

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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THE LIFE BLOOD OF IRELAND

A significant thing and one angry for the future of the Irish race is that the Irish population, which, far more than eighty years, had been decreasing with a steady rapidity, has now not only ceased to decrease, but begins to show a slight increase. The census taken in 1911 shows that there were in Ireland 4,800,000 people. The recent census, instead of following precedent and showing a decrease of about 300,000 shows instead an increase of 64,000—a total of 4,864,000—and this notwithstanding the fact that 140,000 people had emigrated during the period. So the increase was nearly two per cent. But for the emigration, it would have been five per cent. Thank God the ebb-tide of population is over, and the incoming wave is with us. In the last three months for which we have returns, there were 23,473 births in Ireland as against 18,988 deaths. Those who have been forecasting the passing of the Irish race have now good reason to take heart of hope.

GEORGE BERNARD SHAW PHILOSOPHERS

Our brilliant countryman, George Bernard Shaw, has been delivering himself of a mental analysis of the English people which is interesting. He says: "The English have brains enough, but they are incorrigible barbarians, and after making discoveries enough to place their country at the head of civilization go on pigging it just as they did before."

"The Germans have no better brains, but they have the will to be civilized, and a genuine respect for intellectual achievement. They use and develop the discoveries which the English make and neglect. It is pretty obvious that Germany will profit more by the War she lost than England by the War she won."

"In the controversy about German goods, for instance, nobody in England has yet dreamt of suggesting that the German goods should be kept out by the simple plan of making as good or better articles at home. In short English brains are nullified by English savagery and ignorance. Fighting and football are the strong points of England, and it is really bad taste to challenge intellectual comparisons in the country."

GENERAL GOUGH SPEAKS OUT

Many readers will remember that General Sir Hubert Gough very dramatically drew attention to himself just as Lord French did at the same time—when in 1914 they announced to the world that they would refuse to lead an army into Ulster if in protest of the Home Rule Bill of 1914 Ulster rose in rebellion under Carson. Some readers may now know many more than they did at the time. I remember that I saw General Gough in another man, but that totally changed his attitude upon the Irish question and has now gone the length of demanding full Dominion Home Rule for all of Ireland. To a newspaper correspondent he gave a very striking and illuminating interview, one that has caused a great deal of talk in England. The complete and utter reversal of his position is one of the sensations of the day. His argument is a striking one—all the more striking and astonishing coming from one of the leaders of "the Curragh Mutiny" is his striking condemnation of England's savagery in Ireland. Here is the vital part of his interview: "In March 1904 I resigned my commission rather than be engaged in a civil war against Ulster, but only because I was given the choice. Had orders been issued in the usual way I should have obeyed."

"My disapproval of the 1914 Home Rule Bill, which was an element in my decision, was based on the fact that Ulster in my opinion was being unjustly treated."

"Today the position is reversed. Under the present Act Ulster has not merely a superabundance of protection for her own particular interests, but she has been given governing powers for the rest of Ireland. The majority, therefore, has now been subjected in all the most important matters to the will of the minority."

"The injustice of the 1914 Act towards the Ulster minority has been diverted by the 1920 Act intensified with apparently decisive intent and imposed instead on the majority, viz., the people of Ireland. In this I can see no glimmer of prudent or balanced statesmanship, but merely the sketched-staged contriving of inflamed parties."

"Law and order has given place to a bloody and brutal anarchy, in which the armed agents of the Crown violate every law in stateless and vindictive and inhuman savagery. Is there a single Irishman or woman whose blood does not boil at these things and who does not demand the end of English rule and the right of the Irish to govern themselves?"

"England has departed farther from her own standards and further from the standards even of any nation in the world not excepting the Turk and the Zulu, than has ever been known in history before."

"We realize that on every ground Ireland must have full national self-government with no greater and no other limitations than are imposed on Canada, Australia or South Africa."

POLICE KILL MILITARY AND THE PEOPLE ARE FINED!

The latest device for getting rid of undesirable Sinn Feiners, and at the same time patting an end to all awkward questions on the subject is after killing them to report them as being "shot while resisting arrest," or "shot while attempting to escape."

Within the few months before March 17th no less than forty-nine young Irishmen were accounted for in this way. And apropos of that The Westminster Gazette gives an account of a trial before the Recorder of Cork, where a military sergeant was awarded £1,200 for being shot in the chest by a policeman. A military corporal and sergeant both in civilian dress were walking to barracks when a policeman held them up. The Sergeant said: "I am a military sergeant, and this is a corporal." He gave his name as he drew his revolver and shot him. Two interesting points arise out of this. First the law compels the unfortunate citizens of Cork to pay £1,200 compensation to a sergeant of the Army of Occupation, because a policeman in the same army fired a shot into him just as he would fire a shot into a common Irish civilian. And in the next place, as The Westminster Gazette points out, had the shot man really been a civilian not only would there have been no compensation but there would not have been even a trial for inquiry. And if a Labor member asked a question about it in the House of Commons "Sir Hamar Greenwood," says the Gazette, "would promptly answer that the man had been shot while resisting arrest."

THINKING UP NEW METHODS OF TORTURE

The ordinary methods of torturing and killing prisoners have got exceedingly monotonous to the English army in Ireland. Consequently, with plenty of time on their hands they are every week thinking up new methods of torture, which while inflicting the maximum of suffering upon the unfortunate victim supplies the torturers with a maximum of amusement. One of the latest and most ingenious methods for filling the hearts of prisoners with horror while they are being shot is to put down over their heads galvanized iron pails. The rattling of the bullets upon the pails terrifying the hearts of the victims, sometimes for minutes before they die, enormously heightens the enjoyment of the killing to the killers. Of one such case that has horrified Dublin I set down here an affidavit made by a brother of the victim—and recently published in the English House of Commons by Mr. Joseph Davlin: "I Joseph Murphy of 22 Killarney street, in the City of Dublin, employee of Messrs. Wm. and P. Thompson and Co. Ltd., wine merchants, aged twenty-seven years do solemnly and sincerely declare as follows:

"My brother James Murphy and I lived together in lodgings at 22 Killarney street, Dublin. My brother's age is twenty-five. He was an assistant at Whiteside and Co., of South St. George's street, Dublin, grocer. I saw him last on Wednesday, the 9th inst., about 6.30 when after his day's work he came home for his evening meal. After he had ten he left me, saying that he was going to pass a few hours at the pictures or a game of billiards. I have since ascertained from the said James Murphy that he went to the Cinema Theatre in Talbot Street, and as he was leaving, about 9.30, there was a 'hold-up' by the armed forces of the Crown in Talbot street, when a number of young men were held up and searched."

"He with others was searched and put by the soldiers on a motor lorry, and brought to Dublin Castle, where he was examined. Nothing of any kind of a compromising character, was found on him. He had no weapons, and no documents of any kind. The examination was finished at about 10 o'clock, when the military authorities told him that he was released and might go home. As it was then after O'Connell hour there was danger and difficulty for anybody walking the streets for fear of the military. Accordingly the officer in charge told some soldiers to take my brother and Patrick Kennedy to their homes and leave them there, and to leave my brother at 22 Killarney Street, or as near to it as they could go. Instead of bringing my brother to his lodgings the military drove the motor lorry by Drumcondra to Clonburk Park. They halted the motor lorry near a field, where there was an unused and derelict ground."

"They took my brother and Patrick Kennedy out of the motor lorry, brought them into the field, put gal-

vanised palls over their heads, put them against the wall and fired a number of shots at them. I believe Patrick Kennedy was killed almost instantaneously. My brother was hit through the galvanized pail, in his mouth, on the left cheek, on the right cheek, and through the breast. Having done this, the soldiers left them and went away. Shortly afterwards two members of the Dublin Metropolitan Police on their beat in the neighborhood heard groans on the other side of the wall—which came from my brother. They got into the field and they found Kennedy and my brother still moaning and bleeding from his wounds. They brought my brother and Kennedy to the Mater Misericordiae Hospital."

"When I found him in the hospital dying, he assured me that when he was interrogated at the Castle he was perfectly satisfied with the examination and he was released. When my brother told me the statement to me he was perfectly conscious, and was quite capable of giving an exact and detailed account of what happened. My brother was a quiet and inoffensive man, and took no part in political movements or in any way connected with the Volunteers or the Irish Republican Army or mixed in political action in any way whatsoever."

"And I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true, and by virtue of the provisions of the Statutory Declarations Act, 1835."

SEUMAS MACMANUS,
Of Donegal.

JAMES CARDINAL GIBBONS

ALL PAY TRIBUTE TO DEAD PRINCE OF CHURCH

In the death of James Cardinal Gibbons at Baltimore, Holy Thursday, the Catholic Church in the United States lost the greatest figure in its history.

For thirty-seven years Cardinal Gibbons had been the prince of the Church in this country. During his long ministry as priest, Bishop, Archbishop and Prince of the Church, he has not only made for himself a record of incomparable achievement in the field of ecclesiastical endeavor, but by his patriotism, his intellectual force and winning personality had become a leader of public opinion and endeared himself to all Americans of whatever creed and of no creed.

The Cardinal's death is mourned by the Supreme Pontiff and all the hosts of shepherds of the fold to whom his name and his fame were made familiar by the sixty years of his pastorate. Tributes to his memory, mingling affection with admiration, came like a shower from all the world when news of his death was flashed to every land.

THE DEATH SCENE

Dr. O'Donovan had left the archiepiscopal residence only a few minutes before the Cardinal's death. The physician thought his patient might survive another day. After Dr. O'Donovan's departure, members of the Cardinal's household assembled at the bedside. The patriarch of the Church in America was then unconscious. Rev. Father Arsenius Boyer of St. Mary's Seminary, the Cardinal's confessor, joined the other priests.

Father Stickney read the prayers for the dying in a voice laden with emotion. The Sacrament of Extreme Unction had previously been administered. The aged Primate yielded his soul to God. So calm, so peaceful was the Cardinal's passing that the Nun who watched beside him was hardly aware that the end had come. She fixed the time of his death at 11.30 o'clock, but did not formally announce it until four minutes later.

Ward of the great Cardinal's death quickly winged its way through the city of Baltimore, to Washington, to every city in the United States and over the seas. Bishop Cerrigan sent telegrams announcing the melancholy news to Pope Benedict and to every Archbishop and Bishop in this country. When Mayor Brooking of Baltimore was notified of it, he ordered the big bell on the City Hall to be tolled eighty-six times. Judge Gorter, a jury, lawyers, witnesses and spectators were assembled at trial in the Supreme Court as the announcement came to them.

"Gentlemen," said Judge Gorter, "the City Hall bell is now tolling the information of the death of Cardinal Gibbons. Out of respect for his memory we shall all remain silent for five minutes."

A hush fell upon the assemblage. Heads were reverently bowed. A hundred people of every faith stilling their voices and by outward signs more eloquent than words paid homage to the soul that had flown.

In the space of a few minutes after the first report of the Cardinal's death had been carried by word of mouth and by wire through the city and the country, messages of sympathy began to come in a flood to the archiepiscopal residence. By messenger, by telephone, by telegraph, from near and far they came. Gov-

ernor Ritchie, Mayor Brooking, former Mayor James H. Preston, James Gustave Whitely, the Belgian Consul, Signor V. Rinaldi Ricci, the Italian Ambassador, and hundreds of others were quick to give expression to their condolence and respect.

Prominent pastors of Protestant churches and Robbis of the Jewish synagogues were among the first to send tribute to the Cardinal, and to mourn his passing.

In the Criminal Court eulogies of the Cardinal were delivered by State's Attorney Robert F. Leach, jr., Judge Henry Coffey, and Attorney Richard B. Tippett, Judge Charles W. Heuser and Attorneys Isaac Lobe and Vernon Cook.

President Harding—"In common with all our people, I mourn the death of Cardinal Gibbons. His long and notable service to country and to Church makes us all his debtors. He was ever ready to lend his encouragement to any movement for the betterment of his fellowmen. He was the very finest type of citizen and churchman."

"It was my good fortune to know him personally and I held him in the highest esteem and veneration. His death is a distinct loss to the country, but it brings to fuller appreciation his great and admirable life."

Vice President Coolidge—"I learn with regret of the death of Cardinal Gibbons. He had a deservedly high place in the estimation of his fellow countrymen for his scholarship and patriotism, and his devout piety."

Secretary of War Weeks—"I greatly regret to learn of the death of Cardinal Gibbons, the news of which has just been brought to me. I knew him personally and had great admiration and affection for him. He was not only a great church leader, but one of the most influential citizens of the United States. His death is an irreparable loss to his church and his country."

Secretary of State Hughes—"Cardinal Gibbons was an eminent American, who with the utmost devotion to his country used his exceptional gifts not only in the sphere of his religious work, but in cultivating among the people a sound patriotic sentiment. He had the respect and confidence of men of all faiths, and thus was not only a distinguished prelate of his church but a leader of opinion. We can not but be keenly conscious of the great loss caused by his death."

Hon. Newton D. Baker, former Secretary of War—"Cardinal Gibbons was a great priest and a great patriot. For more than a generation he has been the most conspicuous representative in America of a great church and in the troubled times of the War he led the thought and the heart of his people in splendid patriotic devotion to the country. There has been no more exalted and inspiring life in recent American history."

Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, of Massachusetts—"The death of Cardinal Gibbons is a great loss to the country. I had the pleasure of knowing him and had a very high regard for him, for he was a man who inspired affection in every one. He was a thorough American in all his feelings, and not only a great leader in his own church, but a devoted lover of his country and a leader of opinion in all that affected her welfare."

Senator Reed, of Missouri—"Cardinal Gibbons was a truly great man. His remarkable career was one that reflected credit not only on the people of his own faith, but on the entire American people, whose best interests he had at heart. He will always live in the pages of American history as a great benefactor and a true American."

Dr. L. S. Rowe, Director General of the Pan-American Union—"The death of Cardinal Gibbons leaves an irreparable loss not only to the United States but to all the republics of the American continent. He was a devoted worker in the cause of Pan-Americanism and never failed to utilize an opportunity to emphasize the importance of close co-operation between the nations of America. He was a great apostle of international good-will. Cardinal Gibbons officiated both at the laying of the cornerstone and at the dedication of the Pan-American Union building and he extended the blessing to the flags of the countries represented in the Union."

Governor Channing H. Cox—"A kindly man, respected by the devout of all creeds, who has had a powerful influence in moulding true American opinion, has laid down his mantle. The country, which is better because he lived and worked in it and for it, mourns the death but rejoices in the record of his services for humanity."

Senator Watson, Indiana—"Cardinal Gibbons represented the true spirit of America. His influence, like his life, was ideal. His death is a sad shock and a great loss."

Senator Spencer, Missouri—"A great outstanding man in the religious life of our country has been lost by the death of Cardinal Gibbons."

Senator Cummins, Iowa—"I knew Cardinal Gibbons intimately. I feel his death as a personal loss. He has been one of the strongest and most helpful influences in the country. He not only had the betterment of the government in mind, but the

betterment of the individual as well." Senator France, Maryland—"I am shocked and grieved to learn of the death of Cardinal Gibbons. All men who met him when he walked on the streets of Baltimore touched their hats to him not only because of his high position, but in respect to a great mind and a great spirit. He goes to a rich reward after a life well spent."

Morgan J. O'Brien—"It is the passing away not only of the greatest churchman, but one of the greatest Americans of our time. During a long and useful life he has rendered fields of activity that it would require more than any summary to enumerate them all. He was a broad, liberal, able and loyal patriot, a true American and a true churchman. His great office and his great ability were spent without stint and without reference to self in the cause of humanity and country."

"In his own State and in his own country, and we might say throughout all the countries of the world if we look around, it would be difficult to find one who is entitled to more praise for what he has accomplished and whose death will be more regretted."

"He was not only a leader among all American movements, but he was the first, or among the first, in all movements for religion, education and charity."

Judge Alfred J. Tully of General Sessions—"He was a great American and a great churchman. He believed as Washington declared in his farewell address, that you cannot have an enduring republic without morality and that you cannot have morality without religious teaching. He was a power for good in our country and represented the highest and best ideals of American citizenship."

Dr. Felix Adler, President of the Society for Ethical Culture—"In common with all Americans I desire to pay reverence to the memory of Cardinal Gibbons, the eminent American citizen."

PAPAL DELEGATION PAYS HIGH HONOR TO CARDINAL

The following statement was issued at the apostolic delegation, headed by Mgr. John Bonzano, on the death of Cardinal Gibbons:

"Cardinal Gibbons, ever since his accession to the See of Baltimore, and especially since his elevation to the sacred college of cardinals, has occupied a position of commanding and beneficial influence in the affairs of Church and State. His is the one name that during his forty-three years has won the favor and confidence of the whole country. Even those outside of the Catholic Church have had unbounded sympathy with him in his movements and implicit confidence in his practical wisdom."

"All have admired his gentleness, affability and kindness of heart which were displayed on all occasions. He never found fault, and never found respect for his dignity and official preeminence. He was devoted to the interest of the Catholic Church, which he loved intensely, and he was just as devoted to the interest of his country, which he loved none the less tenderly. The United States was for him the best country in the world, and Baltimore the best city in the universe. He gave to both the Church and State the best that was in him, and was never found wanting when it was a question of aiding the onward progress of either."

"As a man, his uniform virtues were urbanity, humility, patience, accessibility. He was ever the same gentle, consistent friend and counselor to young and old, rich and poor. The Church has lost a powerful priest and prelate and the country has lost one who really during the last thirty or forty years has been its most distinguished citizen."

EXPRESSIONS OF REGRET FROM CHURCHMEN OF MANY CREEDS

Announcement of the death of James Cardinal Gibbons drew forth expressions of regret from clergymen of all denominations.

Rev. Dr. William T. Manning, pastor of Trinity Church and Protestant Bishop-elect of New York—"The death of Cardinal Gibbons is a loss to religion and to the country," he said. "He was a great Christian and a great citizen. His name has long been held in honor among our people, and his death will be universally lamented."

Bishop William Lawrence, of the Episcopal Diocese of Massachusetts—"In the death of Cardinal Gibbons the nation has lost a patriot and statesman and the Christian church a spiritual and humble leader. Throughout his long life the Cardinal served Church and State with high ability, a liberal spirit and true American patriotism."

Bishop Luther B. Wilson, resident Methodist Bishop of the New York Area—"I consider Cardinal Gibbons as one of the great outstanding figures of his communion in the United States, and I know of none whose loss could be more keenly felt. I lived in Baltimore the greater part of my life until recently, and knew that Cardinal Gibbons was held in great and general esteem, not only for his work in the Church, but his interest and uplifting influence in civic matters. He was an ecclesiastical

and of course there were differences between us, but my great admiration for him was intensified by his strong stand in support of the Allies during the War. He was fearless and outspoken. What more might I say?"

Rabbi Samuel Schulman of Temple Beth El: "His was a life long in years and rich in distinguished virtues and eminent services, which endeared him to the American heart and made his beloved name a household word. The spiritual life of our country is sadly poorer for the passing away of this great priest. May the memory of this righteous man endure as an inalienable blessing in the life of America, making for the union of men, beloved of our common country in its devotion to ideals of freedom and law, justice and humanity."

The Rev. John J. Wynne, S. J., editor of the Catholic Encyclopedia—"He was the transcendent churchman of his age. His eminent official station was lost sight of in the personal authority he exercised not only in religion but also in national affairs in such a manner as to command the respect and win the affection of men and women the world over, without regard to creed or party."

"Perhaps the chief of the many great qualities he possessed was to elicit the confidence of every one with whom he dealt and to hold that confidence as the years passed. Indeed he seems to have been this one man who could keep ever rising in the esteem and love of the public without passing his zenith."

Dr. Henry Allen Tapper, pastor of the First Baptist church, Washington, D. C.:—"In Richmond, Va., when I was a boy at school, he was bishop at Richmond; and he was held in the highest esteem by persons of all creeds, colors and conditions. Several incidents come to mind illustrative of his broad, sympathetic character as I think of him. While walking down Eataw street, Baltimore, years ago, I glanced down a narrow side street and a significant scene met my eyes. In the dim light of the late afternoon I saw Cardinal Gibbons approach a ragged little negro boy; and as the noted prelate placed his hand upon the knobby-haired, dirty urchin, he smiled upon him, spoke a kind, encouraging word and gave him a tender blessing. Another personal incident may be of interest as indicative of the prelate's spirit of broad generosity and his desire for peace and good will among men. In the year 1914, while on my way to Mexico as commissioner under the International Peace Forum in my mail received at San Antonio, Tex., was a letter from Cardinal Gibbons, written by his own hand, in which he said: 'I learn that you are on a peace commission to Mexico. My prayers follow you, and I hope that the Prince of Peace may be glorified by your work.'

Archbishop Patrick J. Hayes—"Cardinal Gibbons has filled such a unique place, these many years, in the Catholic Church and in our American life that it is difficult to see the stern reality that his noble soul has passed into eternity."

"His apostolic, civic and historic career beginning with the civil war and closing with the world's greatest conflict, shines forth as one of the most striking in our annals."

"His ardent love of God, his undying loyalty to the Church, his affectionate devotion to country and his unwavering faith in America's exalted destiny mark the Bishop and the citizen, whose memory will long be cherished at the altar of his own Church, as well as around the bedside, without number, of patriotic Americans of every creed."

The Right Rev. Mgr. Michael J. Lavette, pastor of St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York—"It is not possible to find words that express adequately our sentiments regarding Cardinal Gibbons. He was an ideal priest and bishop, and consequently a typical citizen and a great man."

Bishop John Gardner Murray of the Maryland Diocese Protestant Episcopal Church—"The transfer of James Cardinal Gibbons to a higher sphere of activity removes from the stage of current human events the most prominent figure therein in our country (and probably in the world) during the last half century. No other man in all that time has participated so fully in the universal affairs of the world as has this good, able Cardinal. Certainly no contemporary has contributed quite so much to the history of American life in all its various departments."

"As a man, he was firm and steadfast in his plea for the sanctity of the home: was warm in his friendships, simple in his habits, pure in his conduct, and pious in his every relationship with others."

"As a citizen, he was a true patriot, a wise statesman whose counsel was ever sought by all political leaders, and a noble type of constructive, progressive American manhood."

"As deacon, priest, Bishop and Cardinal in the Church of his ancestry and choice, by virtue of his ability, sincerity, learning and intelligence, patient, persevering labors, he was a recognized leader in every capacity by the people of all communions."

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CATHOLIC NOTES

London, March 24.—Monsignor James O'Hanlon, provost of the Birmingham archdiocese, who died last week was the recognized leader of the Irish in Birmingham.

The Rockefeller Foundation announced the contribution of 40,000 francs (approximately \$8,000,000) for new buildings and endowments of the medical school of the University of Brussels. This contribution is in conformity with the announced purpose of the Foundation "to serve the future of European civilization through the carry on and extension of present programs in the fields of medical education and public health."

A "League of Large Families" has been established in Belgium. It was formed at the instance of His Eminence, Cardinal Mercier. The birth rate in Belgium fell from 31.40 in 1890 to 25.95 in 1900 and to 20.20 in 1914. In Brussels the birth rate is 15.35. The League plans to work for the abolition of slums, to obtain grants for widows with children and preferential treatment in public appointments and educational grants for members of large families.

Paris, March 17.—Statistics just published by the Archbishop of Carthage show a flourishing condition of the religious life of that diocese, which is barely fifty years old and covers the entire territory of Tunisia. In the midst of the Mohammedan population there are now 200,000 Catholics, mostly French and Italians. Twenty-two parishes had been created by Cardinal Lavergne; the last Archbishop founded 43 more, and there still remain 150 Catholic groups waiting to be constituted into parishes, being delayed only by the lack of priests.

Red Wing, Minn., is another city which has joined in the movement for the observance of Good Friday. Father Dolphin, the Catholic pastor of that city, had a letter inserted in two daily papers, appealing to the business men of the city to close their places of business from twelve noon, to three o'clock in the afternoon on Good Friday. The Ministers' Association at their meeting on the following Monday, endorsed the idea. And the Retail Merchants' Association decided to close all places of business, during the whole day of Good Friday.

It turns out that James Cornell Biddle of Philadelphia, the so called "Trappist priest," who left the monastery in Kentucky two years ago, and the account of whose recent marriage found a prominent place in the press, was not a priest at all, according to the Cincinnati Catholic Telegraph. In an interview with a New York paper he states that at the early age of twenty-three without sufficient study of the questions he entered the Catholic Church. In regard to his vow as a lay monk, he said that he did not regard it as binding, because later he took the Protestant view of the matter.

Archbishop Goodier, having just completed a visitation of the Gajeral Mission, which having been formerly staffed by German and Alsatian priests, was greatly affected by war measures, has found conditions to be much more favorable than expected. At Anand, one of the poorest of the stations, the Archbishop found that there were 475 Catholics scattered in eleven villages and that a mission building was serving as a chapel for Sunday and morning Mass and as a central school for the district the remainder of the time. While Monsignor Goodier was administering confirmation, a delegation of twenty men came from a village eight miles away to beg him to receive all the inhabitants of their community into the fold.

New York, March 21.—The archives of the Knights of Columbus at national headquarters, New Haven, have just been enriched by a book written by four thousand authors—the greatest number of collaborators on a single book in the history of literature. The book is made up of letters from men formerly of the American army and navy service who have received vocational training from the K. of C. since quitting the service. Training in a score of different trades, each well paid, is attributed by these men as being their economic salvation after they were honorably discharged from Uncle Sam's service. The four thousand are typical of 150,000 who have been educated by the Knights.

Homes for 381 orphan children were found in different parts of the United States by Knights of Columbus home finding associations and councils during the past twelve months, according to a report by Supreme Secretary William J. McGinley today. Illinois led all the States of the Union by showing 151 orphans placed in good homes. This activity of the K. of C. has been established for several years, many hundreds having been placed for adoption in homes during that time. The Knights investigate the child's history and the history of the world's parents before they place the child. Many orphans of fallen soldiers were among those placed