

# 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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A PATRIOTIC IRISHWOMAN

One of the sanest, best balanced and most admirable treaty-views that has yet come to me from Ireland came in a letter which I received the other day. It is written by a mother of a family who has thought and worked for Ireland strenuously from her girlhood days. She was one of the ardent workers for Ireland, the Irish language, and Irish nationality, when the true workers were few, a quarter of a century ago—that is when the present movement was first sending its roots into the ground. She is a member of the Celtic Society of Dublin, in those early days of the lamented William Rooney, and of Arthur Griffith. And from those days onward, the lady to whom all refer spent herself in the strenuous work that was done by the little Dublin group for the revival of the Irish language and for the sowing of the seeds of Irish nationality in the light, now, of their work's fruition. It is somewhat amusing to recollect how the "practical" people rather pitied this group of workers a quarter of a century ago—pitied them for losing their time and spending their energy chasing visions. But the vision chasers, sublimely oblivious of the pity that was being lavished on them, went persistently forward, their numbers slowly and steadily increasing. The effectiveness of their work multiplied. And, after a good many years of ardent labor it is the "practical" ones who have to hide their diminished heads. All the visions are, in late years, rapidly materializing—the Irish language is practically re-established, and Irish freedom is half won.

The lady to whom I have referred and who always was, now is, and always will be of Republican heart and soul earnestly entreats, despite her soul-deep Republicanism, for a union of all the Irish people—to make the most just now, and for the time being, out of the Treaty. She says:

**TAKES A SENSIBLE VIEW**  
"Ah, well, the men who thought they could squeeze a Republic out of Lloyd George were truly child-like. It is the general impression here that Griffith got all that he possibly could get—and he really and sincerely believed that it was better under the circumstances to accept. As much as the 'internal connection' with the British Empire is repugnant to the great body of the people, the so-called 'external connection' which President De Valera proposed, is equally repugnant. You may not know that De Valera's 'external connection' scheme has cost him many followers. Although mentally, as well as spiritually, our country is 'Slave State' instead of 'Free State,' it is not for people who weren't in the fight to criticize what has been done. It is for them, and for all of us, now, to help all they can, and to squeeze the last drop of good out of it for the Irish people. We must get at work at once to construct—construct—as the country has been almost ruined economically. Those who sit on the side and criticize the Treaty as a mistake, should realize that it was not the Treaty but the truce which was the pivotal mistake. You cannot understand how much a truce will demoralize a people. Once they are allowed to relax from the grim struggle, it is almost impossible to warm them to the struggle in a short while again. After the Truce had demoralized us, the accepting and the signing of the Treaty became inevitable. A great number of the idealists are on the anti-Treaty side; but there is also a large number of them on the Treaty side—for practical reasons. And let me tell you that every single deputy who gave his vote for the Treaty is heart and soul a Republican. They accept it as the only possible solution just now—resignedly accepted it."

**BOY OF TEN WORRIES ABOUT FUTURE OF HIS CHILDREN!**  
"One can think around and around the problem forever, and yet can't reach the conclusion that Ireland is like Nora in 'Shaw's play'—John Bull's 'Other Ireland'—like Nora after she promised to be Broadbent's wife. No more dreaming by round towers—until life's prosaic, tiring, round—until the next time. This is the opinion forced upon the mature. The whole younger generation is extreme of extreme—no looking towards England now. My little boy of ten objects to the Treaty because, while his children won't be free, they can't face and fight the enemy. The mind of this boy is fairly representative of the juvenile mind in Ireland at the present time."

**MORE NATURE VIEWS**

"But below all, Ireland is suffering at every pore; and we feel compelled to help the men who suffered so long before they put their hands to the Treaty. Ah! if you could but know a tithe of the suffer-

ings—even here in Dublin City where we were strong—sitting up all night in back kitchen tenements, sleeping in a chair beside an open window at best, hiding in ditches in the wet, the frost, the snow—the brave, long, hopeless fight! And then to see them crawling back from the hills when the truce was declared last July, cold and ragged and wild, but not demoralized, thank God! Under the duress, under threat of renewed, relentless war of the most savage kind—that is what compelled the signing of the Treaty. Well, anyhow, sure we got the boys home out of the hills, out of the holes in the earth, out of the jails, out of the living graves—and we got the demon Black and Tans out of the country. And we must now set ourselves to reconstruct—though not with the energy and joy with which we would rebuild a state that was free in reality. Yet we must reconstruct, ploddingly, patiently, hopefully. If you people in America want to help, instead of criticizing, send us thousands of experts in all kinds of business. Englishmen are already in the country looking for sites for factories. English capital is ready to pour in. Since they cannot have all of Ireland, they want to have as much of Ireland as they can. But we want Americans instead, and American capital—for all manufactures, for all branches of industry. Stop telling us we have done wrong. Come and help us to make the most of it."

**THE BITTERNESS OF THE FIGHT LEAVES ITS MARK**

"The old-time Unionists here have become wonderfully loyal to the Irish Free State. The Republicans who hold out are now directing all the sneers and all the obstruction against the new Government—giving it the treatment that they used to mete out to the Dublin Castle Government. All minds are seething, and splendid energy that could be devoted to rebuilding is going waste in the welter of politics. The great Gaelic League is now, as it used to be, the only neutral-ground upon which all parties meet and join hands. Besides the genuine Republicans who are heart and soul with De Valera, he is hampered by a lot of false, loud-sounding people,—red hot Republicans now, who were mute as mice, and just as timid, up to the days when the Treaty was signed—people who when the stress was upon us, would have bartered half Ireland to get peace, who now strut and pose as irreconcilables. Collins, on the other hand, is worse off, with all the Unionists and the place-hunters who swarm over him, trying patriotism at every pore, and trying to 'do their bit' for the 'Free State.' Both sides are to be pitied. Amongst the body of Nationalists who are most ardent for the Treaty there is not and never has been any rejoicing—far from it. All the world can see that the Treaty was resignedly accepted to save the country a worse fate. If a general election was precipitated now, it would be a gamble to guess at the result. To see all the British barracks in Ireland standing empty and Dublin Castle rid of its rats will impress a multitude to vote for the Treaty. But yet, despite that strong inducement, I feel that the greater part of the country would vote Republican and anti-Treaty."

**BEGINS TO SEE MAGNITUDE OF TREATY LIBERATION**

Talking of the original workers in this Irish movement and members of the old Celtic Society, it was a genuine pleasure to me to see by the cables that under the Provisional Government, the post of Chief Executive Officer of National Education has been assigned to Padraic O'Brolchain—a fine man and true patriot, on who is esteemed in high degree by all who know him. He was a dear and intimate friend of William Rooney, and one of the very ardent workers for the Cause in those old days, when, as I said, the workers were few. He is a native of Inishowen, and was a member of the New Ireland Literary Society under the presidency of Patrick H. Pearse, a member of the '98 Centenary Committee and a contributor to the "Shan Van Vocht" and "United Irishman." He was also writer of the Memoir of the Life of William Rooney, and acted as publicity agent for the letters of the late Rev. Dr. O'Hickey in his advocacy of essential Irish in the National University. He studied middle Irish and Irish paleography under Dr. Kuno Meyer and Dr. Strachan, Irish phonetics under Dr. O'Daly, and old Irish history under Dr. John MacNeill. Padraic's appointment means the dismissal of the old body of National Education Commissioners—an almost entirely Anglo-Irish, pro-British, lot, which, during the generations that are past, did its level best to de-nationalize the youth of Ireland. The doing away of Dublin Castle was hardly a greater boom to the country than the dismissal of these British commissioners. The putting of a tried and staunch worker

like O'Brolchain in their place gives the finishing touch to a blessedly good job.

SEUMAS MACMANUS  
Of Donegal.

## BISHOP FALLON

### FORCES DR. EDWARDS TO FACE FACTS SQUARELY

Editor, Free Press: In your report of the meeting held last night in the Masonic Temple the following statement is credited to the Hon. Dr. H. W. Edwards:

"I cannot understand why Bishop Fallon has not made any reference to legislative grants in all his discussion of the Separate school question. The Hon. Dr. Edwards has apparently been so busy scattering meaningless statistics and endless figures that he has not had time to read carefully the published reports of my addresses on the Separate school question. On February 11 every Toronto newspaper, and many outside Toronto, gave a lengthy summary of what I had said on legislative grants in Massey Hall on the previous evening. And I said quite all that the topic called for."

The legislative grant for rural schools is voted from the public funds of this province, from funds provided proportionately by the citizens of Ontario without distinction of creed. The legislative grant must be divided between the Public Common school system and the Separate Common school system, on the basis of the average attendance of pupils. That is the law. The distribution of their respective share of the legislative grant among the individual Public and Separate schools is made by regulation, and on a basis absolutely similar for both Public and Separate schools.

The matter can be made perfectly clear by a concrete example. In 1921 the legislative grant to rural schools amounted to \$1,655,000. Divided on the basis of the average attendance of pupils, \$140,509 of this amount was the share of Separate schools; the balance, \$1,514,491, was the share of the Public schools. These are figures which the Hon. Dr. Edwards has been very careful not to reveal.

**IF ALL TO ONE SCHOOL**

Now if every dollar of the total portion of the Separate school grant, namely, \$140,509, had gone to one single Separate school, while it would have been unfair to the other Separate schools, no injustice would thereby have been done to the Public schools. Every dollar of the Separate school portion of the legislative grant belongs to the Separate school system. On the other hand, if every dollar of the portion of the legislative grant belong to the Public schools, namely, \$1,514,491, had been given to one Public school, no injustice would have been done to the Separate schools, and it would have been no concern of the Separate school supporters.

The distribution of their share of the legislative grant amongst the individual Public and Separate schools depends in both cases upon the assessment of the school section, the salaries paid the teachers, the teachers' certificates and their teaching experience, and, finally, the equipment and accommodation of the school. On this basis some Separate schools receive a far larger grant than other Separate schools; likewise some Public schools receive a far larger grant than other Public schools. The reason for it is the same in both cases; some Separate schools are superior to other Separate schools, and some Public schools are superior to other Public schools. And they receive their reward accordingly. It is also true that some Separate schools are superior to some Public schools, as also some Public schools are superior to some Separate schools. As a consequence the amount of legislative grant will differ according to circumstances. But the fact to be kept constantly in view is that, whatever be the legislative grant given to any Public or to any Separate school, no injustice is or can be done to either portion of the Common school system of this province, each being given simply what belongs to it under the law of the land.

**THE CONTRAST**

The contrast between the Separate school portion of the legislative grant, \$140,509, on the one hand, and the portion of the Public school legislative grant, \$1,514,491, on the other, is a fair indication that, whether the Public schools do or do not receive as much money as they need, there is assuredly nothing extant about the legislative grant that is made to the Separate school system.

The patent injustice of the statistics furnished by the Hon. Dr. Edwards lies in the fact that he has emphasized the grants earned by and paid to the best rural Separate schools, and has refrained from making any reference to those which, less favorably circumstanced, received but a meager amount of the legislative grant lawfully allotted to the Separate school system.

The Hon. Dr. Edwards has carefully avoided any reference to two examples that I quoted for him from his own County of Frontenac. At Bedford there is a Public school with one teacher and one pupil. The legislative grant to that school is larger than the teacher's annual salary. In another Public school there are two pupils. There again the legislative grant is larger than the teacher's salary. And I have no doubt that many similar examples might be found amongst the Public schools in the various counties of this province. I have not sought for them; it is none of my business. How the Public school portion of the legislative grant is distributed is a matter that concerns primarily Public school supporters. It is surely not unreasonable to ask that Separate schools should receive similar fair consideration in this regard.

It may be that the Hon. Dr. Edwards has been hitherto unaware of the facts I have herein set forth; but hereafter he will have no justification in honesty or fairness for repeating his misleading figures. In any event such methods will not disturb the supporters of Separate schools. Their appeal is made to their open-minded and fair-dealing fellow citizens, and asks for nothing but even-handed justice for that portion of the Common school system which is educating almost one-sixth of the school children of Ontario.

M. F. FALLON,  
Bishop of London.  
Feb. 28, 1922.

## ENGLISH PRESS

### PRaises Achievements OF BENEDICT XV.

English secular journals of all shades of political opinion have, for once, found themselves in common agreement in their leading articles on the late Holy Father. It is true that in the main these leading articles bore, in places, signs of a profound misunderstanding of the Pontiff's position during the late War. But apart from that the English secular press has given what must be looked upon as an honest recognition of the great Pontificate of Pope Benedict XV., and not the least of the successes achieved by the Holy Father is, in the mind of the English press, his successful resumption of diplomatic relations with France.

Partly owing to tradition, and partly also, owing to a not altogether complete understanding of all the facts of the position, the English press seems destined to see politics in Papal action, where nothing beyond the welfare of the Universal Church was ever contemplated. In this connection, it is well that a statement issued by Cardinal Bourne, just before he left for Rome, has received considerable publicity in the secular newspapers.

"After a few days suffering," Cardinal Bourne said to the faithful of his diocese, "the Holy Father has been called by Him, whose Vicar he was on earth, to give an account, and to receive the reward, of nearly eight years of unceasing toil, of constantly renewed anxiety, of unflinching courage, in the service of the highest spiritual interests of mankind. Owing to the world-wide War the greater part of his short Pontificate was so hidden from the vast majority even of Catholics, that there are few, comparatively, who are able to judge and estimate with full knowledge and appreciation the character, the personality, and the achievement of Benedict XV. Those who from their ecclesiastical position have been privileged to approach more intimately and more frequently his sacred person will bear a glad testimony both to the extraordinary kindness of his disposition, and to the great aims that he set before himself, many of which he was able to accomplish."

"Called to the Supreme Pontificate at the very outbreak of the War, for four years he had to witness the children of his spiritual family engaged in mutual patriotic conflict. In spite of fierce criticism from those who failed to realize his motives, and of necessity unacquainted with the details of his actions and interventions to lessen suffering, and to promote understanding between the belligerent nations, he held himself unwaveringly aloof from any word or deed that would have been unworthy of the Father of all Christ's Flock. Constantly misjudged and misrepresented by one interest or another, the real facts, as they are already explained, and will, when fully known, amply vindicate the policy of the late Pontiff in circumstances unlike those which any of his more immediate predecessors had to face."

"Notwithstanding the adverse judgments conceived a few years ago by war-strained minds and hearts, the nations have already recognized, as never before in modern time the unsurpassed moral

influence of the Papacy, and have vied with one another in seeking closer relations with the Holy See."

From at least one high Anglican source has come an expression of regret at the Pope's death. Writing to the Bishop of Salford the Protestant Bishop of Manchester, himself the son of a former Archbishop of Canterbury, expressed "on behalf of the members of the Church of England, our sincere sympathy with the whole Roman Catholic Church in the death of His Holiness the Pope." From other sources, it seems clear that in some of the High Anglican churches requiem services have been held for the Pope, and, in the case of the death of Leo XIII., certain of these requiems have been held with all the external customary in Catholic churches on such an occasion.

## CATHOLIC HOSPITAL CONVENTION

### THE SESSIONS WILL BE AT CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY

The Catholic Hospital Association of the United States and Canada will hold its seventh annual convention in Washington, June 20 to 23, according to an announcement made here by the Rev. Dr. John M. Cooper, of the Catholic University, who is arranging preliminary details of the convention.

Convention sessions will be held at the Catholic University and provision has been made at Trinity College and at the University Dormitory for the accommodation of five hundred sisters who are expected to attend the sessions. Upwards of one thousand delegates are expected from all the different parts of the United States and Canada. More than five hundred institutions are members of the Association, which is the most powerful organization formed among the Catholic hospitals on the American continent. More than 20,000 Catholic sisters and 25,000 nurses are engaged in the Catholic hospitals of the United States and Canada.

According to plans made by the directors of the Association, who met recently in Chicago, the convention sessions will be divided into different sections. The Rev. Charles E. Monlener, S. J., of Marquette University, the president of the Association, presided at this meeting.

Notable advantages have been derived by hospitals included in the Association by State conferences held since the last convention and it is expected that the discussions and observations of these conventions will have their effect in the national gathering. The officers of these State and sectional conferences are sisters, and, meeting among themselves, they have been able to go into numberless smaller details of hospital work which the parent association cannot be expected to touch upon. It is expected as a result of the success of these conferences, that every part of the Association's field will have organized local conferences by the end of the present year.

## AMERICAN LEGION AND "THE PROTESTANT"

Warm praise for the Catholic Church and Catholic army chaplains and a virile plea for religious tolerance are the ringing notes in a letter which Harford MacNider, national commander of the American Legion has written to "The Protestant," an anti-Catholic publication of Washington, D. C., in answer to a statement in its current issue that the head of the American Legion "is a Roman Catholic" and that "every policy and purpose of the Legion, it is expected, will thus be known to the clerical party and to the directing hierarchy which is its potential head."

The article in "The Protestant" is captioned "Rome Heads American Legion," and among other false assertions, includes one that "it is peculiarly important to the Roman Hierarchy to have the official head of the Legion at this particular time."

Following the publication of Commander MacNider's letter "The Protestant" sent broadcast a printed slip labeled, "Correction and Apology," in which there is a retraction of the statement that Mr. MacNider is a Roman Catholic and the belated information that "he is instead a Protestant, a Mason and a thorough patriot."

COMMANDER MACNIDER'S LETTER  
Commander MacNider's letter to "The Protestant" is as follows: "This country was formed by men who sought religious tolerance and it is that spirit which has made it free, fine and worth living in. I happen to be a Protestant and attend a Protestant church, but as a member of many Masonic bodies, of which have taken a more or less active part, I have great admiration for that institution, the Roman Catholic Church. Its stand and

teachings for the preservation of the integrity of our lawful government were well exemplified in the heroic death of men who served in my own command. And might I add that the chaplains of that faith gave a human touch to their splendid service that made them beloved by all, Jew, Protestant and Catholic alike."

The retraction of Editor Nations, who has been fomenting and feeding prejudice against the Catholic Church for years, is taken here as a further proof of his general recklessness with respect to the facts and the truth when promoting his profitable propaganda.

Nations was conspicuous among the promoters of the fight on the Catholic schools of Michigan eighteen months ago. At that time he was introduced to Michigan audiences as a "former judge of the Federal Court." He never has been a judge of a Federal Court.

## BASILICA OF AGONY IN GETHSEMANE

Jerusalem, Jan. 31.—Permission has been granted by the Archaeological Commission to rebuild the ancient Basilica of the Agony on the site of the Garden of Gethsemane, where recent excavations have uncovered the ruins of the original edifice and a Christian cemetery. The work of restoring this former shrine will be undertaken by the Franciscans, who had charge of the excavations.

When the site of the first basilica was investigated the original foundations, the bases of the columns, and the mosaics in the floor were found exceptionally well preserved. Adjoining the basilica were discovered human remains which archaeologists pronounced those of Christians who had been buried there sixteen or seventeen centuries ago. These remains also were in a good state of preservation.

At first the Archaeological Commission, among whose members are several distinguished Catholic scientists, declined to authorize a new building, but finally gave permission when it was shown that the work to be undertaken was the restoration of a former Christian monument and not the construction of a modern edifice. This commission was established to conduct archaeological research, preserve the remains of early Jewish and Christian architecture and to prevent the erection of structures out of harmony with the venerable buildings which survive from ancient times.

The first Basilica of the Agony was erected by St. Helena, mother of Constantine the Great, in the fourth century.

## ASSYRIA RECOVERING

Mossul, Assyria, Jan. 20.—Msgr. Emanuel Thomas, Chaldean Patriarch of Babylon, has just completed his first pastoral visit since the War in his diocese of Mossul, Assyria.

As a result of the ruins and devastation of five years of War, he had not expected to find anything but misery and suffering, and was therefore overjoyed to discover that the people have recovered from the terrible scourge. Everywhere he was received with joy, filial tribute and evidences of deep and sincere faith.

During his pastoral visit the Patriarch consecrated the chapel of an ancient convent situated about 15 kilometers from Mossul. It was erected during the last half of the sixth century or the first years of the seventh century, when monastic life flourished throughout Assyria. The convent and the adjoining church have been selected by Msgr. Thomas to serve as a school of Arts and Trades and to provide for the education of the young people of those remote villages. The realization of the plan is due to the generosity of Benedict XV., and as this fact has been made plain to all, the day set for the consecration found thousands of Chaldean Catholics from all the surrounding villages, assembled to witness the ceremony of consecration and the Pontifical Mass celebrated by the Patriarch.

## TO PROPOSE POPE FOR FRENCH ACADEMY

Paris, Feb. 10.—Several academicians have announced their intention of proposing Pope Pius XI. for associate membership in the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres as soon as a vacancy occurs. This is the first time that a Pope has been suggested for membership in any of the French academies. While he was still Cardinal Archbishop of Milan the new Pontiff was proposed for this honor because of his scholarly achievements.

Cardinal Mercier belongs to the French Academy of Moral and Political Science. King Victor Emanuel of Italy is a member of the academy to which it is proposed Pope Pius be elected, and Queen Marie of Romania is a member of the Academy of Fine Arts.

## CATHOLIC NOTES

Right Rev. Thomas J. Walsh, Bishop of Trenton, has received from the King of Italy the Cross of Italy, a decoration which was bestowed as an acknowledgment of the Bishop's work in behalf of the spiritual and temporal welfare of the Italian residents of his diocese.

The largest Catholic library in America is that of the Catholic University at Washington. In fact, a new building is made necessary to house its collection of over two hundred thousand volumes. Loughlin University had a library of two hundred and fifty thousand books.

The one-hundredth anniversary of the dedication of Georgetown Visitation Convent Chapel, the first erected in honor of the Sacred Heart in the United States, was observed in Washington, on Sunday, Feb. 12, with solemn ceremonies presided over by the Most Rev. Michael J. Curley, Archbishop of Baltimore.

Buenos Aires.—The election for Governor and Vice-Governor of the Buenos Aires province has resulted in a defeat for the Socialist according to the Southern Cross and a triumph for the Radical Party, which is the term here given to a progressive political organization that is working constitutionally in the interests of Argentina and whose successful candidate for Governor, Dr. Cantillo, is a Catholic.

Cologne, Germany, Feb. 6.—Bishop Schreiber, who prior to his consecration was Professor of Philosophy at Fulda, has begun a course of Lectures on Kant at the University of Leipzig, and has attracted much favorable attention and many students by his scholarly and illuminating analysis of the Kantian philosophy. Non-Catholics as well as Catholics are attending this series of lectures.

Rome, Feb. 20.—Word has been received here that for the first time in 1,000 years the representative of the Greek Orthodox Church in Constantinople have acknowledged a representative of the Catholic Church. A delegation from the Greek Ecumenical Patriarch, headed by the Great Archbishop Neofytos, has called officially on Monsignor Dolci, Apostolic Delegate in Turkey, to express condolence over the death of Pope Benedict and good wishes for his successor, Pope Pius XI.

A confession that he sent a printed "extortion" letter to the Rev. H. J. Vaicunas, pastor of the St. Valentine Lithuanian Catholic Church, has been made by Joseph Judakaitis of Chicago. The letter demanded \$2,000, under pain of death if the money were not forthcoming. The pastor was directed to place that sum over the doorway of a garage in Cicero. Police found that Judakaitis kept his automobile in the garage and on searching the room found scraps of other "black hand" letters.

Former Secretary of War Newton D. Baker was one of the principal speakers at the big meeting which was called to receive Admiral Benson, president of the National Council of Catholic Men, on his recent visit to Cleveland. Mr. Baker praised Admiral Benson's patriotic services to the United States during the World War, when he was chief of operations of the Navy Department. "Admiral Benson is one of perhaps five men who did the most to win the World War," Mr. Baker told the gathering of about 5,000 people.

Construction of a huge statue of Christ, the Prince of Peace, to be moulded from scrapped cannon and ironclads, was suggested by Most Rev. John J. Glennon, Archbishop of St. Louis, in an eloquent sermon delivered in St. Louis on the occasion of the visit of General Diaz of the Italian army, who attended Mass in the Cathedral. Archbishop Glennon called attention to the statue of the "Christ of the Andes" which stands between Chile and Argentina as a symbol of peace and lasting amity. "I know not what thoughts theirs be who sit in the safety of the conference hall," said the Archbishop, "but those who led to victory would gladly yield the honor of their victory to the victorious Christ."

Tangible results, including one reconciliation and a possible conversion, have already been achieved as a fruit of the sending broadcast by wireless telephone sermons preached here during the mission being conducted at old St. Patrick's Church by the Rev. Bertrand L. Conway and the Rev. David Kennedy, of the Patrist Order. The sermons are received by all wireless instruments having a wave length of 380 meters, of which there are about 1,500 with the wireless area. Within twenty-four hours after the first radio sermon was sent out, the missionaries received calls from two persons who had "listened in." One was a Catholic, who desired to be reconciled to the Church after some years' absence, and on the other a non-Catholic anxious to be instructed in the doctrines of religion.