the whips. The action was a triumph for unofficial diplomacy. It will do more to restore good to the present House than months of legislation and debate. It is more than a triumph—it is a portent. Great forces are awakening in the House, and the power of bureaucracy will be restrained."
In other quarters it is suggested that Mr. Lloyd George might have

refrained from the tendency to do a little 'shouting' shown in his last night's epistle to J. H. Thomas.

"It might have been wiser," comments The Star, "to share those left-handed congratulations which recall 'the insensate methods' of the Triple Alliance."

Behind all these criticism is a species of revolt against autocratic Government by the Cabinet. It is a sign of the times even J. L. Garvin, whose personal relations with Mr. Lloyd George have been close, declared in The Sunday Observer that it was "the House of Commons that did the trick this time, not the Government." Mr. Garvin continues: "In the weller of discord on every side we needed above all some centre of normal influence over the whole nation. No single individual whatever existed in now as it has been in former times by great influence. The House of Commons found itself; the triple alliance lost itself. That is one of the deepest and best things that has happened in our time. The miners no longer knew where they were; neither did the Ministers. Downing Street was not pleased. We hold that it ought to have been pleased in this direction. Nothing whatever can prevent it from having to reconcile itself to the inevitable. How often have we written that the former relative influence of the House of Commons was absolutely certain to revive, and was even likely, when it revived, to become emphatic and decisive by reaction against the excessive ministerial aggrandizement which has continued from the War."

IRELAND BARS THE WAY

Discussing President Harding's emphatic repudiation of the League of Nations, his frank admission that anything else would be a betrayal of the American people whose verdict on the League was unequivocal and unmistakable, The Nation (London Eng.) says:

"Americanism, anti-Wilsonianism and delay are the notes of the immediate policy" outlined in President Harding's message. It adds: "A new protective tariff, a great mercantile service, a navy equal to any other in the world, and a spirited policy on mandates and American political interests in all parts of the world—here we have the traditional attitude of Republicanism brought to high tension. But this policy of aggressive self-sufficiency must be qualified to satisfy the friends of some sort of league to enforce peace, to conciliate the new powerful business interests set up by an enlarged export trade and Europe's indebtedness, and, above all, to meet the general demands for a thrifter administration. In other words, American statecraft, like that of Europe, is tangled in contradictions and dilemmas, and is not prepared for any kind of courageous and straightforward action."

The Nation says that behind all the issues between England and the United States lies Ireland, and Ireland will inflame all other issues and kill co-operation between the two English-speaking nations for the achievement of a better world order. The uncompromising language of the Yap note, as of the former note on Mesopotamia, reflects this feeling.

Claiming that there is no sympathy for Great Britain in the United States, The Nation says: "Even before the Irish atrocity, our moral stock was going down, and it now is sunk to a dangerously low level. For though there is nothing in Mr. Harding's message or in the recent diplomatic intercourse to indicate more than a chilliness of tone, those who know the American people well will realize how rapidly passions sweep over them and imperil public relations."

THE CZECHO-SLOVAKS

THE SCHISMATIC MOVEMENT PETERING OUT

By N. C. W. C. News Service
Prague, Czecho-Slovakia, March 28.—Deductive statistics of the results of the recent census in Czecho-Slovakia are now available, and indicate that from 75 to 80% of the people registered themselves as Catholic. Many predictions that the apostasies would reach 40% are therefore confounded by the facts.

Before the census fully 95% of the population was Catholic so that the defections from the Church equalled perhaps 15 or 20%. The Catholics are jubilant at the outcome, and the struggle they have had to make to preserve their faith and their religious rights doubtless will spur them to safeguard their progress hereafter.
A reaction is to be noted as a coincidence, if not a consequence, of the census. From all parts of the republic come reports that many Catholics who had quit the Church are jubilant at the schism or to forsake religion altogether are returning to

the fold. They are almost unanimous in declaring that they found no spiritual satisfaction in leaving the Catholic faith.

In Smichov and Ziskov, suburbs of Prague, there have been officially recorded, respectively, 100 and 60 returns to the Catholic Church. These had previously registered themselves in the census as non-Catholic.
Prague, Czecho-Slovakia, March 31.—Bishop Dositej of Serbia has just returned to his own country after a visit to Prague, where he met leaders of the "national" Church of Czecho-Slovakia for the purpose of receiving their application for admission into the Greek Orthodox Church of Serbia. This application was made originally by the former priest, Dr. Zahradnik-Brodsky and thirteen of his associates in the schism.
These leaders have called a council of the schismatics to be held in this city to obtain ratification of their action in seeking a union with Serbian Greek Orthodoxy. The national council of the new sect has refused to sanction the move, which it is declared, represented the wish of a few and not the desires of the whole body.

Thus far most of the adherents of the "national" Church of the Czecho-Slovakia hold practically all the doctrines of the Catholic Church, but have rejected the discipline respecting the use of Latin in the Mass and the celibacy of the clergy. But rationalistic elements, under the leadership of Dr. Farsky, apostolic priest, are growing more radical and openly avow their disbelief in transubstantiation and the virginity of the Mother of God. More errors and heresies are expected to be preached and expounded from day to day. The disintegration of the schism is in sight.

CARD DOUGHERTY'S RECEPTION

FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND PEOPLE GREET HIM WITH ENTHUSIASM
(By N. C. W. C. News Service)
Philadelphia, April 14.—Philadelphia tonight gave a royal welcome to its first Prince of the Church. Five hundred thousand fellow townsmen of Dennis Cardinal Dougherty were massed along its streets in a standing parade that extended nine miles, and every block was brilliant with fluttering banners, red fires and brightly dressed children, thousands of whom raised their voices in cheers of praise and admiration as the Cardinal passed.

His Eminence, clad in the robes of the cardinalate for the first time since setting his foot on his native soil, raised his hand in salutation again and again as the cheering, chanting thousands burst forth into salvos of applause at sight of him.
HISTORIC DEMONSTRATION
It was a demonstration unique in the history of this city of historic memories and perhaps unrivaled in the annals of the Church in the United States—a fitting commemoration of the formal linking of the seat of the first government of the United States with the first seat of the earthly government of the Church of Christ. And it was a truly American, truly democratic homecoming; for, though every detail was prepared and carried out with a care and dignity befitting a prince of the Church, yet there was a spontaneity and enthusiasm about those massed thousands that broke out the restraint of the squad of mounted police who rode like husars along the line of march or kept them from crushing at times to within inches of the automobile in which Cardinal Dougherty rode, escorted by Mayor Hampton Moore, the Right Rev. Monsignor Nevin F. Fisher and Edward T. Stotesbury.
The line of march was along Broad street from Cayuga street to Snyder avenue, a route which extended practically from one end of the city to the other. And not only was this route bright with red fires and banners and with the American and papal colors, but the windows of the homes blazed with lights and great electric signs bearing words of welcome.

The Cardinal's machine was preceded by a retinue of one hundred motor cars in which distinguished citizens, priests of the archdiocese and members of the Catholic lay body were conveyed. Each car was decorated in American flags.
Scores of bands played along the line of march and the children of the parochial schools of Philadelphia vied with one another in singing to honor their prelate as he passed along. There were showers of flowers and on several occasions the car was stopped while presentations of bouquets of roses and carnations were made. Two triumphal arches, one in front of the Church of Our Lady of Mercy at Broad Street and Susquehanna Avenue, and the other in front of St. Stephen's Church at Broad and Butler Streets, had been specially erected to manifest the regard and affection in which the new Cardinal is held by the people of Philadelphia.

At Karkoy, Russia, according to the testimony of Father Kalpensky, a congregation of 6,000 schismatics has returned to Catholicism, from which the "Orthodox" Church succeeded ten centuries ago.
Most Reverend William Joseph Walsh, Archbishop of Dublin, Ireland, died in that city on April 8. He was born in Dublin, January 30, 1841, and succeeded Cardinal McCabe as Archbishop there in 1885.
The Marquis Claus Larzeren of Sweden, who thirty-eight years ago translated Cardinal Gibbons' "The Faith of Our Fathers" into his native tongue, is in this country, a recent guest of the late Cardinal. The Marquis is a convert.
Monsignor Tadeschini, substitute Secretary of State, has been appointed Papal Nuncio of Madrid, to succeed Cardinal Ragnoli. He will be consecrated Bishop by His Holiness on May 5 in the Sixtine Chapel and will assume his official duties about the end of May.

Rome, April 9.—Ernesto Nathan, former Mayor of Rome, who was one of the most bitter enemies of the Catholic Church, died here today of heart trouble. He contracted the disease while fighting in the mountainous country as a volunteer in the war, which undermined his constitution. Signor Nathan was in his seventy-sixth year.
Rome, April 12.—The Pope has decided to bear the expense of printing Dr. Pastor's history, which the author was prevented from publishing because of the lack of money. The printing will be done in the Vatican publishing plant thus continuing the magnificent tradition of the Popes as patrons of arts and science.

Winnipeg, April 17.—Attended by church dignitaries and laymen of St. Boniface, Winnipeg and district, the funeral of the late Father Damaz Danurean, the oldest Catholic priest in the world, who died last Wednesday, aged one hundred and two, was held Saturday morning from St. Boniface Cathedral.
A Mass for the repose of the soul of Cardinal Gibbons was celebrated in the late Cardinal's titular Church of Santa Maria in Trastevere at Rome by Mgr. Bonaventura Carretti, Papal Under Secretary of State, with Mgr. O'Hern, Rector of the American College, acting as assistant. The Sistine Choir, directed by Mgr. Bells, sang the Mass of Abbe Perosi. Cardinal Vannutelli, Dean of the Sacred College, gave the last absolution.

A national French Eucharistic Congress is to be held at Pary-le Monial, France, next June according to a notice published by the Bishop of Autun. The Congress will last over June 5, 6, 7, 8. It will be inaugurated by a day of prayer and a pilgrimage of men on Sunday, June 5, at which Cardinal Dubois, Archbishop of Paris, will preside. Both French and foreign Catholic leaders will take part in the opening pilgrimage.
Philadelphia, Mar. 24.—Unparalleled in the history of the great archdiocese of Philadelphia, unequalled anywhere in the world, the subject of amusement to other Seas; a source of satisfaction and joy to the Supreme Pontiff. His Eminence and the Philadelphia clergy, the truly phenomenal collection for the Seminary of St. Charles Borromeo, Overbrook, as disclosed by the annual report of that institution, amounted to the magnificent sum of \$195,584.86.
Paris, April 6.—Some American Protestants had planned to establish a Methodist Episcopal church at Saint Quentin, but as the news of this plan had aroused the protest of the Protestants of the "Reformed Church" of the town, the Methodists have given up their original intention and have just announced to the Protestant Committee of Union that they will present the building, which they had already bought, to the Reformed Church.
Rome, April 6.—The Dominican missionaries of Fekyan have every reason to be proud of the success of their work, according to reports received here. The mission schools of the Dominican Fathers of Waping have just been recognized as Government Public Schools. The Director of the Mission is recognized as Director of Schools, with full authority to appoint teachers, select text books and teach religion. This is the first school in the vicariate of Fuchow to be recognized by the Government.
John Stegerwald, a prominent Catholic labor leader, has been elected Premier of the Prussian Parliament. He has championed the cause of the working classes for many years, advocating a reform of the social conditions in accordance with Christian principles. The conservative elements, comprising the Prussian aristocracy, the Catholic and Protestant churches, are now in control of the Prussian Parliament. All measures designed to prevent religious instruction in the schools, which have been advocated by the Socialist group, will therefore be rejected.

CATHOLIC NOTES

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Paris, April 6.—Some American Protestants had planned to establish a Methodist Episcopal church at Saint Quentin, but as the news of this plan had aroused the protest of the Protestants of the "Reformed Church" of the town, the Methodists have given up their original intention and have just announced to the Protestant Committee of Union that they will present the building, which they had already bought, to the Reformed Church.

Rome, April 6.—The Dominican missionaries of Fekyan have every reason to be proud of the success of their work, according to reports received here. The mission schools of the Dominican Fathers of Waping have just been recognized as Government Public Schools. The Director of the Mission is recognized as Director of Schools, with full authority to appoint teachers, select text books and teach religion. This is the first school in the vicariate of Fuchow to be recognized by the Government.

John Stegerwald, a prominent Catholic labor leader, has been elected Premier of the Prussian Parliament. He has championed the cause of the working classes for many years, advocating a reform of the social conditions in accordance with Christian principles. The conservative elements, comprising the Prussian aristocracy, the Catholic and Protestant churches, are now in control of the Prussian Parliament. All measures designed to prevent religious instruction in the schools, which have been advocated by the Socialist group, will therefore be rejected.