

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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WHAT WILL THE OUTCOME BE?

What the outcome of the London peace negotiations will be no man can foresee. They will certainly be long drawn out. The two crucial points around which the great peace will rage are of course the questions of allegiance to the British Crown and of the status of Carsonia. These knotty points are a God-send to Lloyd George—enabling him to prolong the peace battle and hence the truce indefinitely. At the present moment Britain is overwhelmed with the problems that, from all ends of the earth, are coming home to roost with her. The greatest of them all is Ireland. After staking her reputation upon it, and losing that reputation she finds that under present circumstances, she can not reconquer Ireland—and on the other hand, she will not let it go. If Lloyd George can make the peace negotiations drag out for a long time, some of the other questions may settle themselves and leave him in a secure position, where he can again arrogantly dictate to the Irish representatives, and renew the War if they do not consent meekly to close their eyes and close their mouths, and swallow what it pleases him to give them. There is not any doubt in the world but that if Britain got rid of half a dozen of the other problems that are overwhelming her, such as India, Egypt, disarmament, the counter-diplomacy of France, etc., Ireland would quickly be treated to such a war of conquest as would make the horrors of the recent Anglo-Irish war pale into insignificance. However, the good God seems to have instilled such an extraordinary spirit into the Irish people that they are ready to stand the horrors rather than yield any more to the tyrant. When we recall that Ex-Premier Asquith speaking out in the middle of the horrors of the last War, said, publicly: "Things are being done today in Ireland with a knowledge and approval of the Government and evidently under the direction of the Government officials that would shame the blackest annals of the lowest despotism in Europe." When we remember this pronouncement regarding the late War, it gives our imaginations a starting point from which to attempt to visualize the terrors that are in store for the little island if, Britain, finding her hands free for the task, unleashes again the Dogs of War.

A PROMISING START FOR THE KINGDOM OF CARSONIA

The figures reported from the latest Belfast pogrom brings the total of Nationalists killed in Belfast, since July 1st, 1920, up to 181 and the wounded to 1,035—a very promising start for the kingdom of Carsonia, which "feared to be left to the intolerance of a Dublin Parliament." Because the Minister of Agriculture of Carsonia, Mr. Archdale, accepted as Assistant Secretary of his Department, a loyalist Catholic, whom the British Government recommended because of his expert knowledge, there arose a terrific row throughout Carsonia. It was led by our friend, Mr. William Coote, who headed the delegation that toured America speaking against Irish Home Rule. The affair had a comical sequel. To prevent the recurrence of such a reprehensible mistake it was decided that before making appointments in future, proper inquiries should be instituted as to the religion of all applicants. So, when the next post had to be filled from outside, the applications were carefully scrutinized, and the history of the applicants closely looked into. It being found that all the applicants were papists they were turned down; and to fill the position an official was imported from England whose qualifications seemed all that could be desired. But lo! before he had completed his first week in office the horrible truth burst upon the cabinet, the Government and all Carsonia, that they had imported and given office to an English papist! Mr. Billy Coote who is out to get the scalp of Craig and all the cabinet—because he fears that they are trucking with Daileireann got on his war paint and feathers and proclaimed it was not by mistake but by design that the English Papist was imported. He called the Cabinet milk and water Orangemen who put on an Orange sash only to fool the people. Before he has finished with the lukewarm clique he says there will be wigs on the green. Altogether the path of the new Government of Carsonia is not a primrose one.

THE GREAT IRISH RACE CONVENTION

From the day that Parnell put his hand to the plow down till today there have been many great Irish Conventions—but the greatest of them all will probably pale into insignificance beside the great Irish Race Convention for which Daileireann has issued a call, and has scheduled to begin on January 21st

of next year—either in Dublin—if the Irish control Dublin then—or in Paris if conditions at home are untoward. Cablegrams inviting their delegates to the great Convention were sent to the Irish Self-Determination Leagues of Scotland, of Britain, of Canada and Newfoundland, of Australia and New Zealand, also to the Irish Republican organizations of South Africa, of Argentina, Bolivia, Chili, Mexico, and the United States.

To this great Convention are to be invited representatives of the old Irish families scattered throughout the countries of Europe—the great Irish families who were driven forth from Ireland during the penal centuries and whose descendants won fame for themselves and for Ireland on almost every battlefield on the Continent of Europe during three centuries and likewise in almost all the Governments of Europe. From among these ancient Irish families on the continent representatives will come to the Convention from the Spanish families of the O'Neills, the O'Donnells, the Blakes and the Sarsfields; from the Austrian, Taaffes, MacDonnells, Lacey, and from the French, MacMahon, O'Briens, O'Farrells, Dillon, and from the Russian, O'Briens and Lacey. Such a gathering from the earth's end of the far scattered children of the Gael is certain to be a momentous one which will not only thrill the heart of Ireland, but will hold the attention of the world.

WONDERFUL FERVOR OF AUSTRALIAN IRISH

Australia, for all its sparse population, and despite the long generation during which the Irish race there has been cut off from its motherland, has been doing wonderful work in organizing and agitating for the Irish Cause. Despite the most intensely bitter hostility of the British population of the Australian provinces—a hostility that developed into a moral war—Irishism has burgeoned and bloomed and fruited in an extraordinary degree throughout Australia. And the Irish blooded ones there, second and third and fourth generation, have assumed a militancy that would inspire the Irish in America if they could only realize the fervor that has for nearly two years past swayed the Australian brethren. In the most thickly populated of the Australian provinces, namely Victoria and New South Wales, one hundred and thirty one branches and one hundred and twenty-six branches respectively of the Irish Self-Determination League flourish—with a great membership in each. In South Australia there are sixty-one branches, in West Australia twenty-four branches, in the Island of Tasmania, no less than thirty-seven branches, and in Queensland, fifty branches of the League. The unity of Australia has been so much broken and its peace so radically disturbed, by the great Irish agitation that this fact in itself has become a driving power at headquarters in London—one of the several powerful agents in forcing the British Government toward Irish peace.

PROLONGATION OF TRUCE BECOMING A DANGER

The prolongation of the truce in Ireland is finding the rival armies straining at the leash, and many untoward incidents are occurring—far more than the Irish papers consider it advisable to publish which are daily endangering the truce. The following sort of incident is becoming pretty plentiful. In Brandon, a few weeks ago, John Gerard Foley, of the Irish Republican Army, was taken by the British military authorities and tried for seizing a motor car from the police. He was accused of presenting two revolvers at the police party and making them get out and walk, while he boarded the motor car, and drove away. A few days later Brandon was startled to hear that the police constables had been kidnapped—evidently in reprisal for the taking of Foley. After fourteen days detention, these two policemen escaped, but a couple of days later another two, namely Constables Baker and Simpson, were kidnapped and taken away in a motor car by a number of men. The military authorities had to begin negotiations immediately, for exchange of prisoners—with the result that Foley was released from his place of detention by the British at five o'clock on a certain afternoon, and a few minutes later a motor car drove up to the same spot and turned out of it Constables Baker and Simpson.

SEUMAS MACMANUS, OF DONEGAL.

MALTA CATHOLICS DEMAND BRITISH FULFIL PROMISE

Malta, September 26.—When Malta was united to the British Empire, England promised freedom to the practice of the Catholic religion, and granted her official recognition of this religion as the only one of the island. Now, however,

England is taking advantage of the movement in favor of a revision of the constitution to suppress the article in question.

The Maltese Catholics are profoundly indignant over this effort to abolish century old rights and solemn treaties, especially in view of the increasing sympathy manifested by England toward Zionism. The Catholics are demanding that the article of the constitution on religion be respected. Mgr. Maura Caruana, Bishop of Malta, Archbishop of Rodi, has made a solemn protest against the action of the British Government.

CARDINAL BOURNE

ON THE FORWARD MOVEMENT

His Eminence said: I come among you at a very critical and important moment in the history—now extending over many years—of the Catholic Truth Society. You have heard in the course of the proceedings today something of what the Catholic Truth Society has done in the past. You have heard that from the lips of the most authorized speaker who could possibly raise his voice on such a topic; for no one can speak on the Catholic Truth Society with the same authority as Mr. James Britten.

You have heard also what it is hoping to do in the future or rather you have sketched out before you some very small part of the vast plan that, thanks be to God, is now guiding the minds of the officers and of the friends of the Catholic Truth Society throughout England. You know that we want to do, that we mean to do, very great things in the future. The thought will come up in many minds instinctively—the question will be asked—how comes it that the Catholic Truth Society has been so long a time in formulating such plans as this? Why is it only after more than thirty years of existence—why has it been left till 1921 to undertake what we call, in general terms, the Forward Movement?

A FOOLISH QUESTION

That is an instinctive question, but let me say it is also a very foolish one, because it is a question that can never be answered satisfactorily. It is a question which must arise when any forward movement is undertaken. It is a question that would be equally operative with all the great efforts of the world, a question that has been asked—and which can never be answered—in connection with the greatest mystery with which we are acquainted—the Incarnation of our Lord and Saviour, Jesus Christ. We must bear in mind that God has His own providential moments when His work is concerned. It is not for us to know the day nor the hour; but it is left for us not to forestall the Divine purpose; still less is it left to us to allow the providential opportunity to go by when God has placed it before us.

Somehow or other I feel convinced, and I think that many of you are convinced that there are signs set before us by that Divine Providence showing that now, at least, a moment has come in the history of the Catholic Church in this country when it would be something like treason to our Divine Master were we not to come forward in the work of the Catholic Truth Society. If that be the case, then surely what has been said before you today calls for the united effort, for the unflinching exertion, for the determined self-sacrifice of all the Catholics of this country, and that is the first message that I would give you today, a message that I would fain see carried by the Catholic press throughout the length and breadth of this country—that the moment has come in which we have to develop the work of the Catholic Truth Society to an extent that has never been conceived before, and we do not yet fully conceive it today.

CONVERSION IN GOD'S WORK

Why is that? You have heard a good deal in the course of these discussions today of the work of the conversion of England—the bringing back of this, our beloved country, to the Faith that, for a thousand years, united the whole country in fidelity to God, and His Vicar upon earth. What do you mean by conversion? We have said that our purpose is to convert England to the one true Faith. In a certain sense that is true; but we have to remember, and it is very important to bear this in mind, that conversion is in no sense our work, it is the work of God only—a work that God himself must accomplish in every individual soul. We are continually perplexed by the thought: Why is it that So-and-So, with all his good qualities, with all his leanings to the Catholic Church, still remains where he is? That is a mystery of God. There is only one thing that we can do towards the conversion of souls—towards the conversion of this country—and that is to remove out of the path of our fellow-countrymen on their way to the Catholic Church every obstacle over which we have any sort of control.

What is the supreme obstacle to the return of England to the Catholic Faith? Pure ignorance! The one thing that prevents our fellow-countrymen, with their religious spirit, with their respect for Almighty God, with their submission to His will, with their recognition of His divine Providence—the one thing that holds them back from submission to the Catholic Church is that amongst even highly educated men there is a most extraordinary and profound ignorance of what the Catholic Church really is and what the Catholic Church really teaches. That profound ignorance is shown again and again on such questions as the Infallibility of the Pope, the Immaculate Conception of Our Blessed Lady, the Real Presence of our Divine Lord in the Blessed Sacrament. In all of these matters we come across the most astounding ignorance as to the teaching of the Catholic Church, even amongst those who, in other matters, are deservedly ranked as highly as educated men.

INTERNAL UNIFORMITY

They have come to this point, as I summed it up more than once before, of saying to the whole world: Believe anything you like as long as you will kneel down and pray with me, forgetting that prayer and worship must be based upon Faith, and that if prayer and worship are divorced from faith, they gradually destroy every vestige of religion. And that is really what has happened. All that they were aiming at apparently was some sort of external uniformity of worship—the one thing for which God's Catholic Church has ever attached a very secondary importance. You, in this very town, have an example of what I mean. As long as people believe in the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass, the Church does not attach too much importance to absolute identity of rituals. You go into the Dominican Churches of this town, especially at a High Mass, and you will see High Mass strikingly different in many respects from the High Mass offered at any other churches. But we all believe the same, and that is the thing which really matters, and that is the one thing that apparently in the Lambeth Conference was entirely set aside.

A VALUABLE SUGGESTION

The work of the Catholic Truth Society is to do its very best to lessen and destroy that great outstanding obstacle of ignorance which has kept back so many from acknowledging the claims of the Catholic Church. It has, as you know, already done a great work in that direction, but you have only to think for a few moments to see how much more might be accomplished. There is one department of that work which has been brought home to us by the very important and successful efforts of the Catholic Evidence Guild; and once a matter in this connection was brought home to me very clearly by a visitor to our shores, who, I believe, is present in this hall tonight, in which he pointed out to me how immensely helpful it would be to the Catholic Evidence Guild if they could put their large audience of that dwell so patiently on the words of the speakers, that if there be any one in the crowd wanting to know more about the Catholic Church, he has only to come to a particular office, or write a letter to a particular bureau.

There are many people who never raise their voices to ask a question publicly. There are thousands who would be afraid for their very lives to call upon a priest. But if they only knew that there was a bureau, or a place where they would find not a priest, but a kindly disposed layman, or an address to which they could write without fear that their letter would be read—for instance, by a Jesuit—they would put their difficulties, they would have those difficulties cleared up, and one great obstacle would be removed out of their path on their way to the Catholic Church. That, to my mind, is not the work of the Catholic Evidence Guild, but it is the work of the Catholic Truth Society.

A CARDINAL'S DREAM

I venture to dream a dream tonight—and to set that dream before you all. It may not be fulfilled for many years. When we see set up all over this country—in every town—palaces of information to lead people to embrace that travesty of Christianity which is known as Christian Science—why should we not dream of a day when the Catholic Church shall have her palaces of information in every town—palaces of Catholic truth—where the enquirer shall find all he wants to know—where he can have his doubts disposed of and his hesitations removed?

As has been said so often during this Conference, never have men been so willing in this country to listen to the voice of the Catholic Church as they are today. I do not think it would have been possible twenty-five years ago to gather together the concourse of people that throng around the little platform of the Catholic Evidence Guild nowadays. But men do look to the Catholic Church today as they never looked before, and that has arisen from various causes. The War has done a great deal towards it, but there are other influences at work to one of which only will I refer this evening.

A PATHETIC FAILURE

A little more than a year ago we were gazing, sympathetically, I hope, and yet with a sense of pity, upon a gathering that was taking place at Lambeth. It was a great gathering—the bringing together of so many Bishops of the Anglican Community. They were gathered together there in a spirit of prayer—in a spirit of dependence upon God; and yet we knew—we could not help knowing that all those efforts made, no doubt, at the cost of a good deal of self-sacrifice, were doomed to pathetic failure—so pathetic that many of us have hesitated ever to make such allusion to that Anglican Conference. A year has passed, and I think it will be admitted all over the country that the hopes then aroused among our non-Catholic fellow-countrymen of some approach to reunion arising out of that Confer-

ence, have been frustrated and are a failure; and as a natural consequence the minds and hearts of many thousands have been turned by that failure, pathetic as it is towards the old Church that speaks today with the same voice with which it spoke a thousand years ago.

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SYMPATHY AND SUPPORT

That, I think, is one of the great reasons why men are turning again with greater sympathy towards the teaching of the Catholic Church, because all the efforts made outside the unity of the Catholic Church towards reunion prove themselves the more they are tested, as unsatisfactory, and leading ultimately to no reason at all. That gives you reasons why it appears to me that we have an opportunity such as we have never had before for speaking to the people of this country, and the reason why I believed that the Catholic Truth Society may claim for its forward movement every possible sympathy and all the support that the Catholics of this country can possibly give it.

IRISH BISHOPS

PRAISE AMERICA FOR AID TO NEEDED

Dublin, Ireland.—Cardinal Logue, the Archbishop of Tuam and Crisell and the other members of the Irish Hierarchy have sent messages to the White Cross Association thanking it for its beneficent work in Ireland. The Cardinal bears grateful testimony to the splendid work for the relief of distress in Ireland by the clergy and people of the United States.

"Much of the money for the Irish White Cross," he says, "has been sent through me and each remittance left me in delighted admiration of the lavish charity of the American people. As a specimen of this magnificent charity he mentions that he received up to \$125,000 from the Archdiocese of Philadelphia alone.

Archbishop Harty expresses gratitude to the American people in similar terms. He declares the need has been and still is great for "many valuable lives have been lost, towns have been wrecked, happy homes been destroyed, creameries have been burned, bread winners have been imprisoned, many people have been thrown out of employment."

Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell, Bishop of Raphoe writes: "In the long record of her sympathy with Ireland never did America show herself more generous than during this year."

Most Rev. Dr. McKenna declares: "The years 1920 and 1921 will be years ever memorable in our history for the unavailing efforts of a mighty Power to crush in a sea of blood and in red ruin Ireland's just aspiration for liberty, but more memorable still for the effective measures taken by the great liberty-loving people of America to mitigate the horrors of the struggle, to assuage the sorrow of the sufferers and to undo, so far as possible, the havoc wrought. . . . It is impossible to exaggerate the need and value of the relief which American aid, so generously given to the White Cross, brought to the many thousands despoiled of their means of existence and rendered homeless and helpless by the ruthless methods employed against them; and to those others, many thousands, denied even the right to work, unless at the sacrifice of their religious and national convictions."

Most Rev. Dr. Mulhern writes: "Victims of insensate fanaticism and bigotry, driven from their means of livelihood 13 months ago and still exiled from it by Orange mobs, hundreds of workers and their families, have been saved from starvation by means of the contributions received from America."

Right Rev. Dr. Moore, Protestant Bishop of Ardagh, says: "We in Ireland are indebted to charitable, noble America for what success we have been able to command up to the present, and what we hope we shall achieve in the future."

The Bishops greatly fear that the winter will find many people utterly unprepared to meet the severities of the season. They appeal earnestly to the Irish people who have means to send additional contributions to the White Cross Association. Since August 21st the managing committee of the association made recommendations for loans in 113 cases, involving \$91,000. There are 350 other cases on the files. Generally speaking the loans granted run from \$500 to \$1,500. They are merely expected to re-roof destroyed farm houses, or where this is not possible, to make the remaining outhouses habitable.

THE HOLY FATHER AND WORLD PEACE

Geneva, Sept. 24.—A remarkable speech, setting forth the need of cultivating the good graces of the Holy See, if the League of Nations wished to do effective work in the cause of peace, has been delivered during the meetings of the League at Geneva by a representative of Belgium, Senator Keessen. He dwelt on the need of the Holy Father's aid felt by the different nations. War was a costly game, and if in ten years Belgium were engaged in a fresh war she would become bankrupt. Let them not cherish illusions. Germany contemplated reconquest. Before the lapse of ten years she would have an army stronger than she has in 1914, in spite of the Treaty of Versailles. The best way to avoid the danger would be to form an alliance between England and France upon which they could not count, and to strengthen the League of Nations, which was at present as weak as a silk thread that might be broken at any moment. If the Pope had been admitted to the League of Nations, of what advantage his services would be! His power was recognized by the majority of the Protestant and schismatic nations. England, Holland, Prussia, Switzerland, Russia, Finland and the Ukraine made or renewed diplomatic relations with the Vatican. In doing so, they were not influenced by religious motives. If the French Ambassador resumed his position at the Vatican it was because France considered the Pope the great arbiter of the world's peace. The Pope was excluded from the League of Nations so that the susceptibilities of Italy might not be hurt, but was not the selection of Versailles for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Italy a sign that the Quirinal was about to approach the Vatican? The people of the world were more and more convinced that the Pope was the personage designed by God to be the soul and the inspiration of the peace movement.

DIVORCE LAW ABUSES STIRRING LONDON

London, October 2.—Open rebellion against the present laxity in the laws covering divorce is manifesting itself on the eve of the autumn sitting of the courts, which are threatened with a rush of men and women seeking release from the marriage tie. This year's dockets are even heavier than those of 1920. Members of the bar association of Scarborough, many of them among the most eminent solicitors and barristers in the realm, have not hesitated to urge that judges go on strike against this growing abuse. Evident and false testimony and numerous fraudulent devices are employed by many of these seekers of divorce. Collusion between the parties with the object of facilitating dissolution of marriage is becoming more frequent and flagrant every year.

OLD CORNISH CRUCIFIX

An ancient Crucifix, believed to be 700 years old, has been discovered at St. Kew, Cornwall. It was found lying face downwards in the mud, in the bed of a stream which flows through private grounds. The stream was being cleared, and it is doubtful if the Crucifix would have been noticed, had it not left a clean-cut impression in the mud when the stone was lifted. It measures about 16 inches by 10. The left arm and a portion of the head are missing. Beyond that, the figure remains perfect in every way. It is conjectured that it was brought to St. Kew in the time of St. Sampson of Dol, who travelled in Cornwall, where his cousin then resided, and had a colony of monks there. About two years ago portions of another Crucifix were found in a piggery at the Vicarage, St. Kew. There are also two similar Crucifixes at Mawgan, and St. Neot, Cornwall.—The Universe.

CATHOLIC NOTES

Paris, September 29.—The number of tickets for Lourdes sold by the railroad companies during the month of August alone is said to be not less than 200,000.

Paris, Sept. 29.—The first pilgrimage of Catholics from India is now being organized. They will go to Rome and Lourdes. The pilgrims will leave Rangoon (Burma) in April, 1922.

Announcement is made of the death of Marquis Pallavicini, a cousin of Pope Benedict and head of one of the oldest families of the ancient Genoese republic. He was also one of Genoa's prominent business men. Pope Benedict was much affected on learning of the death of the marquis, with whose family he spent many of his boyhood days.

Maurice Daly of Farrellton, Quebec, has just been notified that he is the winner of the Knights of Columbus prize of \$25 awarded to the student passing Junior Normal Entrance with the highest standing in St. Michael's College. The young prize-winner who is only seventeen is now making his first year Arts in The University of Toronto.

Rangoon, Burma, September 18.—While digging the foundations for a new church at Amarapura, Burma, a large amount of silver was unearthed, the value of which will more than cover the cost of construction of the church and a building for the parish school. The land on which the church is to be built is the property of Father Lagot, of the Chinese Missions.

London, Oct. 2.—Few Catholic families have a record like that of the Swarbrick family, one of whose members, Father Swarbrick, who was a parish priest in Lancashire, has just died suddenly while on vacation. The deceased priest was the third son in a family of twenty-two children. Three of the sons were ordained to the priesthood, and six of the daughters entered religious orders.

Recently a Gaelic religious festival was held in St. Mary's Cathedral in Edinburgh by the Gaelic speaking Catholics of Scotland. At this ceremony, the hymns and sermon were in Gaelic. In three of the Scottish counties—Ross and Cromarty, Invernesshire and Argyshire, there is a considerable proportion of the population that can speak Gaelic only, has no knowledge whatever of English.

Dublin, Sept. 29.—Active steps are being taken to provide books for an Irish section of the Vatican Library. During the pontificate of Leo XIII, sections were formed containing leading publications on the history, archaeology and art of the principal countries of the world, but Ireland was not at that time considered as a separate unit. Now, at the suggestion of Marquis MacSwiney, Monsignor Mercati, the Prefect of the Library, has consented to open such a section under the heading "Ireland."

Paris, Sept. 24.—M. Augagneur, Governor General of French Equatorial Africa, has decided that government funds will be appropriated for the Parochial schools of the French missions in that territory. The appropriation for each school will be made in proportion to the number of pupils. It is worthy of note that M. Augagneur is a notorious anti-clerical and that while he was governor of Madagascar he applied some very regrettable measures against the missionaries there.

The Knights of Columbus offer \$7,500 in prizes for the best historical essays to be specified by the national historical commission of the order, the personnel of which is being recruited. The prizes are: First prize of \$2,500 for professors of history in American colleges; other prizes will be for \$1,000 for school superintendents and teachers; general public, including specialists in history, sociology, economics, law, political, diplomatic and biographical studies; students in colleges; students who have access to archives in Canada, Mexico, Central and South America; students specializing in American history who have access to universities, libraries and archives in Europe and elsewhere.

Nottingham, England, Oct. 3.—Active propaganda has been resumed by the Latter Day Saints in the city of Nottingham which has quite a large Catholic population and is an episcopal diocese. The propaganda are being a house to house canvass, distributing pamphlets and leaflets in which they give the reasons for which the Anglicans should abandon their church and encourage emigration to the land of the "Saints" in Utah. The Mormons have applied to the municipality for permission to baptize their converts at the public baths, but the authorities have refused the request, and the Mormons are having great difficulty in finding a place to perform their baptismal rite.