

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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REPUBLICANS SEEKING PEACE?

Undoubtedly peace is very much in the air in Ireland just now. The resolution of the Cork Harbor Commissioners calling for peace—a resolution that compelled the attention of the Dail—had more to it than appeared on the surface. Without question that resolution was either inspired by, or taken up with the approval of, the Republicans in Cork. Again, the resolution of the new Irish Senate asking for the appointment of a peace-making committee is not merely the expression of the attitude of the people in general, but in all probability was proposed and adopted as the result of suggestions conveyed to prominent Senate members indirectly from Republican leaders. On the country in general the strain of the civil war is great. But recently the strain has told most severely upon the Republicans, and the toll upon their numbers and resources has been extraordinarily heavy. The unexpected firmness and unanticipated severity developed by the Government has, without question, shaken the morale of the Republican fighting forces. It is known that the morale of the prisoners has been shaken, and this in turn has reacted upon the unimprisoned fighters. If the Republicans find that they will be accorded terms which they can accept with honor, they will be ready to accept them. The crucial point of course is whether they shall have to give up their arms. This would mean almost absolute surrender—even though it was arranged that they themselves should not remain prisoners after the arms were yielded. The spirit of the Republicans is such that it is difficult to see how they can ever accept a surrender of arms stipulation. On the other hand it is very difficult to see how the Government now in power can make terms with a rival army in their domain, if the Government is supposed still to govern and the rival army is supposed still to retain its arms and equipment.

MORE LAWLESS THAN EVER IN THEIR DESIRE FOR PEACE!

The quick and fearful reprisals taken by the Government when they executed Rory O'Connor, Liam Mellows, and the other two prominent Republicans, against the shooting of Sean Hales and Padraic O'Malley, had the desired effect of calling a halt on the killing of deputies—but Republican activities took a new line. Instead of using the gun, they have now been using the torch. While an Act of the Dail decreed death for users of the gun, there is yet no special legislation against nor special punishment for the use of the torch. Neither can the Government take reprisals therefor. So, it is to be noted that the Republicans can constantly keep the Government straining to overtake them in new departures. As soon as the Government finds means to cope with the use of the torch, the Republicans will break out in a new direction. At the same time it may be pointed out that the outbreak of burning and likewise of train-wrecking is not merely part of the ordinary campaign for harassing the Government, but is being intensified just now with the object of pressing for peace and securing better peace terms. By thus showing their determination to continue the fight in any and every form possible, the country is more likely to be stampeded into such state that it will give the Government no rest in its demand for peace; also, it is expected that the country in its impatience will force the hand of the Government into better peace terms than otherwise it would be inclined to give.

THE NORTHEASTERN COUNTIES

In the six north-eastern counties which still in every sense of the word form a part of Britain, the recent general election for the new British Parliament was carried out at the same time, and in the same way as the other parts of Britain, England and Scotland. Two of the six counties, Tyrone and Fermanagh, at this election, repudiated the Belfast Government, overthrew the Carsonian candidates, and returned two Irish Nationalists by a large majority. Yet, be it remembered that these six counties were retained as a part of Britain, and put under the rule of British Parliament, and the Parliament of Belfast, supposedly on the great principle of self-determination. Of course it was always well known that the majority in those two counties wanted to remain as part of Ireland. Yet despite their vote on that issue not only is self-determination denied them, but they are held at the point of the bayonet and the muzzle of the gun, by an army of British soldiers and an army of Ulster Specials—so held bound to Belfast and Britain. Will the Boundary Commission agreed

upon by the Treaty, and which soon will be sitting, turn a deaf ear to the plea of these counties to be united to Ireland? Derry City, which also included in the north-eastern six counties, had been returning to Parliament a Sinn Fein member before the Treaty. At this late election there was again in Derry City a large majority recorded for the Nationalist candidate—but, as by a clever bit of Belfast gerrymandering, Derry City was an electoral unit wiped out and joined to the county of Derry for electoral purposes, the Carsonian majority in the county was such as to carry the new unit of the combined county and city into the Carsonian camp. Thus by a clever political trick the Belfast Government has deprived Derry City of its right to elect a man of its choice, who would raise his voice for union of the City with the rest of Ireland. While they could not by any possibility manipulate Tyrone and Fermanagh so as to deprive them of this right, they put a Belfast army and a British army into those counties to stifle their voice and insure their "loyalty."

TYRONE AND FERMANAGH

The use to which the Belfast army is being put in those two counties of Tyrone and Fermanagh is well illustrated by the recent case of Father Cullinan, Maguire-bridge in Fermanagh. While a number of the Belfast Special police sat on a wall opposite the priest's house, on a night lately, some other men in uniform entered the house, revolver in hand, and demanded that Father Cullinan be produced for them. They refused to show any warrant or to tell for what Father Cullinan was wanted—other than that he must go away with them. Father Cullinan, remembering the case of poor Father Griffin of Galway who was taken away on a night by Britishers and his dead body found afterwards in the bog, made good his escape while the rascals rioted through his house—the Belfast Specials all the time remaining quietly on the wall opposite the house. This outrageous happening well illustrates the reign of terror under which the Nationalists of those two Nationalist counties of Tyrone and Fermanagh exist. And remembering that such incidents as this happen in the counties where Nationalists are in the majority, one may picture the state of existence of the Nationalists in the other four eastern counties where they are in the minority.

"WHAT WAS GOOD ENOUGH FOR ARTHUR GRIFFITH—"

A touching instance of Arthur Griffith's self-denial, and the poverty in which he continued to live, even after he became the greatest and most powerful man in Ireland, with all Irish revenues at his command, has just come to light. To a dear friend of hers in New York, Arthur Griffith's widow recently sent a number of keep-sakes of the dead leader—and this lady gave to the editor of the Gaelic American the cuff links that Griffith last wore. The pathetic thing about these links is not merely their cheapness—being the sort of thing that one would pick up here in a five and ten cent store—but the fact that they are at the same time of different patterns. This man of great mind and beautiful soul, who for twenty years, through hardships and poverty, struggled for Ireland's sake, refused to benefit himself at Ireland's expense. When finally his struggle was crowned with a large measure of success, and that he was in position, if he so wished, to command untold wealth, he remained the same, self-denying hero that he had been in the darkest, most discouraging days of his struggle. It is quite probable that when the London Conference was on, and Ireland's representatives were meeting the wealthy and well-groomed British representatives, these gentlemen were from day to day observing Griffith's poor attire, and especially noting the unmatched three penny and six-penny cuff links which served him during his attendance at one of the most memorable Councils in the world's history. Despite political differences, all Irish people who were so fortunate as to know poor Griffith, can well and heartily say, "May God rest him! He was a man among men."

CHERISHED TRIBUTES

Mrs. Arthur Griffith treasures in an especial manner two tributes to her lost husband which she has selected from among thousands. They came from the Protestant Bishop of Cashel, Right Rev. Dr. Miller, and from a very distinguished Presbyterian Minister, of the Parnell Square Church in Dublin, Rev. Denham Osborne, M. S., D. D. Dr. Miller says: "May I offer you my deep sympathy with your Government upon the great loss they have sustained in the passing away of Mr. Arthur Griffith. Wise, sympathetic, statesmanlike, he was universally trusted. I had the privilege of meeting him several times, and was greatly struck by his earnest desire to

unite Ireland upon sound and equitable principles." And this is Rev. Mr. Osborne's tribute:

Will you permit me, as an Irish citizen, though personally unknown to you and a clergyman of a different faith, to send you this brief message of profoundest sympathy in your overwhelming sorrow. As an admirer of your distinguished husband's gifts and personality and one of the multitude of the Irish race who saw in him the strong, tolerant and wise leader which the times required, I, with many for whom I can speak, mourn his loss. Many prayers are ascending to Almighty God, the Father of all, for you and for Ireland. None of us doubt but that there will be an answer of love and peace."

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BASILICA AT QUEBEC WIPE OUT BY FIRE

HISTORIC CATHOLIC CHURCH AND COSTLY TREASURES IN IT TOTALLY DESTROYED

Quebec, Dec. 22.—Fire, which was discovered shortly after midnight in Notre Dame Church, known as the Quebec Basilica, completely destroyed that handsome edifice and the wealth of artistic treasures contained therein. Shortly after midnight smoke was seen issuing from the church and an alarm was turned in by Rosario Bonenfant, messenger boy in the employ of The Canadian Press. The fire brigade responded to the call and on the arrival of the first firefighters it was realized that the outbreak was too serious for them to contend with, and a general alarm was sent in.

A DIFFICULT TASK

On arrival of the firemen, it was discovered the sacred building was full of smoke. The doors and windows smashed and several streams turned on in an endeavor to fight what then already promised to be one of the most stubborn outbreaks of the kind which had ever been met with by the Quebec fire brigade. For a time it was impossible for the firemen to locate the actual fire, so dense was the smoke which was issuing from all parts of the building, preventing the firemen from getting into the interior of the building.

Mgr. Lafame, pastor of the parish, and the assistant priests of the parish, made most heroic efforts to get into the church and save the sacred Host and vessels, but he was unsuccessful.

The fire originated between the ceiling and the roof, where it practically was impossible for the firemen to check its progress. Shortly after 1 o'clock it was realized that the building and its contents were doomed to destruction and by 1:30 the splendid church was enveloped in a mass of flames. It was generally believed the fire was caused by a short-circuit in the electric wiring.

TOTAL LOSS

The building and its contents are a total loss. It is impossible at the time of writing to estimate the amount of the loss, which is said to be totally covered by insurance.

The ancient and stately edifice known as the French Basilica, located on the opposite side of the square, where once stood the Jesuit college, dates from 1647 and occupies ground in the vicinity of the first parish church in Quebec, Notre Dame de la Recouvrance, erected by the founder of Quebec in 1638. The first Mass in the Basilica was said on Christmas Day, 1650, but it was not until 1666 that the church was consecrated by the first bishop of Quebec, Mgr. de Laval, and opened for public worship. It underwent a restoration in 1745.

The church suffered considerable damage in 1759 as a result of the bombardment of the city by Wolfe's artillery. Since that date it has undergone numerous alterations and additions.

MANY GRAVES IN CRYPT

Mgr. De Laval, who died in 1708, was buried in the crypt of the Basilica, but in 1878 his remains were transferred to the seminary chapel. Fully 900 persons sleep their last sleep in the crypt of the cathedral. They include the remains of four governors of New France, church dignitaries, high military officers, judges and many other prominent people.

Adjoining the Basilica stands the ancient seat of learning known as the Quebec Seminary, founded in 1663, as well as the seminary chapel.

The Basilica was one of the finest sacred edifices of its kind in the Dominion and contained many very precious relics of the past, as well as paintings by some of the leading masters of the French, Dutch and Italian schools of painting. Many religious treasures, vestments,

ornaments and sacred vases were also contained in the Basilica.

Some of the stained glass windows were of the finest and most artistic on the American continent and the interior decorations, which had been completely renewed recently at a cost of nearly \$300,000, were particularly artistic. The organ was one of the finest instruments of its kind in any of the churches of the Dominion.

LATVIA CONCORDAT

INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITY OF HOLY SEE SHOWN BY ITS CONDITIONS

By Monsignor Enrico Pucci

PERIOD OF DIPLOMATIC ACTIVITY

Rome, Dec. 4.—The Concordat between the Holy See and the Republic of Latvia, mention of which has been made in previous cable dispatches, is hailed here as an event of great importance, inasmuch as it is the first Concordat concluded between the Holy See and a civil government since the World War. The event has attracted attention as the conditions which it prescribes illustrated the character of the international activities of the Holy See. The Concordat concluded between the Vatican and Serbia on June 24, 1914, was the latest agreement of this nature between the Vatican and a European power previous to that with Latvia.

The pontificate of Benedict XV. was a notable period in the diplomatic history of the Holy See. Besides the activity shown during the War, which greatly added to the prestige of the Sovereign Pontiff in Catholic as well as Catholic countries, the Vatican contracted diplomatic relations with England, Switzerland, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Roumania, and Yugoslavia, and renewed and expanded its relations with France, Portugal, and Holland, where abnormal conditions have prevailed, or where diplomatic contact had been entirely suspended. Other countries too, such as Greece, Latvia, Finland, Estonia and Lithuania, opened official intercourse with the Holy See even though the conditions then existing did not call for the establishment of diplomatic relations in the fullest sense.

In establishing formal relationships with the Holy See, some of the nations also entered into negotiations looking to the conclusion of a Concordat and in several countries considerable progress has been made in this direction. For instance, the conclusion of a Concordat with Bavaria may be expected at any time, since the preliminaries to its formal conclusion are now practically ended. The only Concordat, however, that has been formally concluded, signed, and ratified, since the War is the one between the Holy See and Latvia, one of the Baltic States carved out of the former Russian Empire.

CONDITIONS OF LATVIA CONCORDAT

The population of Latvia is partly Protestant and partly Catholic, but from the very beginning the government of the republic has exhibited a profound respect for the Holy See, and soon after coming into existence entered into communications with the Vatican, probably as much for the purpose of obtaining moral recognition as for expecting in a definite manner its attitude towards its Catholic subjects, their institutions, and the head of the Catholic Church.

Negotiations for the conclusion of the Concordat started about two years ago and were concluded, except for the final ratification, last May. Recently the articles of agreement were signed by Cardinal Gasparri, Papal Secretary of State, and M. Majorovics, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Latvia.

The regulations contained in the Latvian Concordat are as follows: The Catholic Religion may be freely and publicly observed in Latvia and shall be juridically recognized with all the civil rights of the country.

The Holy See erects at Riga, capital of Latvia, an Archbishopric depending directly on the Holy See for all ecclesiastical affairs, and appoints one or two auxiliary Bishops. Before appointing the Archbishop, the Holy See will communicate his name to the Latvian Government to ascertain whether, from a political point of view, any objection could be raised. Before his installation, the Archbishop will take the following oath, in the presence of the President of the Republic: "I swear before God and upon the Holy Gospels, as becomes a Bishop, to respect and make the clergy respect the Government established by the Constitution of the Republic of Latvia, and not to undertake anything of a nature to compromise public order." The Holy See, in union with the Government of Latvia, recognizes also the diocesan Chapter of Riga, according to the prescribed rules of Canon Law. The Government of Latvia undertakes to set aside in Riga, for Roman

Catholic worship, a Cathedral church, chosen by the Government and considered suitable by the Archbishop, a building for a residence of the Archbishop and Chapter and Offices for the Chancery as well as a Council Hall.

The Members of the Chapter, the parish priests and ecclesiastics generally, will be appointed by the Archbishop, according to the rules of Canon Law. All ecclesiastics, sub-deacons included, are exempted from military service and from other appointments not compatible with the ecclesiastical life, such as members of juries, judges, etc.

The Catholic Church has the right of founding and maintaining its own schools. The Government undertakes to respect the religious character of such schools, while in turn the schools will respect all laws concerning private schools, in accordance with the Government's promises.

A seminary will be founded for the Latvian clergy according to the rules of Canon Law, and will be under the Archbishop's authority. The Latvian language will be used for teaching, except philosophy and ecclesiastical subjects. The Government of Latvia will come to an understanding with the Holy See over the founding of a Latvian College in Rome, or the settling of a certain number of scholarships for those students whom the Archbishop will send for higher ecclesiastical training.

In view of the insufficient number of Latvian ecclesiastics, the Archbishop will have the right, during a period of transition, to call foreign ecclesiastics, in case of necessity. These will be at liberty to exercise their functions freely. The Archbishop will give their names to the Government to know whether, from a political point of view, there could be any objection to these candidates. The Members of the Chapters however, the deans and titulars of parishes must be Latvian citizens.

The Republic will place no difficulties in the way of the activities of the Catholic Associations in Latvia, under the control of the Archbishop. The Associations will be freely administered by the ecclesiastical authority and will not be alienated or confiscated by anyone nor destined to other ends, against the will of the ecclesiastical authority.

The immunity of churches, chapels and cemeteries, will be observed according to the rules of Canon Law. Church property may be taxed like any other property, except buildings consecrated to divine worship, such as seminaries, bishops' houses and presbyteries.

Those ecclesiastics accused of having transgressed against the obligations of their ecclesiastical position will justify themselves in the presence of the Archbishop or his Delegates. Appeal to the lay jurisdiction against the sentence of the Bishop will not be permitted. Should an ecclesiastic be accused before lay tribunals of an offense against the Latvian Code of Law, the Archbishop or his Delegate will be advised in time so as to assist at the Session of the Tribunal and the hearing of the case. Ecclesiastics condemned to prison will serve their time in a Monastery. In other cases they will undergo punishment like ordinary criminals, after having been deprived of ecclesiastical rights and dignity by the Archbishop.

The duration of the Concordat will be three years dating from the signing of the ratification, and may be prolonged by tacit renewal from year to year, unless notice of renunciation be given six months before its expiration. In case of renunciation of the Concordat, the buildings therein mentioned will remain property of the Catholic Church, and the persons alluded to in the Concordat will be again considered Latvian citizens.

DECLARATION OF GOVERNMENT

The Concordat is followed by a declaration made in the name of the Government of Latvia Republic and laid down in these terms: "The Government of Latvia will grant the Archbishop, Bishops and Members of the Chapter an adequate stipend enabling them to live according to their rank, and in case of conflicting opinion as the amount of allowance, the Government shall come to an understanding with the Holy See. The Government also undertakes to adapt a building for the use of the Archbishop. The buildings and funds necessary for the foundation of an Ecclesiastical Diocesan Seminary will be given by the Government of Latvia and the other stipends hitherto paid by the Government will be continued."

CHURCH AND STATE HERE AND IN EUROPE

In countries in which it is customary to consider the existence and the activity of the Church as perfectly free and independent in relation to the State, the conditions set forth in the Concordat which rule the life of the Church in Latvia may seem strange. But in Europe, where tradition has during centuries established numerous relations between the Church and the State, this Concordat not only causes no

wonder, but it is very favorably looked upon because it recognizes and respects the fundamental rights of the Church. Unfortunately, in European tradition the Concordats have often been drawn up by Governments with the intention of finding legal means to limit the liberty of the Church. On the contrary, in this Concordat with Latvia, the civil authorities have shown they wish to recognize and accept all the rights of the Constitution and of the discipline of the Catholic Church, in relation to the actual conditions of society.

RECOGNITION OF PREROGATIVES OF CHURCH

Thus the juridical position of the Church, her right to property and of teaching, the exemption of clerics from military service and from civil occupations, the immunity of the places of worship, the special judicial procedure agreed upon by ecclesiastics, constitute in this Concordat a recognition of as many prerogatives inherent to the dignity of the Church, of her institutions and of her ministers; prerogatives which do not represent gratuitous concessions of privileges, but correspond to the high spiritual and moral function of the Catholic Church in society.

Latvia and the Holy See have not yet named their respective diplomatic representatives. The Holy See now is represented at Riga by Monsignor Antonino Zecchini, who, about two years ago, was sent as Apostolic Visitor to Latvia, Lithuania and Estonia, and who recently was promoted Apostolic Delegate in these same provinces, and named Titular Archbishop of Mira.

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE MADE COMPULSORY BY THE IRISH FREE STATE

In the primary schools of Ireland the attendance of pupils is deplorably irregular. It is estimated that 270,000 children who should be in school remain at home every day.

The subject was brought forward in the Free State Parliament by a Deputy who had been a teacher. On his motion the House approved a resolution to the effect that the Education Code should be amended so as to make school attendance compulsory throughout the Free State for children between the ages of six and fourteen.

Professor Magennis, National University, suggested that the number of schools should be reduced and that large, central, well-equipped schools should be established. Each day a motor bus could be sent out to collect the children and deliver them dry-shod and happy, and, if necessary, the State should provide breakfast for them before the school hour, he said, than providing hospitals and work-houses and collecting statistics of death from tuberculosis.

ANGLICAN BISHOPS ON DIVORCE

London, Dec. 6.—Bishop Henson, the Protestant Bishop of Durham, has been severely taken to task by his brother Anglican prelate, the Bishop of Woolwich, for an unguarded statement.

The Durham Bishop, who believes somewhat in divorce, declared that the uncleanest communities in which marriage has been legally indissoluble.

The Bishop of Woolwich took him up on this, and at a public meeting accused him of making a statement that was untrue.

To prove its untruth the Bishop of Woolwich cited Ireland, where he said that there was less immorality than in any other part of the British Dominions.

GERMAN HOSPITALS ENDANGERED

Cologne, Nov. 27.—A paralysis of Germany's hospitals and charitable institutions is threatened unless drastic measures for their relief are taken at once, according to accounts published in the Berlin newspapers. It is claimed that hundreds of hospitals are on the verge of closing their doors because of their inability to maintain themselves on their present resources. Just at the time when their revenues are depleted because of the economic disarrangement of the nation, the demands for their services have increased enormously. In one district of Berlin alone it is estimated that two-thirds of the 320,000 residents are dependent in some degree at least upon charity.

Suffering among small children because of lack of proper food, clothing and warmth is prevalent. In 1,500 Berlin homes where there are small children, recent visits showed a total lack of bed linens. The lack of fuel aggravated by the absence of food containing fats, has resulted in many deaths. It is estimated that 1,700,000 families are without coal for the winter.

CATHOLIC NOTES

London, Dec. 8.—Darwen City, in Lancashire, having elected a Catholic, Major Edmund L. Carus, as its Chief Magistrate, the Catholic community of the town enjoyed the privilege of assisting with its Mayor at the celebration of High Mass at St. Joseph's Church, when the Mayor accompanied by the high officials of the Corporation attended in full civic state.

Dubuque, Dec. 9.—The funeral of Nicholas Gonner, Sr., publisher of the Daily American Tribune (Catholic) and his twenty-one-year-old daughter, Anna, who were killed in an automobile accident last Saturday was held on Tuesday from St. Mary's Church. Prelates and prominent laymen from every part of Wisconsin and a large number from Chicago and other large cities thronged the church at the services.

Paris, Dec. 1.—The death has just occurred in Paris of Abbe Contout, who after serving in the Army in Africa, entered the priesthood, became the pastor of a large parish, and was later appointed chaplain of the Little Sisters of the Poor in Paris. He had suffered many months from the disease which finally caused his death. To the nurse who tried to persuade him to take an anesthetic on several occasions when surgical intervention had become necessary, he steadfastly replied: "No, my child, I am a priest, and I am no longer good for anything but to show people how to suffer."

Washington, D. C., Dec. 13.—Georgetown University is rejoicing in the signal success of several of its sons in the recent elections in the State of Rhode Island. Governor-elect William S. Flynn, and the Lieutenant Governor, elect James E. Dooley, attended the Georgetown Law School at the same time, the former graduating with the class of 1910 and the latter with the class of 1911. John Herman Green, Jr., of Newport, was elected to the State Senate, as was John J. McGrane, of Providence, both Georgetown graduates. Philip V. Joslin, of the class of 1908, is a candidate for Speaker of the House.

Paris.—The Mary Stuart Chapel at Roscoff, in Brittany, built by Mary, Queen of Scots, at the spot where as a child, she landed in 1548, has been destroyed by a storm which swept the coast of Brittany for three days. Only a heap of stones marks the site of the chapel, which was one of the most historic buildings in its own section of Brittany, and a reminder of the thirteen years that Mary spent in France as well as the alliance of France and Scotland through her marriage with the Dauphin Francis. The chapel was originally dedicated to St. Ninian, the first apostle of Christianity in Scotland.

Rome, Dec. 14.—The recent death of Choir Master, Filippo Mattoni, who was for fifty years first chorister and organist of the Julian Chapel of St. Peter's in the Vatican, removes a prominent figure from Roman circles. Master Mattoni was a man of high character and of most marked artistic ability. He wrote various compositions for the organ, all of which were strictly conformed to the rule of the sacred Liturgy. A special "Misereatur" was one of his most noted productions and was executed the year following its composition in St. Peter's during Holy Week.

Paris, Dec. 1.—M. Georges Lemoine, former president of the Academy of Sciences, Inspector General of Bridges and Highways and Doctor *honoris causa* of the University of Louvain, has just died in Paris at the age of seventy-nine years. A fervent Catholic, M. Lemoine was professor of chemistry at the Catholic University of Paris from 1875 to 1881. He was the author of numerous works on chemistry and had done some remarkable research work in connection with phosphorus and on the chemical action of light as compared with that of heat. He had also studied the possibility of predicting floods, particularly on the Ohio River.

Cologne, November 27.—Dr. Wilhelm Cuno, the new German Chancellor, is a Catholic although not a member of the Center Party. In fact he was not an active member of any party at the time he was asked to form a new government, a situation believed to be unique in constitutional ministerial government. He was a member of the German People's party up to the time of the attempted Kapp monarchist coup, but since then has not been affiliated with any political organization. The fact that he is not a member of the Center explains how it is possible that a Catholic has become Chancellor, since the Center supported the Wirth cabinet to the extent of refusing to allow any of its members to assume the chancellorship upon the downfall of the Wirth ministry.