

# 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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## 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  
to victory.

Let us not thy wrath deserve  
In the sacred cause we serve;  
Let us not from danger swerve;  
Teach us how to die.

Death for some is in reserve  
Before our flag can fly.

All the agony of years,  
All the horror, all the fears,  
Martyrs' blood, survivors' tears,  
Now we offer thee.

As an endless holocaust  
For the freedom we have lost,  
God restore it to the east,  
Greater still must be:  
Let thy grace attend our host,  
Give us victory.

—TERENCE J. MACSWINEY

## WEEKLY IRISH REVIEW

### IRELAND SEEN THROUGH IRISH EYES

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#### CONDUCT OF GOVERNMENT APPALLING

It amazes one that the conscience of America has not awaked terrible and righteous outbursts against the present fearful conduct of the British Government in Ireland. For the barbarities there being perpetrated no parallel was to be found anywhere during the terrible war-days except in Armenia. The outrages upon the Belgian people, even if we accepted as truth every lie circulated by the British propaganda, falls short of the horrors now being perpetrated in Ireland by the British troops, who are, not permitted, but directed, to run amok among the innocent in any town in which an armed Sinn Feiner shoots down one of their armed men—and in many towns in which none of them have been shot.

The horror of it is that with the full knowledge and approval of their military commanders, and of the British Cabinet, it is not armed men, or men who have carried arms, that they necessarily seek to kill in reprisal. Usually they trouble themselves to search for the guilty one, but in dead of night drag out of bed and bayonet and shoot to death whomsoever they choose—and in addition, burn and loot the town. In demolished Balbriggan, for instance, a barber, who was in no way connected with the Sinn Fein military force, was seized by the Black and Tans (ex-soldiers of the English army recruited in the English cities for police service in Ireland) dragged out to the middle of the street, placed in the center of a ring, which one of the flanks made with his heel in the dirt of the street, and then by the encircling bayonets of 18 soldier flanks, stabbed to death. Leaving their dead lying on the street, women and children and babies as well as men fled to the hills, where, wandering, they remained for days and nights. And countless cases of this kind are now to the credit of both the Black and Tans, and of the regular military.

The murder of Lynch, Chairman of Limerick County Council, in a Dublin hotel was carried out by a mixed body of regular military and police evidently acting under direction of Dublin Castle. Councillor Lynch had been marked for assassination since last June—and in July a boy named Patrick Lynch, who was not at all an active Sinn Feiner, was dragged from his bed and from his mother's house in the middle of the night by military and police and murdered outside his mother's door—in mistake for his namesake. Since then the Councillor has been on the run. It was discovered that he was stopping at a hotel in Dublin. And at 2 o'clock in the morning the body of British raiders entered the hotel, overpowered the porters, rushed to Lynch's room, and shot him to death.

The military commander in Dublin forbade an inquest to be held, lest the proofs against the authorities who ordered the assassination should reach the public. Instead he instituted an "inquiry" by some of his own officers—an inquiry, too, at which no one was permitted to testify except members of the raiding party. And the murderers who thus sat in an "inquiry" on their victim found the verdict "Shot while resisting arrest."

Through its secret agents, and also through correspondence captured in raids on the mails, Sinn Fein has plentiful evidence of the authorities directing and approving the campaign of terror. Moreover, the body of notes in Kerry, when being given their directions for burning and slaughter, have put their sworn testimony on record to the same horrible effect.

MUST "RELUCTANTLY" ADOPT OFFICIAL REPRISALS

It is to be remembered that less than two weeks ago the commander general of the English army of

Ireland, MacCreedy, gave an interview to the press in which he said that while unorganized reprisals would be stopped because they were affecting the morale of the Army of Occupation, a policy of carefully considered "official reprisals" was a matter of necessity which they must "reluctantly" adopt. Now if such frank savagery was happening in Belgium under the Germans, and that the Government of Germany was sanctioning, and the German Military of Occupation, night after night, perpetrating such a series of astounding crimes as are now a daily occurrence in every quarter of Ireland, consider how the American rock with rage, how the American press, would morning after morning, be howling for the institution of a holy war against the uncivilized Hun, how the pulpits in every church would ring with denunciations, and how the American populace would lash itself into a frenzy of righteous rage against the brutes who were perpetrating such horrors? Yet since the horrors are perpetrated by our good friend England, mother of civilization, and friend of freedom, and champion of small nations, a great sheet of silence suddenly falls over the American continent. If this criminal silence remains unbroken, the American conscience will yet suffer a terrible remorse for unpardonable sin.

#### SANE-MINDED ENGLISHMEN REVOLTED AT ATROCITIES COMMITTED

It is all the more regrettable for America's sake when it is noted that some of the better, more independent-minded men of England itself are being revolted, and are willingly making themselves a target of opprobrium to the larger body of the nation by publicly denouncing their own country for these inhuman outrages. Even before the latest and worst of them occurred, such men as Novelist H. G. Wells, the Editor of The Manchester Guardian (a paper that has always stood for justice), War Correspondent Phillip Gibbs, Sir Gilbert Murray, and even (to his praise be it stated), Sir Hubert Gough, issued public protest against the Hunnish method by which England seeks to crush forever the Irish spirit. Some readers will remember that Sir Hubert Gough is the General Gough who, as one of the commanders of the British troops in Ireland, answered Carson's call for a mutiny. Gough then said that if a Home Rule was forced upon Ulster he would lend his sword to that province. When such a man finds himself revolted at the atrocities perpetrated by his own British soldiers upon the Nationalist people of Ireland, it will be readily recognized how many and how fierce such atrocities must be.

#### "GIVE IRELAND THE SWORD AND BE DONE WITH THE SQUABBLE"

Of course the whole object of the terrible outbreak of atrocities is to break up Sinn Fein rapidly. England was getting so tired of the war in Ireland and so unequal to cope with it, and at the same time carry out her policies of aggression in other quarters of the globe, that the supporters of the Government were getting out of hand with impatience. It has been acknowledged in British papers that many of the leading supporters of the Government recently in the House of Commons said "Let us have it over in Ireland! Give Ireland the sword, and all she wants of it, at once, and be done with the squabble." It is said that the military advisers of the Government concluded that the institution of a good reign of terror in Ireland, with a free hand to the Black and Tans and to the police, and complete immunity for any and all depredations against property and life, would shatter Sinn Fein before Christmas. This was the advice taken and the policy deliberately entered upon, and which is now in full swing.

#### TRYING OUT A SPECIAL SCHEME

Within the general scheme for a reign of terror over the whole country there is a special scheme for getting rid of the prominent leading Sinn Feiners in each district. It is naturally believed that if the heads can be cut down the general body will then be much more easily broken up. So, today, rare are instances of leading Sinn Feiners in any quarter of the country sleeping in their own houses overnight. Many of them can not be found there even in the day time. When, within the next three months the country has been given its hearty fill of horror, it is believed by the authorities that it will then be in fit state for conciliation—and glad to accept any kind whatsoever of a mock Home Rule Bill which Lloyd George, Balfour, Bonar Law and Sir Edward Carson desire to offer it. Meantime the horrible tragedy goes forward, and the world which we were assured to be the point of defeating was to be a regenerated world, after the War—this holy and regenerated world passively watches the crucifixion of a little nation.

#### BELFAST'S LATEST HORRORS

One of the latest horrors, just as I write, is the new Belfast murders. As a result of the effective boycott established by the rest of Ireland upon that city, the frightened Belfast

merchants and manufacturers got together and agreed that the Nationalist workers who had been driven out of their employment must be permitted to go back—and Monday morning last was fixed for their return. But the Orange workers could not agree to this. Something desperate must be done to prevent the Nationalist beginning to earn a living again. So it was carefully planned that on Saturday night three policemen should be shot down in a Nationalist quarter. Catholic policemen were chosen for the victims. Immediately the news of the killing of the three police in a Nationalist quarter reached police headquarters a large body of their comrades arming themselves and assuming masks, set out for the scene of the crime. Orange pilots were ready to guide them to the houses of three men against whom the Orangemen had particular grudges. Wasn't the raiders burst into these houses they were able without hesitation to go direct to the rooms in which their intended victims slept, and from which they dragged them to the street and shot them dead. Then began the rioting which, of course, had the desired effect of assuringly preventing the starving Nationalist working men and girls (who have been for seven weeks in forced idleness) from getting back to work on Monday.

SEUMAS MACMANUS, Of Donegal.

## BISHOP MACDONALD WINS SUIT

### THE DECISION HANDED DOWN EXEMPTS CHURCH PROPERTY

Victoria Daily Times, Sept. 15

Victoria cannot seize and sell for taxes St. Andrew's Roman Catholic Cathedral at View and Blanshard Streets, according to the decision handed down by the Court of Appeal here today.

Bishop MacDonald, prelate of Vancouver Island, inaugurated the action against the city to prevent City Treasurer Smith from seizing the church and property and putting it up at tax sale because taxes, not paid since 1913, now amount to more than \$16,000.

F. A. McDiarmid, who fought the case for the Bishop through the courts up to the Court of Appeal, claimed that church sites are exempt from taxation. He lost out in the Supreme Court.

Chief Justice Macdonald is the only member of the Court of Appeal to dissent from the judgment.

"In my opinion, the Municipality may sell both the site and building for arrears of taxes levied upon the land alone," the Chief Justice stated.

#### MEANS CHURCH EXEMPTION

The other judges did not hand down reasons for their decision.

"This decision means that a church cannot be sold for taxes and also that taxes cannot be levied on it," said Mr. McDiarmid, explaining the effect of the decision.

Bishop MacDonald was in court with Mr. McDiarmid to receive the judgment. He smiled when Justice Martin, presiding over the court, in the absence of Chief Justice Macdonald in the East, announced the result.

#### BISHOP CONGRATULATED

Many lawyers rushed forward to congratulate him and Mr. McDiarmid. A couple of Church of England advocates of church exemption were in court and congratulated the Bishop on his victory.

Mayor Porter did not attend the court. The city, however, was represented by City Councillor Raymer, H. B. Robertson, special legal adviser and City Solicitor Pringle. They intimated that the case would be taken to the Supreme Court of Canada and from there to the Privy Council, if necessary.

#### URGED BOTH ARE EXEMPT

"It is of importance to note that the Legislature has for assessment purposes severed the land from the improvements thereon, which include the buildings," stated the Chief Justice, in dissenting from the other judges.

"It was argued with plausibility by appellants' counsel that as the building could have no useful existence without the land, 'building' must be taken to mean building and site. In other words, that by judicial construction the Court ought in effect to replace in the section that part of it which the Legislature had deliberately stricken out.

#### MEANT BUILDING ONLY EXEMPT

"Apart from its history it will be seen that the Legislature has granted in apt and precise words exemption of the building, and a survey of the whole Act not only fails to show that a wider meaning was intended, but on the contrary rebuts any such notion.

"Mr. McDiarmid's argument would be well nigh irresistible if the case were not governed by statute and the question were the meaning of 'building' at common law.

## CANNOT EXEMPT SITES

"As pointed out by the learned trial judge, the municipality has authority to exempt all other buildings in the municipality from taxation, but not their sites. Upon the exercise of such authority all other buildings in the municipality would be placed in precisely the same situation in respect to taxation as that occupied by the church, and all the sites thereof would be in like situation with the church site, and the consequences claimed to follow thereupon would exist as to all alike and every taxpayer could, if appellant's contention be sound, properly be heard to say:

"You cannot assess my land since at common law it is part and parcel of my building, which is exempt, and you cannot sell my land for default in payment of taxes assessed against it because my building which is exempt from assessment is situated upon it.

#### "CAN SELL BOTH"

"The Act as a whole must be looked at and effect given to what is its true intent and meaning. Notwithstanding minor defects, the scheme of the act is amply manifested by its provisions and creates no doubt in my mind as to the soundness of respondent's contentions. And while it may not be necessary to decide whether the Municipality can sell more than the land severed by law from the building, which as I understand it was all it intended to do, yet in view of the general importance of the dispute, I desire to say that in my opinion the Municipality may sell both site and building for arrears of taxes levied upon the land alone."

## THE PRIME MINISTER'S CASE

### AN EXPRESSION OF DECENT BRITISH OPINION ON IRELAND

#### THE APPEAL FOR CLEMENCY

We are indeed, as Mr. Asquith once said, "getting on." There is no remote Eastern despotism of this or any other century in which the appeal for clemency and the exercise of the prerogative of pardon has itself been based as an outrage on the wisdom and kindness of the Government concerned. When all right and justice had ceased the slave was still allowed to pray for forgiveness from his friends. This doctrine is too charitable for the modern dictatorship of Mr. Bonar Law and Mr. Lloyd George.

Mr. Bonar Law condemns (1) Practically the whole body of the old Unionist stalwarts of the South and West of Ireland, who have fought for Unionism all their lives, who have nothing but hatred of rebellion, and who may be presumed to have spoken with a certain sense of responsibility when they appealed not so much to pity as to reason against the forcing in this case of an irrevocable issue; (2) Practically the whole newspaper press of Britain, outside the "kept" Government newspapers from the Times at one end of the scale to the Daily Herald at the other; (3) The unanimous opinion of the Labour Party and the Liberal Party outside the Government, which the majority of the electors of this country; (4) The public opinion, wherever found, outside these islands, of the whole civilized world.

#### WHAT IS A "REBEL?"

These are formidable forces to defy and to condemn. That in such a defiance and condemnation this Government itself committing suicide may be a matter for complacency outside his own dwindling body of supporters. Were the minds of men fixed only on the immediate issue of party politics, most of those who believe that this Government should speedily end would welcome the action of an obstinacy which mistakes itself for firmness. But the issues are bigger than those of party politics. The Government has not merely, in Danton's famous words, drawn a line of blood between itself and the Irish nation. It has drawn a line of blood, in so far as it can do, between the British nation, which it represents, and the Irish nation. It has thrown away the one great opportunity offered in this dark hour of conflict between two great peoples, of making a fresh start and retracing a path leading downward to disaster. The end of that disaster today no man can foresee.

The charge sounds queer in the mouth of Mr. Bonar Law. A short while ago the only "rebellion" in Ireland was that led by Sir Edward Carson, Mr. Law's friend, supported by Lord Birkenhead, Mr. Law's colleague, and encouraged in speeches at Blenheim and elsewhere, by Mr. Law himself. The Lord Mayor of Cork was, according to the Government's plea, a "rebel." But the Lord Mayor was neither tried nor sentenced for the crime of rebellion. And if all the Irishmen today are to be clipped into British goals for either desiring or advocating an independent Irish republic, the

## "BLIND STUPIDITY"

### A BRITISH STATESMAN'S MASTERLY ANALYSIS OF BRITISH BRUTALITY

By the Rt. Hon. G. F. G. Masterman

"It is not with those who can inflict most, but with those who can suffer most, that the victory will rest."—The Lord Mayor of Cork, on his election to office.

The Lord Mayor of Cork is dying in a British prison. He is dying in a resistance termed by some insane, by others heroic, to the sentence of an alien Government; under a law which is itself confessedly a negative of law. He is dying after five days of suffering, watched with anxiety and increasing sympathy by the whole civilized world. If he dies, he will be added to that body of high-souled patriots who, generation after generation, have gladly given their lives for the welfare of Ireland. Through such deaths as these, "secure from change on their high-heated ways," such men pass into an immortal life. Dying, they can never die.

The British Government, through the mouth first of Mr. Lloyd George, then of Mr. Bonar Law, issued a series of denials of refusal to respond to the appeals for clemency or compassion. In the extraordinary document of the latter the Leader of the House of Commons exceeds even his customary felicity of phrase in a scolding he administers to all who had dared to bring before Crown or Government reasons which seemed to them pointing towards the exercise of the quality of mercy. "If the Lord Mayor dies in prison"—so runs the astounding declaration—"the responsibility will rest in some degree upon those who by their repeated appeals have encouraged the belief that the Government would prove insincere in their determination."

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greater part of Southern Ireland would be depopulated and the prisons of Britain sufficiently full. There is murder and assassination in Ireland, foul and unashamed; and had the Lord Mayor been accused and convicted of attempted murder and assassination or of complicity in murder and assassination, no such general sentiment of sympathy or demand for release would have swept through the English-speaking world.

#### HOW MARTYRS ARE MADE

Such a charge was not even brought against him, far less proved against him. His crime was that of assisting in the work which his whole nation is engaged in at this time: its other elected representatives in Parliament, its chosen leaders in all public bodies, its men and women of all classes and creeds. They have been driven by the action of the past four years into such a position that the "moderate" or the extremist whom he formerly despised, the unanimous hatred of British rule, the determination to liberate themselves from British rule. And this is a nation which less than half a generation ago had accepted the British Home Rule Bill of 1913, with the extraordinary moderate and united recognition of Irish nationality, as a final settlement of the secular quarrel between two proud, liberty-loving peoples.

What advantage, then, will the death of the Lord Mayor in goal add to the forces which makes for peace? Ireland cannot be terrorized and Ireland cannot be destroyed. In some system or other, with, without, or against the existing dominant powers, the British and Irish peoples have got to learn to live together in harmony. The making of martyrs never injured any cause; and the defiant obstinacy of a weak Government today may be contrasted with the wiser resolve of a decade ago, that whatever happened to the women Suffragette law breakers, none of them should die on Government hands.

The grotesque plea, that what the Lord Mayor has done all criminals will do, was advanced then, and rightly scored as a guide of policy. There will be no difficulty in finding successors to the Lord Mayor of Cork; but they will be men of irreproachable life and unstained character; glad to give their lives in what they believe to be a good cause. A Government which sets itself an impossible task of breaking such a spirit, set not on personal gain but on high impersonal ends will be found at last, in the ancient warning, to be fighting "haply against God."—The Daily News, Sept. 8.

## TOMB OF ROGER II. CANTERBURY ABBOT IS DISCOVERED

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

Canterbury, England, Sept. 8.—Some interesting discoveries have been made during the last few days during the course of the excavations that are being carried out on the site of the historic Abbey of St. Augustine at Canterbury. Some of the discoveries go back to Saxon times, and among the most important of these is the laying bare of the circular foundation of the monastic buildings erected by the Saxon Abbot Wulfrik.

The tombs of Saints Laurence, Mellitus and Justus, the second, third and fourth Archbishops of Canterbury, dating from the foundation of the See by St. Augustine, have also been discovered. The bodies of these Archbishops were translated to new shrines in 1091.

The discovery just made is that of the tomb of Roger II, Abbot of Canterbury. The diggers in the course of their excavations came across a sheet of lead, and when this was raised there was disclosed a grave, faced with cut stone and lined with great sheets of lead on the bottom and round the side. In the grave was a skeleton, covered with the remains of a chasuble, with portions of the gold lace still clinging to the wrist. On the bones of a finger in the right hand was a gold abbatial ring and the crumbling remains of a wooden crozier. The breast of the skeleton was covered with a leaden plate on which was the following inscription:

"Hic requiescit: dms: rogerus: secvds: qvondam: abbas: hvyve: loci: qvi: obijt: anno: incarnationis: dominice: m: m: cc: lxxii: idvcs: decemb:."

The tomb has never before been opened since the prelate was laid to rest in it, and it contains the remains of Abbot Roger II., or Rogers of Chichester, who was elected Lord Abbot of Canterbury in 1252, and who died on the Feast of St. Lucy, December 13, 1272, and was buried before the altar of St. Katherine in Canterbury. The skeleton was that of a very big man, over 6 feet 2 inches high, with a very strong lower jaw. The abbatial ring, which is very large, is of copper gilt with a fine colored carbuncle set in the bezel.

## CATHOLIC NOTES

Paris, Sept. 8.—Cardinal Mercier went to Nancy to preside, together with Cardinal Luçon, over a performance of the "Passion Play." This performance was given for the benefit of the restoration of the Rheims Cathedral.

It is reported that fifty monks of the Trappist Order are coming from France to the New Mallery Abbey, near Dubuque, Ia. They are to take charge and work all the land. At present some of it is rented. The monastery was founded by Trappist monks from Mount Mallery Abbey in Ireland.

With the announcement of a \$500,000 donation by Edward Hines, lumberman, in memory of his son, Edward, Jr., who died in France, comes the news that the Chicago diocese is to organize the largest institution of learning in the United States. It will be on the Oxford plan of grouping institutions, which preserve their autonomy while they operate under one controlling head.

To the Salsesian missionaries belongs the glory of planting the Faith in Patagonia, the almost impossible region of the southernmost point of South America. It was in 1875, during the life of their founder, Don Bosco, that they first undertook to reclaim the Indians from a frightful state of barbarity, and so interested did he become in their task that Patagonia and its companion territory became his favorite mission.

Rio de Janeiro, Sept. 2.—Plans for the establishment of a Catholic daily in Brazil, patterned after the Catholic dailies of Europe, 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.

Rome, Sept. 2.—In the congregation which filled the Church of the Bohemian College when Mons. Clement Micari, Apostolic Nuncio to Czechoslovakia, received episcopal consecration, was Dr. Krofta, Czechoslovak Minister to the Vatican. Cardinal Gasparri consecrated Mons. Micari as titular Archbishop of Apamea. In the evening following the consecration the new Nuncio was the guest of Dr. Krofta at the Grand Hotel, with several Cardinals and the Ministers of Poland, Portugal, Nicaragua and Yugoslavia.

London, Sept. 2.—The methods of the Zionists to acquire land in Palestine, which were vigorously denounced by Cardinal Bourne a short time ago, shows no signs of slackening. It will be remembered that the Cardinal, quoting from letters he had received from persons resident in Palestine, said that the Zionists were buying up the land from the Palestinians, who are forced to sell on account of their poverty, and that the deeds of transfer are so drawn up that the land passes into the possession of Zionists in perpetuity.

Cardinal Gibbons, who has been watching with keen interest the fight in the state legislature of Maryland over Sunday moving pictures, has come out again in opposition to the bills. When informed that Senator Frick has decided to fight the measure, the Cardinal expressed gratification. "I am unalterably opposed to the bill," he said. "I call them to fight it to a finish for the sake of our city." The Cardinal expressed his belief that a sharp distinction should be made between sports and amusements spontaneous in nature and those promoted for gain. Open moving picture theaters would tend to keep some people out of church and to distract the minds of many from the religious atmosphere of the Sabbath, the Cardinal said.

Newark, N. J., Sept. 24.—A law making it a misdemeanor to exclude applications for teaching positions in the Public schools on account of the religion of the applicant has been passed through the efforts of the Federation of the Holy Name society of this State. The law grows out of the discrimination made in 1917 by a New Jersey board of education against an applicant for a position because of the fact that she is a Catholic. It is intended to vitalize the provision of the State constitution that declares: "No religious test shall be required as a qualification for any public office or trust in the State."

New York, September 17.—Word has reached the American Foreign Missions of Maryknoll that a Jesuit priest on duty in the northern portion of the Province of Kiang Nan, China, has been kidnapped by bandits and is being held for ransom. For lack of a stable government and proper police or military protection, brigandage and piracy are very common today in China, and kidnappings occur almost as frequently as do highway robberies in this country. It is very seldom, however, that a foreigner is kidnapped for the simple reason that bandits fear the power of great foreign nations. A Standard Oil man was apprehended some months ago but quietly released.