

# 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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A PHILOSOPHIC EXPLANATION

Sir John Simon, speaking at a London conference, held in support of the League of Nations—and expressing himself upon the horrors of war, attempted an explanation of the savageries that are happening in Ireland. He admitted that the doings of their troops there were shocking and abominable. And it was as well to confess this, for no other purpose than to bring home to the people the savagery of modern war in a way that they never understood during the four or five years of the World War. War savagery had reached its climax in Ireland, he said—adding: "The only possible explanation of the fact, for fact it is, that men wearing His Majesty's uniform, should in some cases be capable of arson, outrage, and murder, is that the experience of war is only too likely to break down the moral restraint and natural sympathy even of a brave man." This explanation of the barbarities which the English troops are working on even innocent women and children in Ireland may satisfy Sir John and those who in calm comfort and security are debating the benefits to be derived from a League of Nations—but it brings scant satisfaction to the mothers who have seen their children tortured and slain.

### "MEDIÆVAL" LOSES ITS PLACE AS A SUPERLATIVE FOR IGNOMINIUS

Approas of the fearful campaign of torture practised by the army in Ireland, some of the more independent members of Parliament—the most conspicuous of them Commander Kenworthy of Hull—are now, several months after the hanging of the eighteen-year old boy, Kevin Barry, putting Sir Hamar Greenwood upon the rack for that boy's torturing. It is being shown that the almost incredible tortures inflicted upon this brilliant, beautiful, and highly educated youth, before his hanging, were carried out for the purpose of forcing him to confess the names of his comrades in the Irish command to which he was attached. It is shown, too, that he was offered life, freedom, and a sum of money that would make him independently wealthy if he would so confess. When the lad threw the offer back in the faces of the officers who insulted him with it his tortures were proceeded with. The most brutal part as is now well-known, and as Commander Kenworthy pointed out in Parliament, was that both his arms were twisted and his hands were broken. Kenworthy also asserted that the boy died of his tortures before hanging was reached, and that he was hanged dead. Greenwood denied this, and made an audacious attempt to win sympathy against the boy by telling a flat falsehood—namely that the boy had murdered a soldier in cold blood, and was captured red-handed. Mr. McVeagh, M. P., nailed this shameful falsehood on the instant, showing that the boy was found guilty of being out of the band of Irish Republican soldiers; that he was a member of the band of Irish soldiers; that he had fought a lorry-load of English soldiers in the course of which attack one soldier was shot dead. Yet, despite such fearful exposure of torture as this and also such startling exposure of the Chief Secretary for Ireland publicly lying to the House of Commons, the overwhelming bulk of that House cheerfully go on giving approval to the torture, and giving welcome and applause to every new lie of falsehood that Sir Hamar Greenwood, or his master Lloyd George puts forth about the Irish happenings and the Irish situation.

### "SPECIAL CONSTABLES"

Once or twice before, in these columns, there was occasion to show the very peculiar material out of which were made both the Black and Tans imported from England and paid a guinea a day to terrorize and torture; and many of the "Special Constables," Orangemen of the North-east, who are paid half a guinea a day for the same purpose. About two months ago it may be remembered, one of these latter was shot dead and some wounded by the regular police, when a band of the "Specials," at dead of night, robbed a public house and tried to carry off a truck load of liquor. Three hundred of them laid down their arms in protest at Lisburn, when a Magistrate fined one of their number for looting in the ruins of the Catholic houses that they had wrecked there. The latest news comes to hand from Belfast records that of them was arrested at the Belfast Assizes for holding up the keeper of a public house at the point of the pistol; it was shown that he began a career of house-breaking at the age of eight, then he was sent to a reformatory, out of which he emerged a crook; and thereafter followed the trade of stealing until recently he was picked out as one of Lloyd George's "Special Constables" for enforcing law and order upon his Papist neighbors—here are his

to the Judge: "If Your Lordship sends me to prison, well and good, but it will only give me time to think of more crime, and there will be plenty there to teach me. A kind word goes further than a kick. Please remember that I am a 'Special Constable.'" The Judge then said that he would defer sentence for three days till he had time to think it over.

### REFORMING HABITUAL CRIMINALS

But the point is that it was expected that a public crook and thief who was honored with an appointment by the Government to preserve law and order, was above punishment for any crime. He could draw his handsome salary for terrorizing Irishmen, and run his little trade of crookedness and thievery for himself on the side. When it is mentioned in connection with these cases that the police statistics of Belfast in the last six months show a decrease of four hundred and forty-eight habitual criminals—that is, that four hundred and forty-eight persons who had been set down as habitual criminals on the police lists, were all, in a short time score of the list—it is plain to be seen that these criminals were sworn in as Belfast "Special Constables." It is impossible to get a record of all the criminals sworn in as "Special Constables" in the other towns of the North-East.

### ENGLISH OPINION CHANGING

A concrete proof of the very gradual change coming over English opinion is found in the fact that the recruiting for the Territorials in England fell off to a most alarming extent—the reason for which was disclosed in a recent debate in Parliament upon the army estimates. A Unionist member, Sir Hill Child, drew attention to the fact that Englishmen were now refusing to join the Territorials fearing that they might be drafted for service in Ireland. He said: "If an authoritative statement was widely published that in no circumstances would the Territorial army be used to quell a rebellion in Ireland, it would have a desirable effect on recruiting." The newspaper report says that Parliament endorsed this by applauding it loudly. It is admitted by many English authorities that the morale of the English army in Ireland has fallen very low, and that a very small body of the Irish rebels, armed with a few pistols, are constantly able to stampede far larger bodies of the English soldiers, armed with rifles and machine-guns. This knowledge has deep effect upon impending recruits in England. And, ever and above this, it is an undoubted fact that the reaction of the terrible atrocities in Ireland upon the feelings of non-army men in England, is an adverse factor also against recruiting.

### WOMEN PRISONERS

There are now twenty-five Irish women political prisoners. Nearly every County in Ireland is represented by a woman prisoner. One of these women is titled, one or two of them are doctors, a couple of them are nurses, some of them are teachers, one of them an editor, and one of them the wife of a member of Parliament. The latter, the wife of Dr. Ryan, of Wexford, was nursing a very young baby when arrested—and despite her protest, was forcibly separated from her babe. She reminded the President of the court martial before which she was tried that there was a law of nature as well as a British law—to which the President replied: "That question does not arise." She was given a sentence of three months' imprisonment for refusing to paste up on the windows of her residence a proclamation of the military officers asked her to paste up there. Leaving her nine months' old infant to live or die Mrs. Ryan was dragged off to prison to serve her sentence. Several of these women are confined in prisons in which there is no matron. This startling fact would create horror in Ireland, if there was room in the Irish mind for the creation of any more horror. If an independent member in the British Parliament calls attention to this outrage against Irish womanhood his protest is answered by a shout of ribald laughter from the "First Gentleman" of the Empire which is the friend of all small nations.

### SRUMAS MACMANUS, Of Donegal.

### BIBLE CONGRESS IS TO BE HELD AT CAMBRIDGE

London, April 1.—Plans for the holding of a Catholic Bible Congress at Cambridge for three days, beginning July 17, have been completed and it is expected that Cardinals Bourne and Gasquet and many of the most distinguished prelates of England will participate. Conferences will be held with a view to opening up the subject for Catholics and for giving non-Catholics a better appreciation of the Catholic position.

Solemn liturgical celebrations in honor of St. Jerome will be among the features of the congress. In view of the call for renewed devotion to the written word of God set forth by Pope Benedict on the

## A PARTISAN FINDING

### OUR HOME-GROWN VARIETY OF "LIBERALISM"

The findings of an unofficial body which has been taking "evidence" at Washington on conditions in Ireland will impress no fair-minded persons. The so-called Commission was formed as a publicity "stunt" by the owner of The New York Nation, who incurred the contempt of self-respecting Americans by opposing the entrance of the United States into the War. Many prominent citizens refused to lend their names to a proceeding which they rightly regarded as a mischievous impertinence. The active members of the "Commission" were, with one or two exceptions, notorious Anglophobes or pro-Germans, who revelled in the opportunity of manufacturing anti-British propaganda.

The conduct of the Commission was a travesty of judicial procedure. No decent Briton would insult his country by testifying, and the witnesses were either imported Sinn Féiners or tall-talking Irish-Americans, whose stories were accepted without the presence of cross-examination. They defended the murder of policemen and soldiers without a word of remonstrance from the "court."

An example of the infatuation of the inquiry was the taking of evidence on the state of Dublin slums and the implication that the British Government was exclusively responsible. Even Miss Jane Addams, who has investigated social problems in Europe, was too ignorant of Irish affairs, or too prejudiced, to point out that Dublin enjoys local autonomy and that its citizens are wholly to blame for its shocking housing conditions.

### THOS. WHELAN'S DEATH

"Considering the sentiments with which Thos. Whelan went to meet death, I feel sure he would abhor murder or any form of violence as his revenge, even though his own death might be judicial murder. But even supposing that culpability in his case could not be brought home to the Government, there is no doubt that even within the ambit of this diocese the agents of the Government have committed several murders."

In the Kilroe ambush, which I condemned in no vague language, there was, fortunately, no one killed, yet within the next few days four men were shot dead at sight within a radius of twenty miles from Kilroe. If there was evidence of complicity in any crime there could be no difficulty in arresting the man charged.

"Not many weeks ago, following a projected ambush in N. Galway, which did not come off, a poor boy named Mullen was taken up on a lorry, brought a few yards, and then, as his parish priest said, was let go 'and shot like a wild animal.'"

"No one regrets more than I do the Partry ambush. It was murder. The victims were, I believe, two Catholic soldiers. The P.P., Father O'Malley, attended them at the risk of his life."

### RELIGION IN CHINA

(By N. C. W. C. Special Cable)

Liverpool, March 25.—The overthrow of the power of the imperialistic mandarins in China and the setting up of Republican institutions marks a decided advantage for the progress of Christianity in that country, according to the Rev. Martin O'Boonagan, who contributes a comprehensive comment on the effect of political changes on missionary work to a centennial issue of the Catholic Times.

He quotes from the latest annual report of the French Lazarist Fathers which gives the total of Catholics in round numbers at two millions—a gain of 39,418 during 1919, despite the decrease of European priests due to the havoc of War in France, and the loss of the devoted German priests. Yet out of evil Providence invariably extracts good! Compensation for the decrease of European priests is made by the increase of Chinese priests and candidates for the sacred ministry.

Fifty-one Chinese priests were ordained; the number of seminaries was increased by the astounding addition of fifty, with an increase of ninety-three classical scholars. Altogether there are at present in China 2,347 priests—1,394 Europeans and 953 Chinese priests.

These figures, compared with the 1920 English Catholic Directory, tend to show that the spread of the Faith in China is greater and more rapid than in England, although the number of priests in England exceeds that in China by over 1,500—a fact which is a wonderful tribute to the zeal of priests in China, evidence of the receptive dispositions of the Chinese in comparison with our home people, evidence of the good Religion done by the overthrow of Chinese imperialism and of the beneficial effect on religious development of the free institutions and self-determination that flourish in the Republic of China.

It is deeply significant that one of the directing spirits of Irish missions in the Republic of China, was a musical Gaelic name, writes saying that the modesty of the Chinese women is a lever which will render the Christianization of China's 400,000,000 people a tropical harvest!

## AGAIN ASKS FOR TRUCE OF GOD

### "GOVERN OR LET US GOVERN OURSELVES"

(By N. C. W. C. Special Cable)

Dublin, April 2.—The Archbishop of Tuam, Dr. Gilmarin, has just made another call for peace: "I appeal to the English Government either to govern or to let us govern ourselves. The first function of government is to protect life and property. The present Government are deliberately destroying life and property."

"Murder does not justify murder. If they cannot put down murder except by murder and arson, they are proved bankrupt before God and man. Let the stronger power proclaim such a truce and allow the representatives of the people to come together with a view to deliberate on the terms of a permanent settlement between the two countries. If this is done, the dawn of peace will, I believe, be seen in the horizon."

Thus writes Most Rev. Dr. Gilmarin to Mr. M'Alpine, Childen, in sending his sincere sympathy in the horror and indignation recent doings there must have awakened.

"No doubt," His Grace states at the outset, "the execution of a native of the town, believed by the public to be innocent, is very provocative, but no motive can justify murder."

"Considering the sentiments with which Thos. Whelan went to meet death, I feel sure he would abhor murder or any form of violence as his revenge, even though his own death might be judicial murder. But even supposing that culpability in his case could not be brought home to the Government, there is no doubt that even within the ambit of this diocese the agents of the Government have committed several murders."

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## THE AMERICAN COMMISSION

### ENGLAND "DRAGGED DOWN TO THE LEVEL OF OLD TURKEY AND OLD PRUSSIA"

The Manchester Guardian

We print elsewhere the substance of the report on the state of Ireland which is being published in every American newspaper. Of course it is unofficial. No State could officially hold such an inquiry into atrocities committed by another against its own subjects at home unless it was prepared for war or at least a cessation of diplomatic relations. The American inquiry into the competition in murder and arson in Ireland was of respectable private origin. It was initiated by the New York Nation, a great journal, if not holding its old unique place among the great newspapers of the world. We believe it has been a serious attempt to get at the truth and not to raise or envenom international spite, though of course the likelihood of its results might be discreditable to us draw to it the support of some of the more respectable Anglophobes, such as Mr. Hoarst, the multiple owner of "stunt" newspapers. Now that it is out, the report is seen to be just that humiliating thing to us which no report of the kind could help being. We think that at several points it forces the note of accusation and finds some even blacker kind of periphrasis "orgy than the pitch which it deserves. Even in the diabolic there are degrees. But in the main the facts, unhappily, are only too far past dispute, like those of the German reign of terror in Belgium in 1914. One can only read the report with a kind of helpless rage.

One's first instinctive pang of miserable resentment is against the outsider who comes to judge and condemn the evil we have done at our own hearth. To be so detached a philosopher as to find such an investigation anything but unwelcome and wounding, one would have to be one of the natural affections. But that resentment is quickly passed into a stronger and more bitter one against those whose unfaithfulness has laid us open to an impeachment so galling because so unanswerable. A few men like Sir Hamar Greenwood have landed us in the dock, without a defence, before the conscience of mankind; and the nation that in the autumn of 1914 was alive with one of the few genuine national passions of modern history has been dragged down to the level of the old Turkey and the old Prussia. There is nothing for it, to dispute a few details, to point out a few excesses in this detestable American report, would only advertise its crushing remainder of truth. Our Government has put us in the stocks, as it were, in the marketplace of the world, and when passing strangers throw at us the dead cats and bad eggs which, on the whole, our rulers have earned us, it is hardly worth the trouble to plead that some of the cats are unfairly heavy and some of the eggs unjustly stony. We may as well keep our tempers and take our pelting with any dignity that is left us, and not let our own mischief-makers make bad worse by picking a quarrel with the outside world for despising us when we let contemptible things be done in our name.

### ANGLICANS FAVOR DIVORCE

NEW GAINING BILL IN ENGLAND GAINS ANGLICAN SUPPORT

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

The first shot in the new campaign against easier divorce was fired in the House of Lords by Baron Braye, a Catholic peer, who moved the rejection of Lord Gorell's new divorce bill.

Of the terms of this bill it is not necessary to speak here; it will be sufficient to indicate that it is not designed at making divorce more rare and more difficult, but more frequent and to enlarge the grounds for the dissolution of marriage.

The doctrine of the indissolubility of marriage, Lord Braye said, is one of the foundations and bulwarks of the Catholic Church.

The bill might possibly pass into law, but he wished to make his final protest against it, and against its whole principle, which is hostile to the religious convictions of three hundred million Catholics all over the world.

High prelates of the Anglican Church rose in their places on the episcopal bench to support the Gorell Divorce Bill. The Archbishop of York, associating with himself the Archbishop of Canterbury, who was absent, pledged their votes to the measure. The Bishop of Durham also pledged support.

It is notorious—and the High Anglicans admit it—that when a vital matter of Christian faith or morals is in danger of attack in the legislative chambers, it is not the parliament bishops who rally in defense of these principles, but the

## Catholic peers, and more often than not the Irish Catholics.

Viscount Bryce's proposed reform in Viscount Bryce's scheme for the reformation of the House of Lords one of the suggestions is that a good part of the Anglican episcopal representation should be swept out of the House, and that high prelates of the Catholic Church, with other religious representatives, shall sit with the spiritual peers.

The change is needed, for there is a no more hollow force than to see these prelates, who pride themselves on their so-called "Catholicity," arising in the midst of an assembly of Christians and non-Christians and permitting one of the fundamental bases of Christian morality to go by default. For any particular reading of the Gospel words it is impossible to look for a verdict to a unanimous Church, said the Bishop of Durham. And so they must have resort to the "higher expediency," whatever that may be.

## "WHAT HAVE THEY TO SAY TO THIS?"

The British Embassy in London is sure that the report of the American Commission on Ireland is biased and misleading, and the charge is echoed by some of our wisest of the daily press. The New York Evening Post feels, for instance, that the language of the report is not judicial and is too bitter. Very well. But what have they to say to this passage on Ireland from a loyal British weekly, the London Nation?

There may have been a time when Ministers believed honestly that they were trying to put down a murder gang. At this moment they know perfectly well that the obstacle to their power is not the wickedness of Irishmen, but the virtues of the Irish people. By blunders, by blindness, by crimes, they have brought the two peoples into this grim and terrible tragedy—the conflict, not between order and crime, but between power and justice. The offense alleged against Ireland is that of encouraging and inciting the armed servants of the Crown to take the law into their own hands. The Prime Minister cannot deny this amazing charge; he has to sit silent when it is pressed in the House of Commons. Today, Ireland is full of stories of the personal behavior of these men of murders and tortures of which they have been guilty. We have an illustration of their code of morality in the conduct of thirteen cadets who watched their comrades bully and insult and finally kill an old priest of seventy-three. These brutalities lasted a quarter of an hour, during which time these thirteen honorable and courageous men—chosen, as Sir Hamar Greenwood tells us, for their bravery in battle—watched the consummation of this cowardly murder. Such is their code and such is the code of their masters.

If it be objected that the London Nation is a chronic "kicker," let us turn to the Tory London Times. It allows Mr. Arthur Vincent to say in its columns that "under the mask of enforcing law and order every canon of civilization has been broken." That is precisely the finding of the American Commission to which Sir Auckland objects and which the Evening Post criticizes. Meanwhile it is gratifying to note that the Tribune's correspondent cables that the result of the printing of the American report in Ireland and of President Harding's endorsement of Irish relief has been to force the issue and drive the Government to a more satisfactory position. This alone justifies the American report.

### HOLY CROSS SISTER DECORATED BY FRENCH GOVERNMENT

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

Nete Dame, Ind., April 8.—In recognition of long and efficient service in the promotion of the French language and literature, the French Government has just conferred the title and ribbon of "Officier d'Académie" on Sister Mary Eugenie, a religious of Holy Cross of St. Mary's College, Nete Dame, Ind. This decoration was introduced by Napoleon in 1808 to honor those who distinguish themselves in the field of literature or of education.

Sister Mary Eugenie has been teaching French in America for forty-four years. The fact of her faithful and successful work was brought to the notice of the French Ambassador, Jules Jusserand, who immediately applied to his Government for the well-merited honor. The "palme académique," as the decoration is sometimes called, are also conferred as a recognition of the sound literary training given by the well-known St. Mary's Academy and College, Nete Dame. It is interesting to note that the founder of the Holy Cross Sisters in the United States, was the Very Rev. Edward Sorin, C. S. C., who gave the same distinction in 1858. Otherwise, Sister Eugenie is the first religious of the United States to have been named "Officier d'Académie."

## CATHOLIC NOTES

Out of funds held in reserve for the relief of conditions of unusual distress, \$100,000 will be given to the American Committee for Relief in Ireland by the American Red Cross. This was announced at national headquarters of the latter organization.

The introduction of a new divorce bill into the British House of Lords by Lord Gorell, has aroused the Westminster Catholic Federation to take early action to defeat this measure. The purpose of the bill is apparently to carry on the work of Lord Buckmaster's bill, which was thrown out at the last session. Its main purpose is to extend the facilities for divorce.

The Rev. Edmund A. Walsh, S. J., rector of the Georgetown School of Foreign Service and internationally known as an educator, has been given the diploma and medal of public instruction of Venezuela as a testimonial of public gratitude from that country. President V. Marquez Bustillos, president of Venezuela, bestowed the medal and diploma on Father Walsh in consideration of his high services in cementing trade relations of Venezuela and the United States.

Examinations for fifty post-graduate scholarships are announced by Knights of Columbus in the Catholic University of America established at the request of the late Cardinal Gibbons, Archbishop of Baltimore. These scholarships are granted in perpetuity to the K. of C. in consideration of \$500,000 of the private funds of the Knights, raised as an endowment for the University under the auspices of Cardinal Gibbons. The endowment calls for fifty scholarships.

Paris.—The Socialist mayor of Cherbourg had issued an order prohibiting all public manifestations not specially authorized by him. Religious processions and the appearance of the clergy at Catholic funerals were included in this order. The clergy of Cherbourg appealed to the Council of State, attacking the decision of the mayor, and the Council of State annulled it, declaring that municipal authorities had no right to forbid the carrying of the Viaticum or the appearance of the clergy in vestments at funerals.

Following the principle laid down by the great Croatian Bishop Strossmayer, Jugo-Slav Catholics are endeavoring to come together with their separated brethren on the points they have in common and not to argue about their differences. Above all they wish to make them see that the Catholic Church teaches charity and the practice of virtue. As a first step toward a revaluation to non-Catholics of what the Church really is, the Catholics of Jugo-Slavia have planned to establish a temple of their faith and worship in the capital of the kingdom.

Rome.—The death of Prince Camillo Massimo, the last of the Roman princes who served under Pius IX., has carried the memory of all Rome back to the days when the Papal government was supreme in the city and when Prince Massimo was chief director of the postal and appointment which had been traditional in his family. Thousands of Romans flocked to the Church belonging to the house of the Massimo to view the remains of the old man, clad in the red robe of the Brothers of the Trinity, and stretched on the marble floor in the middle of the church where he used to pray and where his forefathers had prayed and laid in funeral state for generations before him.

The King of Spain, in accordance with the Spanish tradition, has imposed the scarlet biretta of a Cardinal on the two Archbishops who were created Cardinal at the secret Consistory in Rome. The ceremony which was performed in the presence of a brilliant assembly of high personages of the Church and the State and with the members of the Diplomatic Corps in attendance, took place in the Chapel of the Royal Palace, Madrid. Officers of the Pontifical Noble Guard arrived from Rome as bearers of the scarlet biretta, which were imposed by King Alfonso on the Papal Nuncio at Madrid (who is an Italian subject) and on the Archbishops of Tarragona and Burgos, Cardinals Benlloch y Vico and Vidal Barraquer.

Chan Kwong Ming Governor of Kwangtung, was a guest of honor at the celebration held recently in Canton in connection with the consecration of the Right Rev. Lewis Versiglia as Bishop of Shui Chow, a description of which has been received from the Very Rev. James A. Walsh, Pro Vicar of the Maryknoll Missions in China, who assisted at the ceremony. Governor Chan, in a speech made through his French interpreter, paid high praise to the work of the Catholic missionaries. "The mere people become Catholics," he declared, "the more I will like it. We are composed of body and soul and it would be foolish to bestow all our care on the body. These are troublesome times and the missionaries are not sufficiently protected. But the Catholic missionaries are doing good work among our people and as we look for better times I wish them success."