

The Catholic Record.

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

VOLUME XXXI.

LONDON, CANADA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 18, 1919

2101

THE ROSARY

Not on the flute, nor harp of many strings
Shall all men praise the Master of all song.
Our life is brief, one saith, and art is long;
And skilled must be the laureates of kings.
Silent, O lips that utter foolish things!
Rest, awkward fingers striking all notes wrong!
How from your toll shall issue, white and strong,
Music like that God's chosen poet sings?

There is one harp that any hand can play,
And from its strings what harmonies arise!
There is one song that any mouth can say,
A song that lingers when all singing dies.
When on their beads our Mother's children play
Immortal music charms the grateful skies.

—JOYCE KILMER

THE POPE'S LETTER TO POLAND

Rome, Nov. 13.—On all sides one hears expressions of admiration for the noble letter which the Holy Father has sent to the Most Rev. Monsignor Kakowski, Archbishop of Warsaw. It means the overflow in the cup of happiness which every Pole sees presented at last to the lips of his gallant nation. Following is a translation of the Supreme Pontiff's magnificent testimony to the Poles:

"To the Most Rev. Monsignor Kakowski, Archbishop of Warsaw.
"Venerable Brother, health and Apostolic Benediction.
"In the grave crisis through which Europe is passing, we have not been able to resist our affection that urged us to direct to you and to the noble Polish Nation a word of mutual comfort and of hope.

"In characters of gold, history has registered the merits of Poland and ward the Christian religion and European civilization. But, alas! it has also to register how badly Europe has recompensed her. After having with violence despoiled her of her political individuality, she attempted also, in some parts, to wrest from her her Catholic faith and her nationality. But, resisting admirably, the Poles knew how to preserve both one and the other, and today, survivor of oppression that lasted over a century, Poland, semper fidelis, is more living than ever.

"The Holy See, which loved Poland when she was at the zenith of her glory, loved her still more, if this were possible, in her misfortune, just as a mother loves her daughter all the more when she sees her unhappy. Have we perchance any need to recall that during the dismemberment of Poland, the only one who rose to support, though unsuccessfully, her nationality and independence, was Clement XIV., of happy memory, who wrote in vigorous language to all the Catholic Powers? Perhaps it is necessary for us to recall that in the long years of the martyrdom of the people of Poland, while others, before the brutal force of the oppressor, maintained silence, it was our predecessors, Gregory XVI. and Pius IX. who raised their voices in energetic protest in defence of the oppressed?

"When the history of the Catholic Church in Poland during the Eighteenth century will be published, we hope it will be written with the authentic documents that are in our archives, then shall be known better the unutterable suffering of the Polish people and the incessant solicitude, really maternal, of the Holy See in coming to their aid.

"But—may infinite thanks for it be given to the Lord—the dawn of the resurrection of Poland has finally come. We ardently pray that as soon as possible, we may see to fall independence, she will take up once more her place in the council of nations and continue her history as a civilized and Christian nation. And at the same time we hope that to all the other nationalities, even non-Catholic, that were lately subject to Russia, may be given the opportunity of deciding on their own lot and of developing and prospering according to their genius and their particular resources.

"In the hope of seeing realized these desires of Ours in the near future, we, after the other steps recently taken for a larger and adequate asset to the Catholic hierarchy in that country, wish to give you, Venerable Brother, and through you to the people of Poland a further and more solemn proof of Our benevolence and of Our confidence, and for this end we intend to elevate you to the Cardinal dignity at the first Consistory which the Lord may allow Us to hold. The Sacred Purple, whilst it will be a recognition and a recompense for your illustrious priestly virtues and for the great merits which you have acquired both in the ecclesiastical and civil order,

will also be, let us hope, a bond that will still more closely unite Poland to the Chair of St. Peter.

"We reserve to make known in its own time the epoch when it may be given to Us to hold the Consistory. In the meantime, while heartily sympathizing the Most High to be propitious in this decisive hour to that faithful and generous Nation, and calling in the maternal offices of her who from the Sanctuary of Czestochowa, the venerated palladium of Polish faith and piety, watches for centuries on the lot of this people, we impart as an earnest of Our predilection, to you, to your colleagues in the Episcopate, to the clergy and to all the faithful of Poland the Apostolic benediction.

"From the Vatican, Oct. 15, 1918.
"Benedictus XV. P. P."

IRELAND'S DEAD IN FRANCE

Notwithstanding the fact that up to the early part of 1918 Ireland had enlisted voluntarily a number of soldiers in the British army that could only be equalled proportionately by the United States when our contribution to the Great War reached the figure of 4,600,000, a campaign of disparagement of Irish efforts in the cause of the Allies is well under way here. A sample of this anti Irish propaganda is furnished by this extract from an address Capt. Coningsby Dawson, a British officer, is now delivering throughout the country:

"Out of this war a new nation has grown up. It is a nation to which Englishmen, Scotchmen, Canadians, some few Irishmen, Americans, even Japanese, French, Portuguese, belong.

"You won't find any men of the nation in any other land than France. If you want to see it, you will have to go to France to see. The men cannot come to you. They are the nation of the gentlemen of France. They lie in mine craters, in shell holes. They lie in the water they drowned in Paschendale."

"Some few Irishmen buried in soldier graves in France! In truth whole Irish regiments are sleeping as heroes there now. If it hadn't been for the Irish the Germans would have broken through in the early days of the war. The facts of Irish participation in the war are briefly and convincingly stated by the editor of the Catholic Citizen, of Milwaukee, who is the author of the recent popular book, 'Why God Loves the Irish.'

"Official reports up to 1918," says Mr. Desmond, "show that Ireland had enlisted over 178,000 in the British army, and John Redmond estimated that 150,000 more Irishmen joined the colors in Great Britain. The Irish papers published lists entitled 'Irish casualties in British regiments,' and one of these lists of date Nov. 1, 1916, contains 225 Irish names, O'Brien, O'Hanlon, Donovan, etc. Lord Kitchener wrote in 1915: 'Ireland's performance has been magnificent.' Col. Repington, military correspondent of The Times, described the Irish infantry as the finest missile troops in the British army.' Michael MacDonogh (in his book, 'The Irish on the Somme,' p. 119), describes the Irish Brigade after a charge, marching back to camp in much diminished numbers: 'A handful of men, once a company, was led by a sergeant.' 'Brave Dublin,' exclaimed the General, 'Ireland is proud of you boys!' King George, addressing members of the Irish Guards on March 17, 1916, recalled their heroic endurance in many battles and particularly on the critical Nov. 1, when, as Lord Cavran, your Brigadier, wrote, those who were left showed the enemy the Irish Guards must be reckoned with however hard hit. After twenty-eight days of incessant fighting the regiment came out of the line less than a company strong, with only four officers—a glorious tribute to Irish loyalty and endurance."

"Some few Irishmen dead in France! Irishmen for centuries have been giving their lives all over the world for liberty. Wherever there's a fight for freedom there Irishmen are in the front ranks. And in the Great War just closed they have more than done their share."

NEW CATHOLIC STATE

NEW CZECHO-SLOVAK STATE OVERWHELMINGLY CATHOLIC
Catholicity will be well represented in the new democratic states that are in process of formation in Europe as a result of the downfall of the Central Empires. This will be especially the case in Czecho-Slovakia, which is composed of Moravia and Bohemia, according to the last census the Bohemian population was 8,458,000; and of this number 6,210,000 were Catholics. Moravia had a population of 2,600,000 in 1900 and all but 100,000 were Catholics.

The territory of the Slovaks across the Carpathians in northwestern Hungary had, according to the latest available data, about 2,000,000 Catholics, forming over 70 per cent. of the entire people. Taking the Czecho-

and Slovaks together in their present union the percentage of non Catholics in the population of the new State is exceedingly small. In the ninth century Moravia and Bohemia were converted to Christianity by St. Cyril and Methodius, who have since then been the patron saints of the two countries. Of all Slav literatures, with the exception of the Bulgarian, the Czech is the oldest, and it was until the seventeenth century also the richest.—St. Paul Bulletin.

CECIL CHESTERTON CONVERT, WRITER, IS VICTIM OF WAR

Private Cecil Chesterton, of the Highland Light Infantry, British Expeditionary Forces, died on Friday, December 6th, at the 55th General Hospital, Boulogne, from an illness contracted in the trenches during the closing days of the war.

A Requiem Mass for the repose of the soul of the deceased was celebrated in Corpus Christi Church, Maiden Lane, Strand, on Saturday, December 14th.

This brief announcement tells of the passing of another noted English convert and journalist who a few years ago visited Chicago and lectured before various Catholic organizations. Cecil Chesterton was the brother of the equally celebrated English journalist, G. K. Chesterton, who during the absence of the former in the service in France, held editorial control of the journal that the deceased had founded, the New Witness, and which has achieved wide circulation and won great respect for its fearless stand in English politics. Cecil Chesterton was a consistent and persistent friend of Ireland, always urging her claims and uncovering English stupidity. Cecil Edward Chesterton at the time of his death was in his thirty-ninth year. He was educated in St. Paul's School and entered journalism in 1901. In 1912 he was received into the Catholic Church by Rev. Sebastian Bowden. Cecil Chesterton was identified in his later editorial career with Hilaire Belloc.—Chicago New World.

POPE BENEDICT XV. SENDS GREETING TO AMERICAN PEOPLE

In a New Year's message to America, given the correspondent of the Associated Press, Pope Benedict expressed his hope that the peace conference might result in a new world order, with a league of nations, the abolition of conscription and the establishment of tribunals to adjust international disputes. The message reads:

"On the Eve of the new year, in which humanity is at last to enjoy the blessings of peace, we are glad to send cordial greetings to the American people as the champions of those same principles which have been proclaimed by President Wilson and the Holy See, ensuring for the world justice, peace and Christian love.

"In this solemn moment, when a new era in the history of the world is about to begin, we pray that the Almighty may shed His light upon the delegates who are meeting in Paris to settle the fate of mankind and especially upon President Wilson as the head of the noble nation which has written such glorious pages in the annals of human progress.

"May the conference be of such a nature as to remove any resentment, abolish forever war among brothers, establish harmony and concord and promote useful labor. Out of the peace conference may there be born that league of nations which by abolishing conscription will reduce armaments; which, by establishing international tribunals, will eliminate or settle disputes; which, placing peace upon a foundation of solid right, will guarantee to everyone independence and equality of rights."

JOAN OF ARC

NEW YORK PARK NAMED FOR MAID OF ORLEANS

A resolution, naming as Joan of Arc Park the strip of land on the east side of Riverside Drive extending from Ninety-second to Ninety-fifth streets, where the statue of Joan of Arc stands, has been signed by Mayor Hylan, having been adopted by the Board of Aldermen.

The movement to erect a statue of Joan of Arc in that city was first launched nine years ago.

In 1914 stones from the dungeon in which she was imprisoned at Rouen were shipped from France to New York. The pedestal for the statue was built out of the stairway which Joan of Arc descended from her cell on her way to be burned at the stake 488 years ago. After the first bombardment of Rheims in this war, a fragment of a plaster from the Cathedral of Rheims was placed on the pedestal.

The statue of Joan of Arc has been the scene of many celebrations in New York. Marshal Joffre placed a wreath on the statue when he visited this country a year and a half ago.

The 487th anniversary of the deliverance of France by Joan of Arc at the Battle of Orleans, and the 19th anniversary of the fall of the Bastille and the celebration by the Knights of Columbus who commemorated the second battle of the Marne, are a few which have been held at the statue.—St. Paul Bulletin.

IRELAND A NATION

IRISH MASS MEETING APPEALS TO PRESIDENT FOR IRISH SELF-DETERMINATION

Among the speakers at an Irish mass meeting held last night at the Central Opera House in East Sixty-seventh street, under the auspices of the Clann Gael were Liam Mellows, Diarmuid Lynch, and Dr. Patrick McCarton, three Sinn Fein leaders, who were elected members of the British Parliament from Irish constituencies although absent from Ireland. All the speakers, who included Supreme Court Justice Daniel F. Cohalan, the Chairman; Mgr. James W. Power of All Souls' Church, the Very Rev. Peter E. Magennis, and John Jerome Rooney, said that the recent Sinn Fein victory meant that Ireland had voiced its determination in so far as it was able and had decided to be independent of Great Britain.

The program of the seventy-three Sinn Feiners recently elected was outlined by Mr. Mellows. The members, he said, would not take their seats in the Parliament of Great Britain; they would meet in Ireland, convene a National Assembly and present the case of Ireland at the Peace Conference through chosen delegates.

"No more truck with the British Government," he continued. "No more recognition of British law in Ireland. No more recognition of the English courts of justice; and the withholding of every cent of money from the Imperial Treasury so far as we can. Already English law is a farce in Ireland. England may hold Ireland, but she does not rule it."

References to England's rule of Ireland and the mention of the names of Lloyd George, Balfour, Lord Cecil and Secretary of State for Ireland Shortt were hissed.

Mgr. Power, who was asked to make a prayer, said that an Irishman told him recently that he was not satisfied with the prayer the priest made at a meeting. When Mgr. Power asked the man what he should have said, the Irishman, according to the priest, declared: "You should have said, 'To hell with the King and the whole royal family.'"

"Now, for heaven's sake don't say I said that," continued Mgr. Power as the audience laughed. "The other fellow told me I should say it. But I won't." He then made a prayer in Gaelic, which he translated into English.

"The victory that has been won by Sinn Fein has vindicated Easter Week, 1916, and makes an end of the long reign of anglicization and corruption," said Mellows in his address. "It has demonstrated that the Irish people cannot be loyal to the Empire and at the same time to their own country. They cannot be Irish and English at the same time. Sinn Fein stands not for an Ireland within the British Empire, not for the acceptance of doles from the British Government, not for so-called freedom tied up in imperial swaddling clothes, but it stands for Ireland independent, unshackled, free from sea to sea, unfettered, as God made it."

Dr. McCarton declared that an Irish R-public exists today. He urged advertisements in Irish papers prior to the recent election and one of the advertisements said, "Vote for separation from England."

"This is what Ireland was asked to do, and this is what she has done," he asserted. "The principle of self-determination has been applied, and Ireland is separated from England as effectively as Norway is from Sweden. England may fight separation—that is for the future to determine—but the outstanding fact is that the Irish have decided to be independent."

"Ireland no longer recognizes the English Secretary of State. He says, according to cable reports, that the Irish question will be settled peace fully or bloodily in the next six months. The Chief Secretary means that the British are prepared to shed more Irish blood. If so the blood will be on the heads of England and Ireland will have clean hands. The Cabinet Secretary threatens blood if Ireland accepts the American principle of self-determination. President Wilson has the power to insist on the recognition of the Republic of Ireland. It is for you to see that he asks for it without any more bloodshed."

Mr. Lynch, who took part in the Easter uprising in 1916 and who was condemned to death, according to Justice Connelley, had not President Wilson intervened, declared that the Legislature of Ireland would not be known by the name of Parliament but by "some good Irish name."

Referring to the reported utterance of Secretary Shortt, he said: "Peacefully or bloodily, well, two can play at that game; three can play at it. Let them start their bloody business in Ireland and we will see what liberty-loving Americans can do. The Peace Conference will be a farce if it does not grant Ireland freedom. If they don't take our word for it now they will wake up later and realize it."

A resolution was adopted pledging the residents of New York to support the people of Ireland in their struggle, appealing to President Wilson to have the principle of self-determination in Ireland recognized at the peace table and urging him to ask the peace conference to admit Irish delegates to the body.

At the Public Forum of the Church of the Ascension, Fifth Avenue and Tenth Street, Francis Hackett of the New Republic spoke last night on Ireland and self-determination. The audience applauded when Mr. Hackett said that Ireland would vote by a large majority for separation from Great Britain.

"Whether the Irish people should be made into a dominion of the empire," he said, "or have complete independence, I am not prepared to say. But it is certain that nobody but Irishmen should have the right to make the decision. They ought to be heard? The hope that Woodrow Wilson has had since 1914 that the morals of nations should be as good as those of individuals, is a fundamental doctrine, and it is because the United States and Great Britain cannot meet each other on the same moral plane until the latter recognizes the principle of self-determination, that it is vital that the question should be settled now. Great Britain up to now has examined the question only from the standpoint of her own selfish interests, and that is the trouble with Lloyd George. Let him listen to President Wilson."

N. Y. Times, January 6, 1919.

CARDINAL MERCIER'S PASTORAL

"TRIUMPH OF JUSTICE COMPLETE"

Mechlin, Nov. 15, 1918.

Dearly Beloved Brethren:

Belgium, thus, has reconquered its independence.

The plenipotentiaries of Germany, protected by the white flag, have beseeched the commander-in-chief of our armies to dictate to him the conditions for an armistice. These conditions have been subscribed by our enemies. Their pride has been brought low.

After four years of presumption, injustice, cruelty, treachery, they are fallen to the ground. On Monday, Nov. 11th, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, all the bells of Mechlin rang in jubilant tones to celebrate the victory. On Monday, Nov. 11th, at 8 o'clock in the afternoon, the national flag waved over St. Roombaut's Cathedral, wafted in the direction of Termonde and Ghendit, inviting back our king and our army. And we also received the news that on the following Tuesday, Nov. 19, 1918, Albert the Magnanimous would again enter triumphantly his capital city.

The triumph of justice is complete. Public opinion of what is right is well satisfied.

"Lord, Lord," as it is written in the Book of Esther, "all things are in Thy power and there is none that can resist Thy will, if Thou determine to save Israel."

Receive thanks, O Divine Master, because Thou hast blessed our arms and saved our country; because Thou hast acquiesced to our aspirations and sanctified our sufferings!

We knew, O Lord, that Belgium was close to Thy heart; today there is not one of us who is not aware of this. Glory be to God, the sovereign Master of all that happens! Hail to the friendly nations that have been instrumental to the great victory! Hail to our king, to our army, to our civil and military authorities, to the victims of the deportations and oppressions, to our heroes living or dead! Hail to the champions of the unity of our country! Hail to all those men and women who brought cheer and solace to the agonies of the people! Hail to our country that took courage in their sacrifices.

An hour will come that we shall celebrate the noble deeds of every one of our heroes and determine in what form through our appeals you shall prove your grateful devotion to the Sacred Heart of Jesus.

Today I have only one thought—it interprets your first feelings: I want in your name to glorify God's justice.

You all remember, dearly beloved brethren, the last days of August and the first days of September in the year 1914. We were all then under the impression of the invasion of the enemy. He had with the violence of a storm burst upon our provinces; our government had moved away to Antwerp; the government of France fled to Bordeaux; General Von Kluck's army was only a few kilometers from the city of Paris. After the enthusiasm caused among the Belgians by the answer of the king, "You shall not pass," to the proud invader, there followed a gloomy alarm which brought many murmur against Divine Providence. Were God just, so murmured

the impatient ones, would He allow that a perjured invader should gain the victory and that the vanquished—the innocent one—should be martyred?

And, is it not wondrous! The very same who in the most commanding tone requested a miracle from the Most High, so that His justice would shine out immediately in the most shameless manner whenever it pleased Divine Providence to operate some miracle.

No, my beloved brethren, God is not impatient in His ways. He acts strongly, yet mildly. He usually allows the secondary causes to work out their natural effects. He even allows them to a certain extent to make bad use of their liberty. He knows that in His own good time He can, if He wants, raise the good from the evil and that injustice itself will bear testimony in behalf of His justice.

Suppose for a moment that Germany would have been beaten in Meauvege or at St. Quentin in the very first days of the war and thus would have been forced to sue for peace, would then her criminal invasion have been avenged?

Decidedly not. After the course of ten or twenty years she would have taken her revenge, and prouder and fiercer than before, she would have renewed her murderous dramas upon our sons.

The blood of our heroes, the tears of our mothers, would have soaked our soil without fructifying it. To the events of the war would have been lacking that educating strength which will have initiated our youth to a healthy and robust generation fit to handle properly the moral and economical questions of our coming restoration.

The invader would have escaped from the solemn punishment that he deserves! Europe and the whole world would have missed the incontestable sight of the omnipotence of God which reigns over nations, princes, kingdoms and empires alike. We could not have repeated the word which since a few weeks welled up unceasingly from my heart to my lips. God alone is great my brethren. Indeed, God is great, and sublime are His works.

The Prussian military caste took its pleasure in uttering this defiance: "We fight alone against the whole world of enemies; and to us belongs the victory!" A little longer and it would have put aside all its allies that it might not have to share the hoped for glory with anybody, and might then have said to the wondering world: "I alone and that is enough!" And behold, the proud one stands alone! All alone stands the military caste! One after another, and Bulgaria, and Turkey, and Austria-Hungary, and their very people of Germany stopped keeping company with them.

Germany now stands alone; now she stands in front of her conquerors! Beaten to the ground, she is annihilated! To her barbarous motto: "Might stands higher than right," the death knell has been given.

The dream of the pan-German domination has vanished as a gascoland driven away by the wind.

Right alone takes the place of honor; this right, which encourages the united, free, independent Belgium; this right, which restores in its whole integrity the French nation; France, that during the whole course of the war, was held in admiration for the indestructible firmness of her Christian faith, her bravery and her spirit; right which brings reward to the Anglo-Saxon people, which history will crown with the aureole of moral greatness and chivalrous virtues.

King David, pursued by Saul, appealed to God, "Rise, O Lord, in Thy anger; rise in order to avenge the excesses of my enemies. Rise, my God, and come to avenge me! Let right be done to me according to my just cause and my innocence! My God is my protection. He saves those who are sincere in heart. My enemy made a show of his justice, but it did him no good. He digs a ditch, he empties it, and he tumbles into the hole he himself made. His injustice comes back upon his own head, and his violence falls back upon his own skull. I shall praise the Lord and glorify His justice, the name of Jehovah, the Most High. I shall sing in my grateful hymns."

Glory be to God, my dearly beloved brethren! Give glory to His justice! Would to God that the Belgian people, that the victor and the vanquished people, would for ever keep it in their memory.

D. J. CARD, MERCIER, Archbishop of Mechlin.

At the quarterly meeting of the Holy Name Society at Philadelphia last week, the Very Rev. Ignatius Smith, O. P., of New York, national director of the Holy Name societies, announced that 500,000 of the 1,500,000 Holy Name members in this country entered the service.

Indignation is seldom a virtue; indeed, never, except in a saint. And gentleness is never a vice; even in office a gentle manner helps the administration of the sternest discipline, with which it is wholly compatible.—Father Elliott, C. S. P.

CATHOLIC NOTES

Pope Benedict XV. has appointed Archbishop Taceli to be prefect and govern of the apostolic palace relieving Cardinal Secretary of State Gasparri's heavily burdened shoulders of the duties and responsibilities of the office.

The Anglican bishop of Exeter, England, said the other day that in his opinion the man who best used the war was Cardinal Mercier, who took it with its devastating effects and turned it into a great engine for Christianity.

The only daughter of Henry White, one of the American peace delegates, is a Catholic. She became a convert in France, where her father was American ambassador, on her marriage to Count Ernest Herman Sobier-Thoss.

Chicago, Dec. 27.—The Peter's Pence contributions of the Catholics of this city, this year, amounts to the handsome sum of \$81,000, being \$8,000 in excess of last year and \$18,000 more than was collected in 1916.

Death has claimed the recent president of Maynooth college, Ireland, Msgr. Hogan, who only retired a few weeks ago to universal regret. Msgr. Patrick Hogan died at a private nursing home in Dublin last week, after a most distinguished career, which places him in the front rank of Irish churchmen.

The Rev. Joseph Grimmelman, S. J., Rector of the House of Retreats, Brooklyn Station, Cleveland, O., died last week in St. John's Hospital, St. Louis, Mo. Father Grimmelman was President of Marquette University, Milwaukee, from 1911 to 1915.

Pope Benedict has appointed the Rev. Joseph F. McGrath, Rector of St. Patrick's Church, Tacoma, Diocese of Seattle, as Bishop of Baker City, Ore., according to a dispatch from Rome. The appointment is also announced of the Rev. Edmond Heelan, parish priest of the Church of the Sacred Heart in Fort Dodge, Iowa, Diocese of Sioux City, as Titular Bishop of Gerasa.

Knights of Columbus workers in Meltz began the distribution of more than \$50,000 worth of American toys to the children of Lorraine. Christmas trees were placed along the roads and parcels were hung on them. Each parcel bore a card reading: "From the land of Washington to the children of the land of Lafayette and Foch. Merry Christmas."

Catholic Bishops of Bavaria, under the leadership of Archbishop Faulhaber of the Diocese of Wurzburg, have protested formally against the separation of the church and state and the abolition of religious oversight of schools. The protest terms this move as "a one-sided breach of the right of the Church and a panicky measure of force by the temporary Government against which the people must guard, as it threatens the future."

Msgr. E. A. Bouska, pastor of St. Wenceslas Church, at Tabor, S. D., will leave the United States for Europe early in January, where he will attend the peace conference at Paris as the Bohemian representative for the United States. Msgr. Bouska was appointed it is said, by President Masaryk. President-elect of the new Czech republic. Later Father Bouska will attend a conference in Bohemia at which details involving the destiny of both Church and State will be discussed.

Baltimore, Dec. 28.—The news from Rome that a recent decree of the Sacred Congregation of Rites, the cause of the beautification of the Very Rev. Felix De Andreis, priest of the Congregation of the Mission and the first superior of the Vincentians in the United States, has been introduced is received with special joy by St. Mary Seminary, where Father De Andreis was entertained for several months after his arrival in Baltimore from France in 1916.

Visitors to St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York, on Christmas viewed with interest the bright red Cardinal's hat, the insignia of Cardinal Farley's princely dignity, which now hangs from the roof of the cathedral directly over the spot where his body rests in the vault beneath the high altar. The hat was raised to its position shortly before Christmas, under the direction of Monsignor Lavelle, the rector of the Cathedral, and Monsignor Carroll, who was secretary to the late Cardinal.

Rome, Nov. 26.—The "office for prisoners of war" at the Papal Secretariate of State continues to receive inquiries. It has therefore issued a notice, making it known, that it is no longer in a position to reply to them, and in fact, most of them are now superfluous. In point of fact, many prisoners have now arrived home, others are on their way there or to the appointed quarters of their various armies, the camps are broken up—the organizations through which the Holy See has carried it out, this its really wonderful work, no longer exists. All that remains is, first, the gratitude of the world to the Pope; second, the record of all that has been done; and that will be published and go down in history.