

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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THE MEETING OF THE WATERS

There's not in this wide world a valley so sweet
As the vale in whose bosom the bright waters meet;
Oh, the last rays of feeling and life must depart,
Ere the bloom of the valley shall fade from my heart.
Yet it was not that nature had shed o'er the scene
Her purest of crystal and brightest of green;
Her purest of crystal and brightest of green;
Oh, no—it was something more exquisite still.
'Twas that friends the beloved of my bosom were near,
Who made every dear scene of enchantment more dear,
And who felt how the best charms of nature improve,
When we see them reflected from looks that we love.
Sweet vale of Avoca, how calm could I rest
In the bosom of shade, with the friends I love best,
Where the storms that we feel in this cold world should cease,
And our hearts like the water be mingled in peace.

—THOMAS MOORE

WEEKLY IRISH REVIEW

IRELAND SEEN THROUGH IRISH EYES

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THE FRENCH PRESS ON IRELAND

There are two very good causes for the French Government—under orders of course from the English—endeavouring to get Envoys Gavin Duffy, or any other representative of the Irish Republic, out of Paris. In the first place Paris is a good center for getting the true news from Ireland circulated over Europe, and as a consequence public opinion in Europe was getting too uncomfortably well acquainted with the brutalities in Ireland. In the next place, Duffy and his Irish friends there were making unexpected progress in rousing the Parisian press itself to indignation at English Prussianism. Almost all the leading Parisian papers were from time to time, beginning to express themselves on the Irish question with a frankness that was bruising the delicate conscience of Balfour, Lloyd George and Company.

For instance, it was very disturbing to respectable English Cabinet ministers to receive from the journal, *La Croix Patrie*, this castigation: "It does not belong to you ill-omened and cynical tricksters, to speak of the principles of liberty and justice. Is not Ireland another Alsace Lorraine which you martyrize? Did not one of your Ministers recently admit that the tanks brought back from war against the Hun are actually employed in Ireland. It is not too much to anticipate that your dum dum bullets and your poison gas will be used for the same purpose. And still your statesmen speak of the bankruptcy of noble aspirations, and issue circulars asking for funds to idealize other nations with the 'idealism' of the League which you mean to employ to perpetuate your domination and to continue your exploitation of the small and weak." And one of the foremost of the French periodicals, *Le Correspondant*, acknowledges editorially: "It is to be noted at last that in this country we begin to do more justice to Ireland, and in particular, to Sinn Fein." Then it illustrates the truth by referring to a remarkable article in the *Journal Des Debats*, in which that weighty organ of French public opinion delivers to the British Government friendly advice and warning. The *Journal Des Debats*, in the course of its article, said: "The only chance of salvation is for the British Government to enter into negotiations either directly or indirectly with Sinn Fein, whose growing authority is accepted by over three-fourths of the Irish people, and is obeyed even by those who do not sympathize with it. The day when Sinn Fein organized its police and established its tribunals it struck a deadly blow at British power which only extends at present as far as its troops can operate. It is no longer a question of opinion; it is a question of fact."

OUTSIDE WORLD HAS NO CONCEPTION OF OUTRAGES COMMITTED

The sort of thing that moved *La Croix Patrie* to its outburst was the incident—which is quite common over Ireland at the present time—a boy, Peter Crowley, arrested by the military, being in the privacy of the barracks beaten with the butts of rifles; his scalp and body covered with wounds, and his clothing saturated with blood. When he had somewhat recovered an English officer and gentleman visited him again, and did himself the private pleasure of administering another most brutal beating to the weak and bleeding boy. Hundreds of incidents of this nature are occurring thickly over the country. We find the daily papers reporting the case of a boy at Thurles being taken at night by five soldiers, from his home, tied to a gate

and flogged. Before they left him they said: "We English came over here to keep the like of you quiet." In the Templetohy district they broke into the house of a much-respected resident and carried off from it a young man. They asked him was he a Sinn Feiner. They asked him and he frankly replied that he was. "He was then taken," says the newspaper report, "about half a mile from his house, stripped naked, and flogged with a riding whip until he was deluged with blood. Some neighbors found him next morning lying naked and helpless." In fact there is raging in Ireland at the present time such a reign of terror, marked by the most shocking atrocities as was paralleled only by the fierce and terrible outrages wrought by the English soldiery and the yeomanry in 1798, when it was sought to force the Irish people into rebellion. The object now, as then, is so to exterminate the people that unarmed and unprepared as they are, they may be frenziedly driven to rise up in a rebellion which will give the big English army in Ireland, with its tanks and its aeroplanes, its machine guns, and all its up-to-date machinery of civilized warfare, opportunity of settling the whole Irish question within a week. The greatest struggle today between the English Government and Sinn Fein is a terribly tense one—the British Government by the wildest and most desperate methods seeking to end the Irish difficulty by forcing a rebellion which will justify a general massacre, and Sinn Fein moving heaven and earth to restrain the half-frenzied people from being driven into the trap. The outside world today has no conception of the terrible outrages that are being committed broadcast by the British army in Ireland, and the unbearable sufferings of the people, because the British system is effective that only the faintest echo of the horrible state of affairs can trickle to the outside world.

THE REIGN OF RED TERROR IN BELFAST

From a gentleman just landed here from Belfast, I learn a few interesting details about the reign of Red terror in that city. It is openly known there, that the Belfast drive against Nationalists was only part of a general program long agreed upon for the driving of all Nationalists out of Caronia, and it was to matter little how many of them were killed in the course of the drive. The military in Belfast, who are under the command of Sir Edward Carson's Commander General of Ulster Volunteers, Sir Hackett Paine, threw up barricades at every point where there was risk that the Nationalists whose stores were being holed in homes burning, and their dead lying in the streets, might be able to rally forth and drive the Orangemen back to their own quarters. And the soldiers in every case were stationed on the Orange side of the barricade, with their rifles and machine-guns covering the Orange looters and the wreckers and slayers, but the poor creatures who were vainly trying to defend their homes and their lives. In the large city of Lisburn, about ten miles from Belfast, it is believed that no single Nationalist has been left; their homes were burned, a few of them lost their lives, and the remainder were driven forth upon the world. One of them, however, a merchant possessed of large property, who, when the Orange mob attacked his home to burn it, procured a rifle to defend his family and his home, was seized, badly beaten, and by the authorities lodged in jail, where he now lies without option of bail—awaiting trial and a heavy jail sentence for the "crime" of defending his home, his wife, children, and self, against a frenzied mob of Orange scoundrels. His family are scattered, and his property valued at twenty thousand pounds is in ashes.

A REFRESHING CONTRAST

Bearing in mind the fearful state of suffering of the Nationalist minority in the Orange northeast, it is refreshing to contrast with it the treatment of the Protestant minority in the South and West. Testimony on this point is furnished in plenty by members of the minority themselves. At a Wesleyan conference in Hull, England, the other day, Mr. Ernest Mercier, a member of deputation from the Irish Methodist Conference, in an impassioned speech, said: "As far as I know, in a country place in Ireland there has never been any interference, good, bad, or indifferent, with the worship of Methodists. The courtesy and kindness shown to your representatives in Ireland more than tongue can tell. I am as hopeful of Ireland as ever a man could be. I have never heard in this Conference a word of prayer for my beloved country."

A couple of weeks ago, we pointed out, in contrasting the tolerance of Belfast with the intolerance in the South of Ireland; that of course our insult against a Protestant because he was a Protestant was practically unknown. Now we find in the Freeman's Journal a report from County Kilkenny that some vagrant there broke the lock

of a Protestant graveyard, and injured the door of the Protestant church. When word of this deplorable happening spread through that Catholic district the Irish Volunteers got busy and rested not till they had taken and tried the miscreant and then brought him before two of the principal Protestant inhabitants and compelled him to make the most humble confession and apology. The leader of the Volunteers then said: "The British Government is powerless to protect civil and religious liberties, but they are safe under the regime of the Irish Republic."

A Protestant merchant in one of the Southern cities writes to the *Unionist Irish Times* a letter on the question: "I live in a preponderantly Roman Catholic district carrying on a small business in a country town, and I have never been subjected to any insult or religious intolerance by my Catholic fellow-countrymen, nor have I ever heard of any such occurring on purely religious grounds." And to the same British *Unionist* paper, the Irish Times, the Protestant rector of Ardahan in the County Galway, writes: "May I presume to add my testimony to that of Western Protestant, as to the tolerance and kindness of Roman Catholics in the west of Ireland towards those who differ from them in politics and religion. During an experience of over thirty years in the County Galway I have not only never had the slightest disrespect shown to me or to those belonging to me as Protestants, but from priests and people, gentle and simple, have received the utmost courtesy, consideration and friendship which I esteem very highly. As to the Roman Catholic farmers about, I have known them to come to my help during seed time and harvest, even to the neglect of their own crops."—(Rev.) J. C. Trotter.

SEUMAS MACMANUS, Of Donegal.

CARDINAL AMETTE

SUDDEN DEATH OF FRENCH PRELATE CAUSES UNIVERSAL GRIEF

By N. C. W. C. News Service

Paris, Aug. 30.—The French Press, even including non-Catholic papers, is unanimous in paying tribute to the qualities of Cardinal Amette, who died suddenly of heart failure Sunday morning at Antony, a small village on the outskirts of Paris, where he was in annual retirement at the convent of the Sisters of St. Joseph of Cluny. The Cardinal had returned from the pilgrimage at Lourdes last Sunday, but did not complain of illness during the week. On Saturday he was slightly unwell, and Sunday morning his valet found him dying. Mgr. Odellin gave him the last sacraments.

The death has caused the deepest emotion in Paris, and immediately after its announcement a great crowd of notables went to the archiepiscopal residence. Evening editions of the newspapers declare that the late Cardinal was one of the greatest men of this epoch and that he was venerated by all parties. Cardinal Amette was seventy years old. He was born in Douville, in the diocese of Evreux in Normandy, September 6, 1850. He studied at St. Sulpice in Paris, and was ordained in 1875. He was the first vicar of the Cathedral of Evreux and served as Vicar General of the diocese of Evreux. In 1898 he became Bishop of Bayeux, and in 1905 was appointed to Cardinal Richard, Archbishop of Paris. He succeeded Cardinal Richard on the latter's death in 1908, and was created Cardinal by Pius X, Nov. 27, 1911.

Cardinal Amette's last public act was to order prayers for Poland; and his last public appearance was his reception of the Knights of Columbus when they arrived in Paris, and he accepted their insignia. He had intended to preside next Sunday in the Cathedral of Meaux at the solemn commemoration of the Victory of the Marne in the presence of Marshal Foch and Premier Millerand.

Cardinal Lucon, Dean of the French Cardinals, will preside at the funeral.

CURES AT TEMPLEMORE DRAW MANY PILGRIMS

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

Dublin, August 28.—Thousands of people coming here on foot and in all manner of conveyances to visit the home of Thomas Divan, Templemore, in the hope of witnessing or receiving seemingly miraculous cures which are said to be effected through the medium of holy pictures and statues, have so congested this little town that accommodations at hotels and inns are no longer procurable. In addition, a shortage of food has resulted and Irish volunteers are scouring the countryside to obtain supplies, for which they are paying liberal prices. It is reported that a crippled soldier with a leg shattered by shrapnel

who was carried into Mr. Divan's home, has been cured after unsuccessful treatment for three years. A little girl who has been a consumptive for several months is also said to have been made quite well. Word coming here is that the holy pictures and statues began to exude what appeared to be blood, whereupon the cures were effected. The Catholic clergy of the district are investigating the stories of cures.

BONAR LAW ON MACSWINEY

Ottawa Journal, Sept. 7

Whatever measure of sympathy may exist in some quarters for Terence MacSwiney, the Lord Mayor of Cork who is starving himself to death in Brixton jail, the statement of Mr. Bonar Law in explanation of the British Government's position must appeal to all who examine the matter from the standpoint of calm reason. Mr. Law points out that MacSwiney was one of the leaders of the Irish Republican Army, which declared itself at war with the forces of the Crown, and according to his own words, was engaged in the seditious work of which he was convicted, he and his own followers had determined to pursue their own ends, asking no mercy and making no compromise. Had he been taken at his own word and dealt with as an avowed rebel, according to the universal practice among civilized nations, says Mr. Law, he would have been liable to be shot. Instead he was tried by a legally constituted tribunal, sentenced to a moderate term of imprisonment and given all the privileges of a political prisoner. "To release such prisoners," asserts Mr. Law, "would be nothing short of a betrayal of the loyal officers on whose devotion to duty the fabric of social order in Ireland rests."

There can be no serious challenge to the logic and reason of this claim. The Sinn Fein leaders, on their own assertion, and from their own choice, are the stand prepared for the fortunes of war. They cannot expect to engineer the shooting down of policemen and officials (conduct described by the venerable Roman Catholic Cardinal of Ireland as "cold-blooded murder") and, when faced with the consequences, whine for mercy before the world with success. Indeed, it is due to MacSwiney to say that so far as he himself is concerned he is conscious of that fact and prepared for his fate. But admiration for the heroism of MacSwiney must not be permitted to blind the world to the British Government's duty. That duty is to maintain law and order in Ireland, to safeguard property and life; and that duty would most certainly be released. For if Irish Republicans waging a well organized and relentless war upon the Crown, cannot be convicted for rebellion, then clearly British order in Ireland will have collapsed, the police, most of them of the Irish race, will be dying for a duty that is vain, and the forces of rebellion will have triumphed. If we are prepared to accept such a thing, then desire to see MacSwiney freed is right. But if we wish to see Ireland remain within the Empire, restored to peace, happiness and prosperity, then the course of the British Government deserves our strong support.

THE TRUE FAITH SPREAD BY OUTDOOR MEETINGS

London, August 28.—Outdoor meetings have been maintained by the Catholic Evidence Guild throughout the winter and summer in a number of places both within the metropolitan area of London and farther afield. We can say with certainty, and without exaggeration that week by week tens of thousands of people, who otherwise probably would not give the subject a thought, listen attentively to Catholic teaching. We can confidently assert that the opposition to the raising of the crucifix in public places has been almost completely overcome. Respect is always shown when the usual opening and concluding prayers are said. We consider this a great triumph. The singing of suitable hymns is also proved a success. The following authentic remarks may be taken as typical of the various kinds of testimonials the guild has called forth: "You don't do any harm, anyway!" "I am not a Catholic, but I must say there is no getting away from what has just been said there."

"That teaching is wholesome and elevating—would to God the whole nation would accept it to reconstruct itself!"

"I wish to thank you, I have been listening to your lectures for many weeks now. I was born a Catholic, I have not been to Confession for twenty years. I have just seen Father Mahoney."

This speaker returned to the park the following Sunday and said: "I was at Communion this morning—thank God!"

THE MANCHESTER GUARDIAN

ON LORD MAYOR MACSWINEY

Editor, the Ottawa Journal:

Your editorial of yesterday entitled "Bonar Law on MacSwiney," in which you claim that the "duty to maintain law and order in Ireland and to safeguard property and life" would most certainly be betrayed were MacSwiney to be released," is in direct opposition to an editorial of the *Manchester Guardian* of August 27th, a copy of which arrived this morning. As one citizen of Ottawa who wishes to dissociate himself from your cry for the death of the Lord Mayor of Cork, permit me to publish in your columns the following rather long extract from the *Manchester Guardian*'s editorial. Manchester is nearer Cork than is Ottawa. Its great Liberal paper is in a better position to learn and appreciate the facts of the Irish situation than you are. Despite your personal goodwill towards Ireland, which I am aware, your distorted vision, or version, of the facts (permit me to be frank) has led you to support the specious political pleading of the English Unionist leader who seven years ago was responsible for the overthrow of the Constitutional Movement and the re-introduction of physical force into the Irish question. To speak of "law and order" in Ireland, when the policemen who were murdered at the hands of the British soldiers in Ireland, are actively engaged in looting, destroying creameries and shooting up towns, and when "the legal system has been transformed into a militarized machine complete enough to bring under it almost any Irishman," as the *Manchester Guardian* admits, is to mock a race, which fought for liberty abroad but is denied it at home.

The denial of liberty involved in the *Operation Act* is notorious, but perhaps some of your readers may be disposed to doubt the above charge against the British soldiers. I submit the following English evidence, from the *Manchester Guardian* weekly edition of August 30, 1920.

TIPPERARY "SHOT UP"

REPRISALS TERROR IN IRELAND

(From our Special Correspondent)

"Dublin, Tuesday.—Last night the North Tipperary town was 'shot up.' Soldiers and police broke loose, as it is put, and with bombs and petrol set fire to the Council offices and several shops. Street firing went on for several hours. Shops were looted. Several creameries in the Templemore district were burned during the night. This is a typical case of what is perhaps the most hopeless side of the whole terrible Irish situation. We have a new Act for the restoration of order, but the guardians of order are demoralized. The outbreaks go back a long way, but they have become much more frequent in the last two months. Indeed Sinn Fein is able to issue a list of outrages almost as grave as that which Dublin Castle publishes. The sacking of Lisincora and Fermoy happened two months ago. Since then Tunn, Limerick, Tralee, Cork, Thurles, and half a dozen isolated villages have been treated to similar exhibitions of terrorism. Mr. George Russell, ("A") in the current Irish Home-Steak, has given a painful account of the systematic wrecking of the Irish creameries, on the vicious principle of 'for every barracks a creamery.'"

As the same great English Liberal paper recently remarked: "You cannot compel a country to co-operate in its own coercion." I would appeal to you, Sir, to reconsider your editorial of yesterday and to advocate a more liberal and humane policy. Why should there not be room in the "British Confederacy" for a Republic of Ireland, as there is for the Dominion of Canada and the Commonwealth of Australia? It is only as a free association of free nations that the British Empire can survive. There was once a free Kingdom of Ireland in the British Empire: why not a free Republic in the same Empire? If Ireland were invited to come into the Confederacy on equal terms with England, the proposition would doubtless be welcomed by the majority of the people of Ireland. Meanwhile, a hostile Ireland held down by an army of occupation is of no benefit whatever to the British Empire. Even from the low standard of English expediency the present martial law in Ireland cannot be justified. MacSwiney's position is a typical product of the militarist regime, and the sympathy he evokes throughout the world is a condemnation of British Rule in Ireland.

And now may I be permitted to insert the following editorial of the *Manchester Guardian* entitled "The Life of a Man"

"THE LIFE OF A MAN"
"So the thing is decided and, so far as the Government is concerned,

Mr. MacSwiney is to die. Strong appeals were addressed to Mr. Lloyd George from many quarters. His sister appealed, the great meeting of landowners and commercial magnates held this week in Dublin appealed, many others appealed. To Mr. George, speaking in the name of the Government, has given the same answer—that he had no intention of releasing him. It is a lamentable decision, and will have grave consequences. The law under which Mr. MacSwiney was convicted was not the ordinary law, and the tribunal was not an ordinary legal tribunal. The law was the law of D. O. R. A. and the tribunal was a court-martial. The charges brought against Mr. MacSwiney were that he had in his possession or under his control a copy of the numerical cipher code of the police and that he had also in his possession two seditious documents, namely, a resolution of the City Council of Cork professing allegiance to the illegal organization of Sinn Fein, and a copy of the speech delivered by himself in support of it. On the strength of these accusations he was sentenced to two years' imprisonment in the second class, and for greater security was removed to Brixton Prison, in the outskirts of London. He said at the time that it was no use talking of two years, for unless released he would be dead in a month, having already begun his hunger-strike. That is just a fortnight ago. The Lord Mayor of Cork is not a strong man. He has an affection of the lungs which makes it dangerous for him to be forcibly fed. He is already in the last stage of prostration, and any day may bring the news of his death.

"Let there be no mistake. Rightly or wrongly, wrongly, of course, so far as moral guilt is concerned—the death of the Lord Mayor of Cork will be regarded by Nationalist Ireland and right through the Irish world of America and the Dominions as a political murder and the victim as a martyr to a great and sacred cause. That cause will be codified and sanctified by his blood, and every evil and every danger by which the desperate Irish question is surrounded will be exacerbated and intensified. Conciliation, difficult enough before, will become doubly difficult. Animosity, bitter enough before, will become more bitter. The desire for revenge, cruel enough before, will become more cruel, and we shall have entered on a fresh and more hopeless stage of a quarrel which already was baffling the best minds. In other words, an act carried through in the name of law and of high policy will breed immanus lawlessness and defeat every aim which decent and rational policy can have in view. Is it likely that if this had been a wise thing to do such a meeting as that at Dublin on Tuesday, where the most conservative and responsible elements in Irish society were assembled, would have unanimously petitioned for the exact contrary? These men know Ireland, and they know what such a fatal step as that now in view would entail. Only one means of escape now remains. The Prime Minister, hampered as he is by political ties and committed by the act of his colleagues in the Ministry, cannot or will not intervene. There is yet time for the King to exercise his sovereign prerogative of clemency. He could do no juster, no more universally popular act, none which would go so far to restore the menaced authority of the Crown in Ireland. His Ministers themselves would breathe a sigh of relief, and the country would be saved from a great danger. It is open to every man to petition him. There is no time for organization. Whatever can be done must be done at once. Mr. Raymond Howard has led the way, and the answer sent to him, which we publish today, is full of encouragement."

Later news indicates that the King will not intervene. God help us.

JOHN J. O'GORMAN.

Ottawa, September 8, 1920.

FRENCH CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN LOSSES DURING THE WAR

By N. C. W. C. News Service

Paris, July 30.—In reply to a question asked by a Catholic deputy, the Minister of War has just made public the losses sustained during the great War by the corps of military chaplains of the French army. Five hundred and fifty-five Catholic chaplains were drafted; sixty-eight died on the field of honor, 191 were awarded the cross of the Legion d'Honneur and fourteen received the military medal. (The military medal is given only to non-commissioned officers and privates, whereas the Legion d'Honneur is especially reserved for the commissioned officers.) Almost all the chaplains had the War Cross bestowed upon them, but the Ministry of War keeping no record of all war crosses distributed, the minister was unable to give out the whole exact figure. Out of 112 Protestant chaplains mobilized, six died on the field of honor; ten were awarded the Legion

d'Honneur and one received the military medal.

Out of thirty-three Jewish chaplains three died on the field of honor and two received the Legion d'Honneur. These statistics include only those officially commissioned as chaplains. The number of the Catholic priests who died on the battlefield, when fighting in the ranks of the French army or when acting either as stretcher bearers or as attendants on the wounded, exceeds, in fact, 8,600.

CATHOLIC NOTES

His Holiness Pope Benedict XV, observed on September 2, the seventh anniversary of his election to the Throne of Peter.

Cardinal Mercier was enthusiastically received at Nancy, where he presided at gala performance of the Passion play, assisted by Cardinal Lucon, of Rheims, and the Bishop of Nancy.

Washington, Aug. 30.—Boy Scouts of the Catholic churches of Washington are being mustered to assist the reception committee of the International Federation of Catholic Alumnae at the laying of the foundation stone of the Shrine of the Immaculate Conception on Sept. 23rd. It is expected that the attendance at this ceremony, at which Cardinal Gibbons will be the officiant, will reach 50,000, and it will be necessary to have guides for the visitors.

Clifton, England, August 10.—One of the remaining links with Cardinal Newman is broken by the death of Monsignor Charles H. Kennard, a member of the Diocesan Chapter of Clifton Cathedral and Domestic Prelate to the Pope, which has just taken place. The late monsignor was a member of a county family of Hampshire. After studying at Harrow and Oxford, he took orders as a priest of the Church of England, and became associated with Newman and the Oxford Movement.

Death has claimed the Marquess of Queensberry at Johannesburg. Lord Queensberry was the head of a family notable of late for its converts, who have included his grandmother, Caroline Marchioness of Queensberry; his uncle, Very Rev. Canon Lord Archibald Douglas; his mother, who was a grand-daughter of the first Lord Beaconsfield; his brother, Lord Alfred Douglas, and several other relatives. The late Marquess was received into the Church in 1908, and died a devout and loyal son of the Church.

For the first time in history the face of a saint will appear on a postage stamp. A new issue of stamps in France will show the French heroine, St. Jeanne d'Arc. The infidels in the government who have the Gallic love of logic, even when most illogical, will probably say that they are honoring Jeanne the patriot-saviour of her country and not Jeanne the saint, but since it was her saintliness that super-naturally saved her patriotism, grateful French hearts will not seek to separate saint and warrior-maid.

Groups of converted Israelites have arranged for the celebration of Masses for the conversion of the Jews. A Jewish convert in France has worked wonderfully during the past few months for the French Novena in behalf of Israel. She has obtained 48 complete Novenas of Masses at Lourdes, Paray-le-Monial, and many other shrines, and also about 60 separate Masses. His Eminence Cardinal Gaspari has written to the Superior General of the Fathers of Zion expressing the great happiness of the Holy Father at hearing of the Masses which are celebrated all over the world for the conversion of the Jews.

Paris, Aug. 28.—More than a million francs have been subscribed by the people of Denmark toward the reconstruction of the Cathedral of Rheims. A check for this large amount was presented to M. Paul Claudel, French minister at Copenhagen, and has been transmitted by him to the committee in charge of the rebuilding. Denmark has but 3,000,000 inhabitants, a very large majority of whom are Protestants. In making the gift, William Hanser, chairman of the Danish committee, called the Rheims Cathedral "a national monument which is the patrimony not only of France, but of all humanity."

The Catholic Herald of India, in view of the conflicting reports concerning the Catholic missions in India, states that the British Government has restored all mission property in that country to the Church. "Long before any decision was arrived at in Paris," our contemporary says, "in fact as soon as the German and Austrian missionaries were interned, their Indian missions were faithfully handed over to the Administrators appointed by the Holy See. The Belgian Mission is administered by the Rev. Father Felix, O. M. C.; the Assam Mission was transferred to the administration of His Grace the Archbishop of Calcutta, and the Bombay Mission remained under the administration of the Society of Jesus."