

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 POWER OF PRAYER

I have lived my life, and that which I have done
May He within Himself make pure;
But thou, if thou shouldst never see my face
Pray for my soul. More things are wrought by prayer
Than this world dreams of. Wherefore let thy voice
Rise like a fountain for me night and day.
For what are men better than sheep and goats,
That nourish a blind life within the brain,
If, knowing God, they lift not hands of prayer,
Both for themselves and those who call them friend?
For so the whole round earth is every way
Bound by gold chains about the feet of God.

—TENNISON

WEEKLY IRISH REVIEW

IRELAND SEEN THROUGH IRISH EYES

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THE MURDER-MADE-EASY ACT
Though the Great War, which we were so often assured was "a holy war" waged for the purpose of ending all wars, was successfully concluded more than a year and a half ago, and the heaven-sent League of Nations founded to bring salvation to the world and forevermore prevent the strong from doing the slightest injustice to the weak, the English Government, without a single objection from any one of the other holy warriors, has carried on in Ireland a campaign of frightfulness only equalled by the Turk in Armenia. And that campaign is now climaxed by the new Murder-made-easy Act, passed by the British Parliament for the ravaging of Ireland. It is to wipe out all that is good and worthy in Ireland—every young Irishman, who is guilty, or even suspected, of the crime of believing that Ireland is entitled to the same right of self-determination as Belgium, Poland, or Czechoslovakia. In this heavenly era which all the hypocrites were assuring us was to reign upon earth when the one enemy of justice, the Hun, was defeated, it is monstrous to find that all the holy warriors of the world look on quiescent, without raising a finger, or even a voice, against the vilest crime that the world has known in a hundred years—the crime of this Murder-made-easy Act which is now in force in Ireland, and which is to be persevered with till Ireland is bled white, her spirit broken, and she is deprived of the flower of her children.

"BRITISH PEACE, INDEED!"

In preparation for the atrocious work which is to be performed in Ireland under the Murder-made-easy Act, retired English Army officers of the Junker order, were for some months back, being enrolled in England for service in Ireland, on the distinct understanding that each of these in his own district in Ireland was to be given an absolutely free hand—to wreak the English Junker vengeance upon the hated Irish rebels. Some of them did not even wait for the Murder-made-easy Act to come into force. Colonel Crowther, who had military charge of the district in South Leitrim, is an instance in point. With a band of soldiers he raised a meeting of the Irish Industrial Commission where his official Secretary, the very able writer, Davriel Figgis, a Protestant Nationalist of Dublin, was gathering information regarding the mineral and agricultural resources of that portion of Leitrim. He arrested Figgis, tried him on the spot, and sentenced him to be immediately hanged—for the crime of conspiring with others to develop Ireland's resources! Crowther denied the condemned man's request to see a chaplain. During the interval while the rope was being procured, at the last minute the intervention of the clerk of the British Crown for the district (one of the civil authorities who feared terrible reprisals) Crowther was reluctantly induced to desist from his purpose. He spared the man's life, with regret, and said that if he had the military control of all Ireland, he would hang every Sinn Feiner of the land, and have British peace established in the land, within a few months. British peace, indeed!

A CHANGE OF FRONT

And while Ireland is now left a prey to a couple of thousand such scoundrels as Crowther, who are empowered by the laws to burn, hang, and shoot just as they wish, Lloyd George is delighted to have the attention of the world distracted from the most fearful crime of a century, by having the Dominion Home Rulers and other Home Rulers hold conventions and conferences, and parley with him upon the question of Irish Self Government "within the Empire." Almost all the leading southern and western

Unionists are tumbling into a Home-Rule movement and though, a few years ago, before the young men of Ireland took things into their own hands, these people were bitterly opposed to any thing approaching Home Rule for Ireland, they are now almost unanimously telling Lloyd George that the so-called Home Rule Bill which he was putting through Parliament, is so nearly liberal enough to satisfy them. An entirely new Bill, they say, giving the Irish people complete control "within the Empire" in all Irish affairs, including taxation and customs and excise must be offered. It is a significant thing that the Sinn Fein struggle has, in a couple of years, converted these bitter anti-Home Rulers into such thorough Home Rulers as refuse to accept for Ireland a Bill upon the pre-War so-called Home Rule which John Redmond and his followers named as "the great charter of Irish Liberty." And it is to be remembered that combined with these southern and western Unionists who clamor for Dominion Home Rule, are a large, influential, representative body of Ulster Unionists, who have turned anti Carson, and have, by the Sinn Feiners' struggle, been made to see at least that Ireland can not be ruled from the British Parliament.

BELFAST BOYCOTT STILL GROWING IN FAVOR

The Anti-Carsonites, who are developing in Orange Ulster, and beginning to clamor for Home Rule for Ireland, are composed of three elements; one part being those who, through honest conviction, have become convinced that Ireland should be ruled by Irishmen; another part being those who have come to hate Carson and his policies just because they found that after he had used them as tools to serve his purpose, he had no scruple about throwing them over to his enemy, when he was no longer of use to him; and the third part, our Belfast business men who, though a few years ago led the shouters who shouted "Ireland for the English," are now being made to realize by many of their customers, in the South and West that, since they choose the English in preference to the Irish, they had better look to England to support them and their business. For the Belfast boycott is still growing in favor throughout Ireland. The latest noticeable development of this movement is the action of the General Council of Irish County Councils. Of the thirty-three County Councils of Ireland twenty nine of them, meeting in Dublin, have, in the first place, unanimously recognized the Dail Eireann (Irish Parliament) as the supreme authority in Ireland; and next, because of that driving all Nationalists out of employment there, they unanimously adopted a recommendation to Nationalist Ireland to cease patronizing all Belfast firms that aided this movement, and all Belfast banks lead money, and all Belfast employers who agreed to shut out Nationalists from their employ. This recommendation of the General Council of Irish County Councils will give a big impetus to the Belfast boycott—already incidentally well soon bring another rush of Belfast merchants into the Home Rule movement.

A DASTARDLY WEAPON
Coinciding with the passing of the Murder-made-easy Act the Irish in Birmingham have discovered that in Oldbury, a Birmingham suburb, the manufacture of poison gas has begun on a large scale and is being feverishly pushed forward. They have conveyed the intelligence to the Dublin newspapers, so that if, as seems likely, this newest Christian weapon is to be used against Ireland also, the Irish people may be prepared for the worst. One of the correspondents writing on the subject says that an Englishman who has to do with the manufacturing of the article has now triumphantly proclaimed: "We are now going to settle the Irish Question once and for all."

A GLORIOUS VICTORY OVER THE DINGEL DONKEY!

Archbishop Mannix said that the great victory of the British fleet over a poor Australian clergyman was probably its greatest victory since the battle of Jutland. The British army may now proudly proclaim that the Battle of Dingle (County Kerry) was the most glorious victory won by the land forces of Britain since Haig, putting his back to the wall, kept pushing that wall to the rear for ten days more. The battle of Dingle was fought quite recently. An English squire there, at two o'clock in a morning, observed a suspicious object approaching—either a Sinn Feiner or the devil. He called for "Hands up" but as his command was not complied with began firing all the ammunition. The whole English army stationed at Dingle were immediately routed out of their bed, and began firing all their ammunition, along with him. The terrible firing, or battle, or whatever the great achievement may be called, lasted from two a. m. till four a. m.

and then ceased. With the coming of daylight they surrounded the position of the enemy, and their mathematicians were sent forward to count the dead, wounded, and prisoners. And they found—our dead donkey! As the wicked animal had pervertedly refused to put up his hands at the command of the English squire, all lovers of justice agree that he richly deserved his fate. The bad Sinn Feiners of Dingle are suggesting that a special medal should be struck for decorating the undaunted Britons who won this signal and glorious victory over the donkey of Dingle.

SINN FEIN UNDERTAKES POTEEN RAIDING

In addition to the many other activities of the Sinn Fein Volunteers in policing Irish districts, they have now taken up poteen raiding. Poteen has harmful effect upon the young men of the neighborhood in which a poteen still is working. Sinn Fein doesn't mean to permit any of its young men to become demoralized. One of the latest reports of poteen raiding is from the county Monaghan, where the Sinn Fein Volunteers raided four of these mountain distilleries, seized a large quantity of material, and of machinery, and destroyed them. They also arrested and fined heavily the men who were engaged in the work, and made them give solemn promise not to repeat the offence.

SEUMAS MACMANUS, Of Donegal.

IRELAND AND POLAND

"ENGLAND'S HYPOCRISY" AND LLOYD GEORGE'S FLAGRANT INCONSISTENCY

In the Polish debate on Tuesday night Mr. Lloyd George could not resist the temptation to score off the Labour party by dwelling on the anti-democratic views of Bolshevism. By asking of the Labour leaders, "Are you also among the dictators?" he made light of their rigid determination to save Europe from war. It was a debating point and nothing more; but even as a piece of Parliamentary perfunctory it seems feeble enough, when we turn our eyes from east to west. For while the Premier's right hand has been busy signing strong and blameless decisions against Soviet dictatorship in Poland his left hand has been contriving military dictatorship for Ireland. What can he expect the average Irishman, with his keen sense of susceptibility about the rights of Polish nationalism and of his refusal to regard Irish nationalism as anything but dangerous fanaticism? The old tag about English hypocrisy becomes inevitable. Indeed the new coercion courts might well be part and parcel of the Communist machinery. Both forms of dictatorship are professedly impermanent, but despots die hard. Lenin's proclamation that his tyranny is only designed to bring Soviet Russia over "the transition period" and the Government excuses coercion on the ground that it is temporary. But the real question is whether this breaking up of laws is necessary at all. The world has had sufficient anarchy blended with autocracy for the last six years, and is coming round slowly but certainly to the view that what we need is less penitence and more courage.

"That," he said, "is not true. I have no hostility to England or to any other country. What I desire with all my heart is peace everywhere, and particularly peace and friendship between England and Ireland, and I hope to see it. But it can only come in one way, and that is by the way of justice to Ireland."

UNFAIR QUOTATIONS
I attribute this charge to the misrepresentations of English newspapers correspondents in America. In many dozens of speeches there in which I laid down the very principle, that peace between England and Ireland could be obtained by justice to Ireland and in no other way, and that I desired this peace. Not a word, so far as I can find, of this essential part of my argument was ever published here. But when I went on, as I was bound to do, to comment on the injustice done by England to Ireland, it was carefully selected passages from this part of the argument that were telegraphed.

I called the Archbishop's attention to a phrase attributed to him, which attracted a good deal of attention here, in reference to the enmity between England and the United States.

conditioned by external pressure. The coercion courts will doubtless prove good recruiters for its cause. If Sinn Fein is impossibilist to the core, then it is the plain duty as well as the obvious fact of the Government to prove it so. This can be done for an Irish Home Rule constitution by setting up a statutory convention and by withdrawing a Home Rule Bill that is dead before its birth and a Coercion Bill that will certainly create more crime than it crushes. If the Government is so eager to save the democratic Constitution of Poland from the grip of dictatorship it has no excuse for preferring court-martial to Parliament in Ireland. It is no sort of statesmanship that, in the face of coercion, a proved failure, and refusal to state clearly the Dominion offer, because there is a chance that intransigent Republicanism will reject it.—The Manchester Guardian, August 18.

"A GREAT NAVAL VICTORY"

DR. MANNIX REFUTES SLANDERS BRITISH PRESS RIDICULES LLOYD GEORGE'S PANIC-STRICKEN POLICY

[Archbishop Mannix was landed at Penzance on Monday, having been removed from the Baltic by a destroyer on Tuesday night. He refused to leave the Baltic until an officer placed a hand upon his shoulder. He then went down the gangway with his secretary. He was handed two documents, from the Commander-in-Chief in Ireland and Great Britain respectively. These forbade him to visit Ireland and the three cities Liverpool, Manchester, and Glasgow.]—The Manchester Guardian, August 18.

London, Tuesday.
Among the miscellaneous works of mercy—the sick and poor, know—preached the Sisters of Nazareth is that of providing temporary lodgings for acclimatized paupers passing through London. That is why Dr. Mannix, the Archbishop of Melbourne, is staying at the Hammer-smith Road, in one of the modest parlours of the Sisterhood of Nazareth. He was notably very weary, as he well might be after an Odyssey which few modern archbishops are called on to experience. A tall, thin man with rather deep-set eyes and the face of a scholar and ascetic, he was clothed in a long, closely fitting soutane edged with scarlet and with scarlet buttons; a biretta of the same colour rested on his mass of grey, curly hair.

The Archbishop, though very courteous, was plainly not inclined to talk long, but he replied at some length and with great frankness to the special points I put to him. His attitude in regard to Ireland he felt it unnecessary to go into. That at any rate, as he observed, there was no misconception about, and he had stated and restated it. In brief, it was that the Irish people themselves and no others had the right to decide the destiny of Ireland. What I asked for a more definite statement was the charge that was made against him of hostility to England.

"That," he said, "is not true. I have no hostility to England or to any other country. What I desire with all my heart is peace everywhere, and particularly peace and friendship between England and Ireland, and I hope to see it. But it can only come in one way, and that is by the way of justice to Ireland."

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I called the Archbishop's attention to a phrase attributed to him, which attracted a good deal of attention here, in reference to the enmity between England and the United States.

"There again," said Dr. Mannix, "is another illustration of the same thing. I had to point out how ill-advised, as well as wrong, was the attitude of England to Ireland because it involved not only the loss of Ireland's friendship but that of America. This country has not given America much reason to be friendly to her. To begin with, England made war on the American people on exactly the same grounds as she quarrels with Ireland, and there has been and is continually growing a

trade rivalry between the two countries that might be dangerous to the peace of both. There has been war before between them, and there might be again. I do not desire hostility between them. But the way to friendship with America, as with Ireland, is by doing Ireland justice. From this argument also the correspondents have only selected the passages that suited them."

A reference to the attacks made on him by Mr. Hughes brought a shade of stiffness into the Archbishop's demeanour. "Mr. Hughes is going to have enough to do to look after himself," he said. "He only got into power by a majority of one or two, and now he has lost that. He is responsible for introducing a sectarian spirit into Australian politics, and I am afraid he will do it again next time."

"But does the sectarian spirit count for much in Australia?" "Not with the great people, but it has a certain limited value, and that is why he will use it."

The impression with which I took my leave of Dr. Mannix was that of a very clear-headed, sincere man with a great deal of force of character and perhaps a touch of obstinacy. "I hope we shall see you in Ireland after all," I said by way of farewell. "I hope so too," he said.

EDITORIALLY THE MANCHESTER GUARDIAN SAYS:

The Government has added one more foolishness to its dealings with Ireland. The refusal to allow Archbishop Mannix to land in Ireland was in mid-ocean and to abandon the Archbishop on a destroyer to prevent his landing at Liverpool was an action which at once exalted Dr. Mannix into a martyr's throne and can only feed the flames of anti-English feeling in America and Australia. Under some obscure clause of D. O. R. A. the military authorities have prohibited the Archbishop from landing in Ireland or from visiting Liverpool, Manchester, or Glasgow, on the ground that his presence would be calculated to spread disorder. The interviews that Dr. Mannix has given since his mysterious arrival at Penzance, notably that to a representative of the Manchester Guardian, show his political attitude to be much less violent than the cabled messages from America have made it out to be. It would surely be wiser for the Government to regard him as a potential peace-maker rather than as a dangerous enemy.

THE SAME JOURNAL HAS THIS FURTHER COMMENT AND CRITICISM UNDER THE TITLE "THE TERRIBLE ARCHBISHOP"

We fear that whatever imp of comedy prompted the Government to come to the Archbishop of Melbourne to inconvenience must now be shaking all our loaves rather foolish. The notion that any good could be done, or any harm kept from him, by not letting a middle-aged divine visit his mother in the county Cork was foolish to begin with, even on the assumption that the clergyman was a red-hot hater of England. It now turns out that the heat of his hatred was much overrated. In fact the officials who made the blunder seem to have relied for their information upon garbled extracts cabled to London by his long-making correspondents of sensational paper—or else upon the judgment of Mr. Hughes, the Australian Premier, who differed vehemently from the Archbishop's view of conscience, and who is somewhat famous for getting his facts out of his feelings instead of getting his feelings out of his facts. Still, the Archbishop is no doubt a Sinn Feiner and goes through the form of speaking of England and Ireland as countries officially foreign to each other. The pity is that, however little his opinions may correspond with the real interests of Ireland and England, our Government should expose us and our offending navy to undeniably effective episcopal chaff, as well as lay ridicule, by setting it to chivy this amused prelate about the British seas and around him on the coast of Cornwall, much to the increase of whatever anti-English influence he might otherwise exercise among Irishmen. As a further detail of this folly the Archbishop is said to have received a solemn notice warning him off Manchester and Liverpool, as if our tender Lancashire minds were in special danger of perversion by the turbulence of the new Becket. Last touch of all, to finish off the sorry comedy, this notice is said to be signed by Sir Henry Wilson, of the War Office, himself an imperfectly discreet occasional excursionist into Irish politics and, like the Archbishop, not always on the side of law and loyalty. Even now, if the Government of Ireland had any sense, it would whistle off all its detectives, apologize to the navy, and whatever he did, look the other way as hard as it could.

Archbishop Mannix caps the climax of the fun poked at British Government by referring to his capture as "a great naval victory."—E. C. R.

Dr. Mannix refutes slanders British press ridicules Lloyd George's panic-stricken policy.

Editorially the Manchester Guardian says:

POLISH BISHOPS

APPEAL TO WORLD

DECLARES THAT BOLSHEVISM WILL CONQUER THE WORLD IF POLAND YIELDS

The Polish Hierarchy has made an appeal to all the Churches of the world asking for help for Poland. The Bishops address themselves specially to follow Catholics in every part of the world, and in calling on them for help say: "It is not we alone who are menaced. Far from being the goal, Poland is only the point of departure for the Bolshevist conquest of the world. If Poland yields, Bolshevism will inundate the whole world with its devastating waves."

The appeal of the Polish Bishops to the world to enlist with the volunteers aroused scenes of great enthusiasm. On an appointed day the people flocked in crowds to attend special Masses celebrated on behalf of their country, and extraordinary scenes were witnessed as the recruits marched in procession through the streets of Warsaw. The Bishops first of all called on the people to offer their worldly goods; now they have called on them to offer their personal services, and their lives if it should be required of them.

A letter from Cardinal Rakowick was read in all Churches of Warsaw on Sunday, asking the congregations to join in a solemn procession to invoke a blessing on the army defending the country.

The call was responded to by nearly 100,000 men, women and children, who headed by bishops and priests, marched through the principal streets of the capital on Sunday evening singing hymns. Sometimes a detachment of soldiers on their way to the front marched briskly past the religious procession.

It has been announced that Mgr. Ratti, the Apostolic Nuncio at Warsaw, has decided to remain at the Polish capital in the event of the capture of the city by the Russian forces.

CATHOLIC RIGHTS THREATENED

SITUATION GRAVE FOR CHURCH IN PALESTINE SAYS CARDINAL BOURNE

Addressing the National Congress of the Catholics of England at Liverpool recently, Cardinal Bourne declared that the situation for the Catholic Church in Palestine was extremely grave, despite the assurance given Christians by the British administration. Zionists, he declared, are attempting to gain political control and interfere with the legitimate rights of Christians in Palestine, and are backed by unlimited funds. He pointed out that they are buying all the available lands of Palestinians who were impoverished by the War. Furthermore, Zionists are lending money to Jews at a rate of interest less than one-third charged Christians and Moslems, who are being squeezed out. The Cardinal quoted recent letters to show that Zionists are fast acquiring economic and financial domination.

Another danger pointed out by the Cardinal was that many Protestant sects, particularly of American churches, have large funds at their disposal and, through their schools, are subverting Catholic children. The Cardinal called for the constitution of the commission ordered by the League of Nations for settling the rights of ownership of the Holy Places, particularly established Catholic rights dating centuries back. He proposed that the British Government admit the English-speaking ecclesiastics residing in Palestine to diplomatic access to the authorities for presenting Catholic views, and finally suggested that the Government give all nations in Europe and America representation in the guardianship of the Holy Places, which do not belong to the Government of Palestine alone, nor to England alone, but which are the heritage of the entire Christian world.

Referring to the former German missions in British dominions, the Cardinal said that the authorities were doing their best to meet the situation, but efforts made to stir up feeling in other countries makes improvement unnecessarily difficult.

Cardinal Bourne's speech was the outstanding feature of the congress which held its session in St. George Hall, Cardinal Gasquet, Archbishop of Whitehorse of Liverpool, the Catholic Lord Mayor of Manchester, and other prominent prelates and laymen attended the congress.

CATHOLIC NOTES

One of the most remarkable places of worship in the world is the chapel in a coal mine near Swansea, Wales, where for more than half a century daily for prayer. The chapel is situated close to the bottom of the deep shaft, and here during meal times the oldest miner is generally to be found addressing an earnest and attentive congregation.

The press association, which carried stories to the effect that there had been sniping from the tower of the Redemptorist Monastery in Belfast, has apologized unreservedly to Rev. John Kelly, the rector, for its false charge. The monastery was the centre of a vicious attack on Catholicism in recent outrages on Catholicism, and Brother Michael Morgan was killed.

Dublin, August 1.—In September or October next Ireland will send out sixteen missionaries, with Bishop Shanahan at their head, to Southern Nigeria. In January last sixteen missionaries of the Holy Ghost Order on their way to Africa perished in the disaster that befell the Afrigo in the Bay of Biscay. Already Ireland has replaced them. Never in the history of Africa have more than this number set out together for the same mission field. The Bishop is now appealing for funds to enable him to carry on his work.

That war has its financial triumphs not reaped by soldiers is patent from the recent Government report stating that there has been an increase in American millionaires since 1917. American millionaires now number 20,000. Men who have incomes of \$50,000 according to Government classification are millionaires. Of the twenty-eight richest Americans about one-half reside in New York State. Officials of the Internal Revenue Department estimate that there are 16,000 men who have incomes of \$50,000 to \$750,000. The official announcement of this increase in concentrated capital will not help toward stabilizing industrial conditions.

St. Louis, Mo., August 16.—Sister Mary Dominic, pharmacist at St. John's Hospital, in this city has been notified by the Missouri Pharmaceutical Board of Examiners that she has received the highest grade of all candidates taking the pharmaceutical examinations during the fiscal year ending August 31. As the highest ranking candidate, Sister Mary Dominic is awarded the annual prize of a year's paid membership in the Missouri Pharmaceutical Association. Sister Dominic has been head pharmacist of St. John's since receiving her State license last year and for four years previous to that time was assistant pharmacist at St. John's.

The beautiful altar-piece by Girolamo dai Libri, which formed a great feature of the famous staircase at Hamilton Place, situated a few miles outside Glasgow, has recently been bought for New York's increasingly important gallery. The altar-piece, about 15 feet high by 6 feet wide, shows the Blessed Virgin and Child enthroned under a tree, three singing angels at their feet, while to right and left are portraits of members of the Castiere family, two on either side representing saints. A peacock sits on a leafless branch of the tree, and the Mantegna-like background is a hill-set town by the coast. The altar-piece was painted prior to 1626 for the Church of San Leonardo, near Verona, where in 1474 Girolamo dai Libri was born.

London, July 10.—The Rev. Richard Philip Garrod, S. J., died on Wednesday, July 7th, at Petworth. Father Garrod, who was forty-six years of age, was a convert, having been received into the Church in 1896. He was an M. A. of Oxford University, and after serving on the teaching staff at St. Francis Xavier's, Liverpool, for some time, was ordained to the priesthood in 1912. He had the gift of literary expression in a high degree, and was widely known as a writer, especially of school stories. Amongst his works are "The Man's Hand," "The Boys of St. Batt," "A Fourth Form Boy," and "The Black Brotherhood," the last three stories of life at a Catholic day school.

Paris, July 29.—On Donmount Hill, where 400,000 soldiers fell, and where 300,000 bodies hastily buried in the course of furious battles, shall never be identified, a parish-priest of the Meuse, who was a military chaplain during the War, the Rev. Father Noel, has permanently established his residence to stand his watch amongst the dead. He will say Mass every day for the souls of the soldiers on the very spot where they fell. In the near future, on the highest part of the battlefields, near the Fort Donmount, a great basilica is to be built. The cornerstones of the basilica was laid by Cardinal Dubois in the presence of Marshal Petain. There the Holy Sacrifice shall be celebrated forever, for all who lost their lives in the battle of Verdun.

An immense ossuary intended for all the unidentified bodies is to be erected in the vicinity of the Cathedral.

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