

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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SYMPATHY OF FRANCE GOES OUT TO IRELAND

France continues its trend toward the side of Ireland, as it gives itself voice through its public press. After the article of Gustave Terry, from which I quoted last week, the article that has perhaps fixed most attention and created most talk, is one by Andre Fribourg in Les Annales in which he not only challenges the British assumption that the question of Ireland is a British Imperial question but also goes so far as to defend the Irish Rising of EasterWeek, 1916—a rebellion which, owing to the critical time at which it occurred, bitterly antagonized the people of France, who could only look at it from their own selfish point of view, as they were then in a struggle for life or death. Among other things M. Fribourg writes: "It would be wrong to believe that the Irish question is a question purely of English internal politics, and that it is our duty to remain indifferent. Today it has become of world importance. Already during the War it was charged with consequences for us. America would perhaps have intervened in our favor if we had not been allied with the English, because United States citizens of Irish descent are counted by the million, in the hearts of whom the memory of green Erin—the crucified nation—has remained fresher because they are the sons of those whom the Government of London imprisoned, proscribed, or suppressed. I wish to say it openly," continues M. Fribourg, "that the Irish people who revolted in 1916 in the height of war, were not only excusable but that they did only their duty. And if anybody protests against this statement I ask what they would have thought of the Alsations who, profiting by the war between Russia and Germany, would have revolted against Prussia even in the case of France remaining neutral. Lloyd George does not see that this reasoning as applied to Ireland could be applied by us with infinitely more reason to the Palatinate. The security of England requires the occupation of Ireland. That is yet to be demonstrated. At all events Ireland is nine or ten times less populous than her neighbor, who is protected by the sea, whereas France is face to face with a people who are almost twice as numerous and who have invaded our territory three times during the last century."

"A STILL MORE REMARKABLE ARTICLE"

Yet, since writing the foregoing, there has come to me a still more remarkable article, one which has created quite a stir in political circles in Paris—because it comes from the pen of a military man of high repute, who is looked upon as a great friend of England—and also because it is featured as the leading article in the most conservative paper of the whole French press, La France Militaire. This paper is the organ of the Army and Navy, and it has always previously avoided comments on political problems which affected England, no matter how remotely. The writer, who signs his name, is General Mallette, the Commandant of the 1st Cavalry Regiment, and he begins by feigning indifference to the Irish cause. He would not otherwise have been free to make so many damning statements about England in such a peculiarly exclusive paper. All things considered the article in La France Militaire will probably prove the most important yet published in that country.

"France is no longer so passionately enthusiastic about Ireland as years ago. I remember when I was a young man how we linked the names of Ireland and Poland together. Both recalled terrible tragedies and both fed the flames of a century-old hatred. We do not wish to recall the sad story of Ireland. She is still bleeding as she has been for centuries. It is astounding, almost beyond belief, that the Irish people have not succumbed. By their extraordinary endurance they have well deserved that justice should be done to their claim. But the unbreakable resistance of the Irish people has not been limited to the shores of Ireland. Unaided, Ireland could not have escaped extermination. She has found the secret of her unwavering strength in the Ireland beyond the seas where millions of Irish emigrants have settled down and have continued to supply money and lives to their motherland in revolt.

"The Irish problem exists not only in England but in the United States and in the Dominions. That is why it must be solved. It is a question of life or death for England. Whether Ireland becomes a free Kingdom or a Dominion there must be an end to political and religious hatreds. Orange Ulster must no longer be a thorn in the side of Ireland. In France our ardent desire is to see a happy issue to this conflict. We wish it because

we put justice and right above petty rancor. We wish it above all because we believe that the restoration of Ireland—as of Poland—is the necessary guarantee of the alliance which must exist between England, France and America to secure the peace of the world."

An intensely Irish Irishman has been lifted to the Archbishopric of away. The new bishop, Dr. Byrne, is Dublin in the room of the true Irishman, Dr. Walsh, who passed a young man, a strong man, and a quietly but intensely patriotic one. He is an enthusiast for the Gaelic language, and spoke to the citizens of Dublin in that language, when they recently presented him with addresses. At his accession, the Irishman of the man and of the occasion were strongly emphasized by several references made in a powerful sermon preached by Very Rev. Canon Downing. One of the most touching and beautiful things in the sermon was his reference to the poor, brave boys, who have in the last eighteen months been hung in Mountjoy prison—a reference that brought sobs from the vast congregation. Here is a part of it: "And oh! how the Rosary has softened, soled and soothed the terrible hours we have passed through here! Can I ever forget—I, whose home lies in sight of the prison walls—can I ever forget to tell how, in the still of the night and in the calm of the dawn, the voices of brave men going to death, and the voices of ten thousand true hearts gathered round, rose, combining and commingling—one Rosary, one anthem of pity to Heaven. I have seen the Rosary beads twined through the fingers of them that died, and I thought of brave Dominican martyrs in this land, of whom it is written: 'They kissed their Crucifix and died.' And I may say of these dear lads, the purest, the bravest, and the best, 'They kissed their Rosary beads and died.'"

"'Tis past, 'tis past! The poor fingers that counted the beads, the dear lips that kissed them, are gone to dust and are mouldering now within the prison walls. They are buried there. But there is another place where they are buried—they are buried in the grateful heart of their country. 'Tis past, 'tis past! Sleep, brothers! Sleep on, in the loving heart of Erin."

ULSTER MURDERERS NOT TO HAVE IT ALL THEIR OWN WAY

Even those who, now accustomed to reading of the terrible atrocities done in Ireland, are inured to horrors, will have their feelings harrowed by the terrible revelations just made by Commandant Eoin Duffy, chief Republican Liaison Officer for Ulster. Eoin Duffy had a great deal of English feeling, when a couple of months ago, speaking in Armagh on the same platform with Michael Collins, had said that, if the Carsonites could not be induced otherwise to cease their atrocities, lead would have to be used on them. Now, speaking at Armagh again, and showing why he had been forced to make this threat, he makes the following disclosure: "The stand I take today is the stand I took at Armagh, and it is this: If the Orange mobs come to murder our defenceless people in cold blood to use not only lead on them but butchers' knives and sledges, as they did in Belfast; if they can drag unarmed young men from their beds in the middle of the night and, before shooting them, take out their eyes and their tongues and break their bones as they did in Drumore; if our young men have to leave their homes, even during the truce and while they are away the aged parents are dragged from their beds and forced to walk through rivers, miles from their homes, as happened in Cookstown, and if, when such outrages are reported by me, as Liaison Officer, to the British Police and Military Authorities, and my reports are ignored, then, I say, that it is time we should take steps to protect ourselves. While I am even now prepared to extend the hand of friendship to these people, I will not stand aside and see Irishmen and women murdered because they are Irish."

If we heard of such fiendish atrocities being committed in the Balkans, by the Turks in Armenia, it would seem to us unbelievable. Americans may never come to realize the terrible truth of the fearful atrocities perpetrated upon the Irish people in the last few years, by both English and Carsonites, vying with each other in demonic barbarism.

SEUMAS MACMANUS, Of Donegal.

NOTED CHEMIST DEAD

Washington, D. C., Nov. 21.—The death of the Very Rev. John J. Griffin, professor of chemistry at the Catholic University, since 1895, and director of the Martin Maloney Chemical Laboratory, removes from the University one of its oldest faculty members. Father Griffin died at Notre Dame convent in Baltimore, where he taught special

classes in chemistry. He had suffered for more than six months from throat trouble.

Father Griffin organized the Maloney Memorial Laboratory and rendered valuable assistance to government experts who were occupied in making researches concerning toxic gases during the War period. He was born at Corning, N. Y., sixty-two years ago and graduated from Ottawa University in 1881.

The funeral was held last Saturday from Notre Dame school in Baltimore.

MAYNOOTH PRIEST ON IRISH FINANCE

BELIEVES COUNTRY SHOULD LEAD WAY AS COOPERATIVE COMMONWEALTH

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

Dublin, Nov. 12.—Economic and labor problems are rapidly developing in Ireland as issues of supreme national importance. During the European War abnormally high prices for goods and labor created an artificial prosperity but this is passing away. Prices of commodities are to consumers still high and labor is unwilling to surrender any of the increases in wages obtained during the War.

Broadly speaking what is the position in Ireland? The total external trade of the nation in 1920 represented in value \$2,040,000,000 but measured at the prices of 1904 the value of this trade was only \$645,000,000. Although the value-to-day looks remarkably high the actual volume of trade between 1915 and 1920 fell considerably. Ireland depends mainly on her agricultural industry operated chiefly by Catholic farmers.

Cattle and products of the lands account for more than half the export trade of the country. Prices for cattle and agricultural produce have fallen with alarming rapidity. The farmer as producer is hard hit. There is, however, this curious anomaly while all the food produced by the farmer is selling at almost pre-war prices, consumers have to pay retailers for these same commodities prices not appreciably lower than the rates charged in war times. Labor on the land is as costly as it was in the height of the War. Thus the farmer is already reduced to the position in which he has no assurance that revenue will be sufficient to meet expenditure. A conflict between farmers and laborers is apprehended. Should it take place it would be disastrous.

MAYNOOTH PROFESSOR'S SCHEME

Rev. P. Coffey, Ph. D., Maynooth College, formulates in one of the daily newspapers an economic policy for Ireland. Assuming the existence of a new Irish state he submits that the object of all sections within that state should be to work towards the establishment of a co-operative commonwealth. His case is that economic production and distribution under existing conditions in all countries have become so utterly chaotic, productive energy is so completely hampered and misdirected, the whole machinery of the system is proving so disastrously unworkable that not only is society morally justified but it is morally bound, and for the sake of its own preservation, will be obliged to modify profoundly and speedily the conditions under which goods are produced and distributed among men through the application of human labor to the sources of wealth. He asserts that the interests of the capitalist financial system are sectional, anti-social and have sacrificed the blood and lives of millions. Civil Governments, up to the present, have failed to deal with that system.

"The task of changing all that belongs not to any section of the community but to the whole people. Of course, inasmuch as the poor and the propertyless are the main victims of the present system all efforts in the direction of modifying it may be regarded as efforts on behalf of 'Labor' and as belonging to the 'Labor Movement.' But notwithstanding the astute attempts of the English Capitalist press to represent it as a sectional movement and to insinuate a distinction between the interests of Labor and the interests of the Public it will scarcely be forgotten in Ireland that the interests of Labor, i. e., of all who do useful work for society by hand or brain, are no mere sectional interest.

WOULD CHECK EMIGRATION

"The immediate concern of Irish Labor leaders must be, of course, to secure the necessities of life for the Irish working population. The Irish people have a first claim on Irish sources of wealth; and the tide of emigration which was stopped by the War must not be allowed to resume its flow under pretext of 'economic necessity.' While the wage system continues it is imperative to regulate both wages and prices that sufficient purchasing power for a decent livelihood be distributed to all."

"The adult worker has no moral right to such a 'minimum wage' as will support himself and his family in decent comfort. The evils of unemployment spring from the existing economic system. The economic ruin in which the Capitalist system is involving society in other countries will be escaped in Ireland only if the Irish State has the wisdom and the courage to think out and to carry out an economic system under which the cooperation of all classes would be directed to the utilizing of Ireland's sources of wealth for a fair distribution of the product of industry among the Irish people."

How can the products of Irish industry be more equitably divided than at present among the Irish people? Addressing himself to this question Rev. Dr. Coffey starts by saying that nationalization can effect no improvement. He argues that the main object of economic legislation should be in the direction of the widest possible diffusion of the capital ownership in moderate shares or holdings among the greatest possible number of the whole population. He holds that:

"The basis of financial credit must be shifted as much as possible from capital ownership to labor energy. That form of investment must be encouraged in which the inducement of remuneration lies not so much in the receipt of unearned income as the increase of industrial output, the general diffusion of purchasing power and the consequent all-round lowering of the cost of living."

WOULD REDUCE INTEREST RATES

The foregoing suggestions are, Dr. Coffey observes, by no means novel. In order to give full effect to these suggestions it is, he says, necessary to reduce gradually the legal rate of interest or dividends on investments and all forms of income from capital-ownership until it reaches 2%. He admits that this proposal may appear novel and startling and even revolutionary. His object is to put an end to the scramble for profits and the operations of financial jugglers and speculators. He reminds all concerned that this change would be a reversion from the pagan to the Christian conception of capital-ownership. Such ownership would then be in practice and in fact what Christianity had always proclaimed it to be in theory, and in truth—a power of stewardship and administration, not an engine for the owner's enrichment from the fruits of other men's toil. Under this scheme the people would put their savings into their own industries. Workers would obtain a certain proprietary interest and the stimulus to investment would be not unearned income but increased remuneration, increased efficiency and output. His general view is that:

"Our only hope of Irish industrial development, prosperity and peace lies in keeping our capital, our currency, our whole machinery of financing industry from being made a mere pawn in the colossal swindle of international world finance."

The suggestions put forward and the scheme propounded by Professor Coffey have made a profound impression in labor, financial and commercial circles. Already they have evoked some criticism. The Irish Independent in which the articles appeared, submits that it would be useless to make the changes in finance suggested in one country alone if the other nations of the world did not agree to make similar changes. It objects to making Ireland the experimental ground of doctrines. In its opinion what is required is more thorough co-operation of labor and capital.

"CHAPLAIN OF DIXMUDE"

Paris, Nov. 17.—In the heart of Paris, in the court of the barracks of La Popiniere, the passers-by recently noticed a most unusual sight. Detachments of soldiers and marines formed a square surrounding a priest in his cassock. Then an admiral appeared, gave the order to present arms, and giving the official "accolade" to the priest, pinned on his cassock the rosette of officer of the Legion of Honor.

The priest was the Abbe Le Helloco, professor of history in a college at Rennes and former chaplain of the Mediterranean fleet. The Admiral was Admiral Charlier, the commander of that fleet.

Abbe Le Helloco first went to the front with the famous marines who covered themselves with glory in 1914 on the Yser, and was seriously wounded at Dixmude, where he won the cross of knight of the Legion of Honor. Too seriously hurt to return to the trenches, he obtained permission to embark on one of the ships patrolling the Mediterranean. Admiral Charlier, in his speech, proclaimed the admiration and respect which the chaplain had inspired in the officers and marines. "You teach history after having lived it, M. l'Abbe," he said. "How

I should like to hear your teaching, full, I am sure, of nobility and greatness, for it is based on that which has been your whole life in the past and will still be your whole life until your last breath; the love of God and country."

A large crowd had assembled in front of the gates of the barracks, and when the priest left, all heads were bared when it became known that he was the "chaplain of Dixmude."

TO SAVE HISTORIC FRENCH CHURCH

Paris, Nov. 10.—The Academy of Arts and Belles-Lettres of Clermont-Ferrand has just sent to the Minister of Public Instruction and Beaux-Arts a petition describing the lamentable state of dilapidation of the celebrated abbatical church of La Chaise-Dieu. The work of restoration which was interrupted by the War must be taken up again immediately in order to avoid irreparable damage.

La Chaise-Dieu is a small town of about 1,200 inhabitants, but it possesses an abbey which was one of the richest and most important of Auvergne and which gave its name to the locality: *Casa Dei*. It was founded about 1086 by Saint Robert and owes its celebrity and power to Pope Clement VI, who was first a monk in this abbey, then abbot of Camp, Bishop of Arras, Archbishop of Rouen, Keeper of the Seals of France in 1394, Cardinal in 1397 and elected to succeed Benedict XIII, in 1342. Remembering his humble, peaceful years spent at La Chaise-Dieu, the Pontiff granted the abbey many privileges and desired to be buried in the church.

WHERE RICHELIEU WAS ABBOT

Later the monastery of La Chaise-Dieu had as many as 300 religious and its abbot included several cardinals, among them Mazarin and Richelieu.

The church of La Chaise-Dieu which has now fallen into such a lamentable state of dilapidation was built between 1348 and 1352 at the expense of Clement VI. It is one of the finest specimens of monastic ogival architecture. It is entirely built of enormous blocks of granite and has for its foundation the solid rock. It is approached by a flight of 48 steps. The principal nave is 75 meters long and the average width of the church is 22 meters.

In the choir are the celebrated stalls which are considered one of the finest masterpieces of wood carving. The archologist Branche, writing in La Revue de l'Art Chrétien in 1857 says of them: "These stalls represent an admirable piece of work. There is nothing so curious as the bas-reliefs of the medallions, all of the same shape, but illustrating different subjects. Here is a monkey or a pig dressed as a monk, there a donkey playing some musical instrument; here again monsters such as the monkey has never seen: griffons, chimera, enthuse more fear. Astonishment often exceeds admiration on beholding the wonderful carving; embroideries so delicate that it seems that the breath might make them ripple, filigranes so fine that an insect might break them. And yet the fiber of the oak would resist not only a strong hand, but the ceaseless action of dampness and time. These stalls are still intact. The lower seats served for the lay brothers and the servants of the abbey, and the upper seats, with the carved dais, for the dignitaries and professed monks."

Above the stalls there are rich tapestries of the XVI century, said to have been woven at Arras from designs made by a pupil of Giotto. They represent subjects from the Old and New Testaments.

HAS TOMB OF CLEMENT VI.

In the middle of the choir is the tomb of Clement VI., a quadrangular monument of black marble surmounted by a reclining figure of the pontiff in white marble. In a lateral nave there is a tomb said to have been erected to Edith, Queen of England, wife of the last Anglo-Saxon King. Above this last tomb there is a curious fresco representing the Dance of the Dead.

The pavement of the church is entirely composed of tombstones, the partly effaced inscription on which show that the abbatical church had become the burying place of the greatest lords in that part of the country during the Middle Ages.

Invaded and pillaged by the Protestants in 1562, the abbey again suffered great damage during the Revolution. It was at that period that the monks were expelled and that the abbey lost its two spires. The abbey never recovered. But the magnificent church survived the ruin of the monastery, and it is hoped that immediate restoration will definitely save this admirable example of the Christian art of the fourteenth century.

PAN-AMERICAN MASS

DISTINGUISHED AMERICAN STATESMEN AND FOREIGN DIPLOMATS

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

Washington, D. C., Nov. 28.—With the nation's capital thronged with diplomats of world powers who have foregathered to endeavor to bring about a new era of peace on earth, the annual Pan-American Mass celebrated in St. Patrick's Church on Thanksgiving Day was this year an event of more usual impressiveness and significance.

Seldom, if ever before, in the thirteen years that this religious service has been held in Washington did the representatives of the different nations gather at the Mass of thanksgiving with a deeper realization of the blessings of that peace which has been maintained between the United States and the Republics to the south of us. Seldom, if ever before, was there a more solemn note sounded than in the words of the Rev. Dr. William McGinnis of Brooklyn when he warned the representatives of nations that "at this hour, when men are calling loudly for straightforward dealings among nations, intrigue and secret diplomacy, trickery and subterfuge spell ruin for international understandings and friendships."

As in former years, when the representatives of these nations, bound together, under God, by common ideals of freedom, gathered in St. Patrick's, the ceremony was one that carried the mind back to the days of faith, when in the mighty cathedrals of Europe the princes of the Church and the heads of States came into the presence of God that they might thank Him for His favors and beg His blessings upon their peoples.

Right Rev. Bishop Corrigan celebrated the Pontifical Mass; Most Rev. John Bonzano, Apostolic Delegate, presided on the throne.

Representatives of the United States Government and of fifteen Republics to the south of the United States attended the ceremony. Attorney-General Harry M. Daugherty and Secretary of the Interior Albert B. Fall were present as members of the President's household, and other distinguished Americans at the Mass included Ex-Secretary Lansing, Senators David I. Walsh, Thomas J. Walsh and Henry F. Ashurst. Representatives W. Bourke Cockran of New York and Ben Johnson of Kentucky, Admiral Robert Coontz, Admiral William S. Benson, Brigadier General Tasker L. Bliss, and a score of others whose names are high in the nation's councils. The Ambassadors of all the South American countries were also present.

BUGLE PEAL AT ELEVATION

The church was decked with flags and the colors of the different Republics that make up the Pan-American Union, many of them bearing indications of that trust in God and faith in His holy religion that characterizes their peoples. A military aspect was given the ceremony by the presence of a corps of cadets from St. John's College, bearing the colors of the United States and the Pan-American Union. They stood at attention during the Mass. At the elevation the silver peal of the bugle served as a salute to the Prince of Peace descending again upon the altar.

CONSTITUTION MUST BE UPHOLD

The sermon preached by Dr. McGinnis was well worthy of the occasion. He decried the efforts of those who seek to mutilate American history by casting aspersions upon the wisdom of our patriotic forefathers, and he warned American statesmen against interfering with the inalienable rights of American citizens by meddling with the Constitution.

Dr. McGinnis spoke with courage and conviction. Pointing out that in only sixteen legislatures, 5,765 new laws, good, bad, and indifferent, were enacted last year, he cautioned jurists that the ultimate results of a new law might be far more disastrous than the evil conditions it sought to remedy.

"If it be necessary," he said, "to abrogate the fourth section of our Constitution, designed to protect the American home from unreasonable searches and seizures in order to enforce the eighteenth amendment, then the fourth section must stand and the eighteenth amendment must go."

"If, to lighten our taxes, no other plan be available but to take from Congress the power to provide and maintain a navy and to make rules for the Government and the regulation of the land and naval forces, then the eighth section of the Constitution must stand and we will cheerfully pay the taxes."

"If, in times of peace and where the supreme welfare of the people be not clearly imperilled, writs are called for preventing a man from leaving his work and taking another position, then such writs must not issue from an American court."

CATHOLIC NOTES

The first Governor and Chief Justice of Maryland was Leonard Calvert, a Catholic, and the first missionary in Maryland was Andrew White, Jesuit.

The Catholic Church Extension Society, which turned railroad coaches into movable churches, states that the removal of bigotry has been a big feature of the Chapel Car's travels, and that many hundreds of prosperous parishes flourish in their trail.

The Hierarchy of England, Scotland and Wales, it is announced, intend to petition the Holy See to hold the Apostolic Process in order to raise the 253 English martyrs, now styled Venerable, to the honor of beatification.

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 books. Louvain University had a library of two hundred and fifty thousand books.

The Maryknoll Foreign Mission Sisters, already past the 100 mark, have lately received as a postulant Miss Barnadette Tam, a Chinese girl, born in Honolulu. With a Japanese novice lately admitted, and three Korean aspirants on the way, the personnel of the Maryknoll Sisterhood is beginning to reflect its foreign mission purpose.

Three Sisters of the Order of the Sisters of the Good Shepherd sailed from New York for Cape Town recently to take up missionary work in South Africa. The Cape Town mission will be the second to be established in Africa by the Sisters and a third is expected to be opened in the near future.

Paris, Nov. 17.—From the report made public at the recent international congress of Christian Syndicates of Working Women, it appears that 140,000 working women are members of these syndicates in Italy, 45,000 in France, 18,000 (of whom 5,000 are Protestants) in Holland, 30,000 in Belgium, 20,000 in Austria, 19,000 in Hungary, 7,000 in Switzerland, and 200,000 in Germany.

Paris, Nov. 17.—The municipality of the little town of Viviers, in Ardeche, has recalled the Sisters to the hospital from which they were sent away at the time of the secularization. Several other municipalities, among others that of Calais, had already decided, during the last few months, to again entrust to the nuns the care of their hospitals.

New York, Nov. 28.—Three officers of the Knights of Columbus were decorated for their services during the War by Lieut.-Gen. Baron Alphonse Jacques, Chief of Staff of the Belgian army, before he sailed from the United States. Supreme Knight James A. Flaherty and Supreme Secretary William J. McGinley were made commanders of the Order of Leopold II. The Silver Cross of Chevalier of the Order of Leopold was given to John B. Kennedy, editor of Columbian.

Paris, Nov. 17.—Reports from Beyrut, state that at the opening of the Law School, which is under the direction of the Jesuits, General Gouraud, French High Commissioner in Syria, presented the cross of the Legion of Honor and the Medaille Militaire to three religious who won these decorations during the War on the Champagne front, in the army he himself commanded. In his speech General Gouraud praised the spirit of sacrifice of the religious.

Knowledge of the Bible and Shakespeare as a subject upon which candidates for admission to the bar would be examined is proposed by Daniel W. Iddings, former president of the Ohio Bar Association. He urges that all associations of lawyers insist on the passage of such an examination as a requisite for a taking of the bar examination proper. "The source of all law is really the Bible, while Shakespeare pointedly brings out the foibles of the law," Mr. Iddings declared. "An examination such as I suggest would compel the reading and study of these two great literary masterpieces."

Paris, Nov. 17.—Statistics covering fifteen dioceses and religious congregations in France, published by the Livre d'Or, show that 1,344 citations and decorations were conferred on clergy and religious for distinguished service during the War. These include 977 priests and religious who received the croix de guerre, 61 who were nominated to the Legion of Honor and 118 who received the military medal. The Sisters of St. Joseph of Cluny received 59 of the 1,344 citations. The figures show that of the 572 religious and priests who died as a result of war causes, 12 were members of the Sisters of St. Joseph of Cluny.