

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 SIMPLE LIFE

I crave, dear Lord,
No boundless hoard
Of gold and gear,
Or jewels;
Nor lands, nor kine,
Nor treasure heaps of anything.
Let but a little be mine,
Where all the hearthstones I may
hear
The cricket sing;
And have the shine
Of one glad woman's eyes to make
For my poor sake
Our simple home a place divine;
Just the wee cot—the cricket's
chir—
Love, and the smiling face of her.

—JAMES WHITCOMB REILEY

WEEKLY IRISH REVIEW

IRELAND SEEN THROUGH IRISH EYES

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INNOVATION OF THE "GALLANT FORCES OF THE CROWN"

England's innovation in civilized warfare, that of carrying around eminent hostages through the streets of the cities, and on country journeys, each hostage chained and padlocked to the soldiers' lorries, is attracting some attention throughout the world. It was thought that even uncivilized savages would hardly be guilty of such a fearful breach of all the rules of war. But when the pioneer of civilization, J. B., finds it necessary to resort to means that the savage would scorn, he believes that his well known character for uprightness and sanctity blesses the most brutal means and makes it holy—so long as no one else uses it but himself.

THE MOORES

Perhaps the best known of the hostages that he has chained and padlocked to his lorries, and carried as a spectacle and a warning, is Colonel Moore. Outside of Ireland Colonel Moore is very much less known than his internationally famous brother, George, the cynic and novelist. The Colonel is a very different type from the famous brother. He is an eminently sincere, devout, and religious man—and after his own fashion, patriotic. George spent a good part of his life blaspheming patriotism, as well as religion. He hated Ireland, and left it in his youth. The Colonel always loved it in his own way, and stuck to it. Their father, George Henry Moore, one of the Catholic landed gentry in Mayo, was one of the most prominent Irish patriots in the middle of the last century, and an Irish leader.

The young George, hating Ireland, shook the dust of it off his feet in his youth, and went to learn life in London, and then in Paris. When he reached and passed the pinnacles of his fame, he, always fond of giving the world a sensation, publicly announced that he was shaking the dust of both London and Paris from his feet, and coming back to make Ireland famous. He set out for Ireland with all the world with bated breath watched, but to the astonishment of the world and the astoundment of George, not a single ripple disturbed the placid surface of Irish life on the day on which the great man again planted his foot upon the Irish shore. George was the most bitterly disappointed man in the world, when Ireland failed to fall to its opportunity, and prostrate itself. He took a house in Dublin, however, and waited for Ireland to awake to the great fact that he was in Ireland's midst. But dull witted Ireland never seemed to awake to a realization of the honor that was being thrust upon it, and, after a time, the mortified George slid quietly back to London.

Colonel Moore, Mr. John Bull's padlocked hostage, developed a great enthusiasm for the Gaelic language, after the Gaelic League had well begun its revival. He got into the Gaelic League, and took active part in furthering its work. He was a good-natured, simple-hearted man who thought he could reconcile homage to the British Empire with love of Ireland. He became a Colonel in the Mayo militia (British) and set about making his milliammen good Celto-Britons, by having them trained as British soldiers to the airs of rebel Irish tunes. His favorite tunes to which his militia marched were "The Boys of Wexford," "The Wexin' of the Green," "Who Feared to Speak of '98," "The Risen of the Moon," and "The Croppy Boy." While the good-hearted Colonel wears his padlocked chains on the airing that he is now getting through the streets of Dublin, he has opportunity to reflect upon the wonderful gratitude of the Empire that he once loved and tried to serve so well.

ENGLISH MEN WHO STILL LOVE JUSTICE AND TRUTH

The very few Englishmen who today love Justice and Truth, more highly than they love British Imperialism, are having a hard row to hoe in the midst of their hostile countrymen. And every one of these heroic ones is worthy of all

praise, for his heroism and his sincerity. Gilbert Chesterton is one of the heroes—though, big a mind as his life, he is not so completely amate as some of his brethren—for instance the young English poet, Theodore Maynard. Maynard is one of the rising stars of English poetry. He is touring this country presently, lecturing upon literary subjects. The following extract from a letter which I received from him, will show the readers the breadth of mind of this worthy poet: "As I suppose you know I avow myself a Sinn Feiner—in the completest sense of the term. The infamies of the present British Government fill me with horror and disgust; and I am glad when, as sometimes happens, I have the opportunity of speaking in defence of Ireland's demand for freedom. For not only will justice be done to Ireland then, but justice to England also. I sometimes think that, so far from England's granting independence to Ireland endangering her own existence, England's refusal of that freedom will eventually cause her own downfall. This I pray God I shall never see; for though I am not an Imperialist I am ardently patriotic."

Ireland has yet to fulfil a very strange destiny—one of the noblest ever committed to a country—if not the noblest; that of revitalizing the world. This, under providence, may be the mystical explanation of her sorrow. Also of the unconquerable spirit she has shown. Had she been allowed to wax fat she would have grown as corrupt as the other nations. Her time will come. Her soul kept pure through suffering, will have the vision which the rest of the world has lost. I speak in prophecy. But it gives me nothing but shame to remember that the stripes through which we may be healed were inflicted by us."

BELFAST BIGOTRY

The records of bigotry in Belfast as published in the latest number of the Belfast Irish News show that there are 8,140 wage-earners, men and women, still kept out of the works from which they were expelled because of their religion. And on the rolls of those receiving relief from the Expelled Workers' Relief Fund there are 20,140 dependents. Over and above the numbers given there are very many thousands, who, refusing the humiliation of taking relief, are practically starving, or living the Lord only knows how. To the Orangemen who have driven these creatures to starvation, because they are guilty of the crime of professing a different faith from the majority, has been specially accorded a Parliament in which the suffering minority whom they hate will be absolutely at their mercy. And it is not the least remarkable that they got their own Northern Parliament for fear that if they were left under a Parliament in Dublin, they might not be treated tolerantly!

PARTITION HAD FOR ULSTER

Amongst the more thinking and less subservient of the Carconites in Northeastern Ulster there has developed a feeling of some amazement and a good deal of resentment because their hero Sir Edward has chosen to turn traitor and desert them. Now that his illogical policy has landed them in a mighty awkward corner, Northeastern Ulster depended to large extent upon the whole of Ireland for support of its industries. Now that Sir Edward's policy has left them out off from the rest of Ireland it is beginning to dawn on them that the sum total of his service was to induce them to cut off their nose to spite their face. There is reported a great trembling in commercial circles in Belfast now that Belfast has won what she so loudly clamored for. The boycott of Belfast by the rest of Ireland during the last six months, very seriously brought home to them how much dependent they were upon the parts of Ireland which, under Carson's direction, they drove into deliberate hostility. Many big firms there are reported on the verge of bankruptcy. They are now in a muddle and a fix and know that their chances for support from the rest of Ireland are infinitely less than ever before. Some of the disillusioned are said to be consigning Sir Edward to the same ardent Continent of the other world, to which they used to be consigning the Pope. Those of his enemies who need to accuse Carson of being a fool have need to alter their opinion in the light of his truly wise decision to run away from Ulster while still the running is good.

DAIL EIREANN STATISTICS

The Irish Government (Dail Eireann) returns for 1920, as issued through The Irish Bulletin, show that 203 Irish men, women and children were murdered in the twelve months—by either military or constabulary. Two of the murdered were priests, one of them seventy-three years of age; three were boys sixteen years old; ten were old men of sixty years and over; twelve were children; six were women (two of them pregnant at the time of their murder). Thirty-six of these were assassinated while in prison or in custody; sixty-nine were deliberately assassinated in their beds or on the

street; and ninety-eight were killed in indiscriminate and unprovoked firing by military and constabulary.

SEUMAS MACMANUS,
Of Donegal.

A CHALLENGE TO THE CHURCH

THE PAGAN PHILOSOPHY OF LIFE WHICH UNDERLIES DIVORCE
(N. C. W. C. News Service)

Mrs. Margaret Sanger, in her latest book, "Woman and the New Race," just issued, boldly declares that her campaign for "new sex ideals" through the dissemination of information on contraceptive methods is "a challenge to the Church."

Undoubtedly it is. Mrs. Sanger scoffs at the doctrine of original sin. According to her opinion that doctrine was formulated by the Catholic Church as a part of its plan to keep women in subjection to the ecclesiastical authority. Here is what she says on this point:

"In the days when the Church was striving for supremacy, when it needed single-minded preachers, proselyters and teachers, it fastened upon the people the idea that all sexual union, in marriage or out of it, is sinful. It was held that the child was 'conceived in sin,' and that as a result of the sex act, an unclean spirit had possession of it. This spirit could only be removed by baptism, and the Roman Catholic baptismal service even yet contains these words: 'Go out of him, thou unclean spirit, and give place unto the Holy Spirit, the Paraclete.'"

Scouting the idea of original sin, Mrs. Sanger, of course, cannot believe in the Redemption. And if she doesn't believe in the Redemption, she denies the divine mission of Jesus Christ.

Her challenge, therefore, is to Christianity.

Mrs. Sanger scoffs also at the idea that marriage is a sacrament. She charges that instead of uplifting women through the institution of marriage, the "Hierarchy created about the whole love life of woman an atmosphere of degradation." Her idea is that woman marries and has children, not in obedience to the law of God, but solely in response to her autarkic instinct, and that when her "mate" no longer arouses these impulses she has the right and the duty to break off the marriage relation and find another "mate" to whom she can fully respond.

It is the doctrine of sensual love. Isn't it strange that women of high respectability, who profess to be Christians—yes, and even some Protestants—should give such a denigrating countenance to and aid in spreading this atheistic, carnal propaganda?

At the meetings which Mrs. Sanger held in New York there were present many prominent women whose Christian affiliations are such as to raise a doubt if they would have lent their presence and influence to her degrading doctrines if they had really understood her teaching in all its bearings. They probably will be astounded and humiliated when they realize that they have aided in a propaganda which, at root, is a denial of Christianity. Their ignorance, however, does not fully absolve them of blame for countenancing a sinister attack on revealed religion.

But what is to be said of Christian ministers who actually offer their churches to the woman who boasts that she is challenging Christianity? Their action is treason to Christ.

Mrs. Sanger preaches much about women's freedom. She says she is contending for the right to spread knowledge to which women are entitled.

The knowledge which she would give is like the knowledge which Eve gained for herself and Adam when she plucked the forbidden fruit from the Tree of Knowledge. It is the kind of knowledge which will not exalt woman, but will lower her in the estimation of man and her own; the kind of knowledge which, instead of safeguarding chastity will encourage prostitution.

Cladstone once said to Sir Edward Russell: "I have long thought that the battle of Christianity will have to be fought around the sacredness of marriage."

The challenge of Mrs. Sanger tends to confirm that view.

A UNIQUE CONFERENCE

Archbishop Gilmartin, addressing his people in Westport, Ireland, said: "You are Catholics first and politicians afterwards. You recognize that while nationality is a noble sentiment and a great deal of Christianly transcendent politics and nationality." That the Catholics of Ireland live up to the ideal put before them by His Grace is exemplified by two incidents.

In the detention Camp at Ballykinlar, County Down, there are over 1,000 political prisoners interned. They are allowed to associate together. One of the first acts of the prisoners was to establish a Conference of the Vincent de Paul Society. Many of the prisoners were, before their arrest, members of the society,

and devoted part of their leisure hours to the relief of the poor. With the sanction of the Irish Council of the Society, they formed the Conference at the Camp. As they are unable in their internment to visit the poor, they have adopted certain spiritual exercises for the general good of the members of the Camp. They have established the Adoration of the Blessed Sacrament. They distribute beads, prayer books and scapulars to such members of the camp as need them. They organized on Christmas morning a full attendance of the Catholic prisoners at Holy Communion, and 900 approached the altar.—Catholic Bulletin.

NO CHANGE OF POLICY

SCATHING ARRAIGNMENT OF BRITISH POLICY IN IRELAND
BY A. G. GARDINER

No more scathing arraignment of the British policy in Ireland has appeared in the American press than that which the Buffalo Express offered to its readers on last Sunday from the pen of Mr. A. G. Gardiner, the noted London correspondent. Mr. Gardiner is of the opinion that Sir Auckland Geddes' visit to England was for the secondary purpose of pressing on the Government the bearing of Ireland on the relations between this country and Britain; but he confesses that "there is little evidence that his visit had any effect on the British policy." That Mr. Gardiner was correct in this latter observation has since been borne out by the action of Parliament in voting confidence in the Premier's administration. It is now evident that the Government intends to continue its ruthless campaign in Ireland. Supported by the most corrupt Parliament in the history of Britain and encouraged by the vindication of his infamous policy, Lloyd George will now wallow more deeply in the welter of British atrocities in Ireland.

A world that has long been shocked by the barbarities of the British campaign against Ireland had hoped that the reopening of Parliament might force a change of policy; but in this the world is painfully disappointed. "The opening of Parliament," says Mr. Gardiner, "found the Irish issue in the center of the stage, with the Government obdurate either to appeal or to attack. It has refused to publish the report of Sir Edward Strickland, major general, commanding the forces of the crown in Ireland on the burning of Cork, and Premier Lloyd George, with characteristic effrontery, denies that the publication of it was ever promised."

Parliament has rarely listened to a more impudent denial. Publication of the report was promised by the attorney general in the House of Commons on December 14th last, and on December 16th the Irish secretary, Sir Hamar Greenwood, himself, said it would be laid before Parliament the following week. Premier Lloyd George now takes refuge behind the excuse that a report of a military inquiry cannot be disclosed. The only conclusion to come to is that the Strickland report convicts Sir Hamar Greenwood of telling the Government that he had denied the burning of Cork and that the Sinn Feiners had done it.

"That he was convicted by his own tribunal makes the suppression of the report more flagrant and indefensible. It will not be tolerated even by this slavish Parliament. Weak as the opposition is, it will fight with ceaseless energy on the issue. It has received formidable reinforcements in the persons of the scull, Lord Robert and Lord Hugh, who have crossed the floor of the House and joined the opposition, to however much the Liberals and Labor are divided on other issues, they are united on Ireland."

"It is from labor, indeed, that the gravest challenge to the Government comes. The murder of three railroad men at Mallow Station, in Ireland, recently, has involved the whole trades union movement in England. The men were members of the railroad men's union which covers England and Ireland. There is no evidence that they were implicated in any way in the shooting of Captain and Mrs. King, a police inspector and his wife, and the union has declared for a nation wide strike in England unless there is public inquiry into the murder of these railroad union members. Premier Lloyd George refused, as he has always refused public inquiry, but he promised a military inquiry which would be secret like the Strickland inquiry into the burning of Cork."

"As with this dispatch the nation executives are sitting to consider what action they shall take, and everything points to a holding up of the railroads and a transfer of the war from Irish to English soil, with English trade unionists fighting the battle of the Irish."

"Thus the tragedy passes from one disastrous phase to another. The reign of mutual murder and looting goes on unchecked, and it is doubtful whether the Government could now stop the crimes of the

Black and Tans, even if it were disposed to do so. These men have enjoyed such immunity that they are now out of hand. Every decent man who has been in this shameful service has returned outraged by what he has seen and discipline in the force has practically vanished. The country rings with the enormity of their misdeeds, and the Government has almost ceased to pretend that the accusations are untrue. All it does is to print the enormity of the misdeeds of the other side, ignoring the fact that the reprisals fall on the innocent, that the Black and Tans' operations have nothing to do with justice and have become an orgy of organized pillage and crime.

"Where will all this lead to? It is common talk in coalition circles that Premier Lloyd George now contemplates an election in June. His calculations are that by then one of two things will have happened. Either he will have gotten the Irish rebel movement under control and will be able to appeal to the countryside as a Cromwell who has stamped out the flames and brought peace to Ireland, or he will be able to stampede the country on a wave of anti Irish feeling. If these are his calculations, then very grave things are in front of him. He won one khaki election on the strength of the defeat of Garretts. It is conceivable that he may win another khaki election over Ireland. But it will be a different victory from the last one. It will mean a repudiation of Parliament by the industrial world. For a long time there have been ominous symptoms of a tendency toward 'direct action.' They have been accentuated by every new evidence that Parliament cannot be trusted for a square deal; that it is the instrument of Premier Lloyd George's selfishness and that he in turn is the ally of all the predatory interests that he mobilizes those interests for his Irish stunt. The election he probably will win, but he will have converted the trades union movement into a definitely anti-parliamentary party."

The bulk of that movement is still faithful to constitutional government, but there is a strong element in it in favor of direct action, and the discredit into which Parliament has fallen under Premier Lloyd George is driving moderate opinion into the extreme wing.

"If the present war in Ireland continues, that movement will grow like a prairie fire. The press here may hide the truth of what is going on and official lies may be heard out in Parliament, but the labor movement knows the facts. It is holding hundreds of meetings on the subject and it is distributing millions of leaflets, and now the Mallow station murders have brought the truth right home to them. If the Black and Tans may murder their fellow members in Ireland today they argue, they may murder fellow members in England tomorrow. They may murder them without an inquiry, without punishment, without redress. And Parliament, in not protecting them, will be the accomplice of the authorities."

"This is an idea that is sinking into the minds of the industrial classes. The issue of Ireland is becoming the issue of English labor, and a victory at the polls for Irish terrorism will mobilize the whole labor movement for a war on Parliament itself."—Buffalo Union and Times.

SIR PHILIP GIBBS

ON CATHOLIC LEADERSHIP

Washington, Feb. 14.—Summarizing observations made during the last five years in many parts of Europe, particularly in the countries most affected by the Great War, Sir Philip Gibbs, noted war correspondent and author of many important books, delivered a paper to the National Catholic Welfare Council's Press Department that was a deep and widespread religious revival was under way, and that the Catholic Church in England, France, Belgium, Spain, the United States and elsewhere was manifesting a most beneficial influence in social reconstruction.

Sir Philip Gibbs is a Catholic. Lady Gibbs, his wife, is one of the founders of the Catholic Social Guild, and one of the leaders of the Catholic social movement in Great Britain. Sir Philip Gibbs has been in Washington, testifying before the House Naval Committee on the subject of disarmament, and also lecturing to the public.

"There can be no doubting the fact that there is a very marked movement in Europe, on the part of the people particularly, and in many instances among leaders of the people as well, toward a recognition of the necessity of religion," said the eminent writer. "Catholic leadership in the winning of the War was a most remarkable phenomenon, for notably Marshal Foch, but many of his generals were Catholics. A study of the rewards made by the French Government for heroism during the War reveals an astonishingly high proportion of priests among the recipients of these honors. Undoubtedly the wonderful example given by the French priests exerted a powerful

influence upon the French people at large, and particularly upon the men in the trenches.

"Catholic influence in France is now one of the predominant factors. While part of this influence is looked upon as a feeling, because there is a feeling that some of the French generals are reactionary in their politics, nevertheless, it is recognized that Catholic influence in Europe is on the whole a most helpful one not only in combating the spread of revolutionary extremes on the one hand, but also in exerting a strong influence in bringing about the reasonable reform of social conditions which bear too heavily upon the working classes.

"Great Catholic leaders like Cardinal Bourne and Bishop Amigo of Southwark, in England, aided by such able men as Hilaire Belloc, Father Dom Bede Jarrett, Father Vincent McNabb, and such influential organizations as the Catholic Social Guild, together with Cardinal Mercier and other leaders of the Belgian clergy, are standing firmly for justice toward labor, while at the same time they oppose bolshevism and anarchy.

"In this they are only carrying on the program of Pope Leo XIII., whose Encyclicals are proving to be the very foundation stones of the reasonable reforms that are today seen to be absolutely necessary, and they are also inspired by the present Pontiff, Pope Benedict XV., who had the honor of interviewing His Holiness in Rome, and found him to be most sympathetic toward the just aspirations of the laboring classes for a more equitable adjustment of their conditions and of the rewards of their toil."

JOY IN ROME AT HOLY FATHER'S CHOICE

PRESS DISPATCHES INDICATE ESTEEM IN WHICH CARDINAL DESIGNATE IS HELD

Rome, Feb. 13.—The Vatican announced officially today that the Most Rev. Dennis J. Dougherty, D. D., Archbishop of Philadelphia, would be created a Cardinal at the Secret Consistory to be held early in March.

Archbishop Dougherty will be the only new American Cardinal named at the next consistory. It is understood he will occupy the same apartment in the American College as that occupied by Cardinals McCloskey and Farley. The apartment will be vacated by Archbishop Hayes, who is leaving Rome February 23 for Naples where he will rest for a week before sailing.

Rome, Feb. 15.—Pope Benedict, speaking today to Monsignor Magone, his private secretary, expressed a desire soon to see Archbishop Dennis J. Dougherty, of Philadelphia, who is coming to Rome to receive his Cardinal's red hat.

"It has been nearly twenty years since we have seen him," said the Pontiff. "He was in Rome in 1903 to be consecrated Bishop of Nueva Segovia in the Philippines. He was consecrated at the Church of St. John Lateran by Cardinal Satolli."

Most of Archbishop Dougherty's friends and acquaintances in Rome date from that period when, after the successful accomplishment of the Taff mission on the ecclesiastical question in the Philippines, the four first Archbishops of the Archipelago were chosen—Monsignors Dougherty, Jesminah J. Hart, Frederick Z. Rooker and Thomas J. Hendrick. On that occasion Monsignor Dougherty met a substitute Secretary of State for the Vatican, a middle-aged Monsignor, who was a great worker and of powerful mentality. He was called Monsignor Della Chiesa and is the present Pope. The person with whom Monsignor Dougherty had the most to do regarding his appointment to the Philippines was Monsignor Gasparri, who then was holding the same position that Monsignor Cerretti now has, that of Papal Under-Secretary of State. Cardinal Gasparri is the present Secretary of State.

Rome, Feb. 16.—There is little doubt that Archbishop Dougherty's qualifications were greater than those of any other American candidate. Archbishop Dougherty has had a longer episcopal career and it was felt he was a better choice. From the first there was remarkably little hesitation, practically no wavering. The best prelate has received the red hat—that is all.

His Grace, when created Cardinal will be made the "titular" of some church in Rome. Each member of the Sacred College has such a church allotted to him.

It seems the Pope is inclined to confer on Archbishop Dougherty the Church of St. Pancras, on the summit of the Janiculum, on the right bank of the Tiber and adjoining the ancient Aurelia Gate, not far from the American Academy. This church, which is one of the highest hills of Rome, was enlarged in the year 493 by Pope St. Symmachus. In the year 1300 Innocent III. received there Peter of Aragon, who swore loyalty to the Holy See.

CATHOLIC NOTES

Warsaw, Feb. 6.—Articles providing for the election of the Polish president by a national assembly composed of both chambers, were adopted today by the diet. The qualifications prescribed for the president are that he shall be a native Pole, a Roman Catholic, and not less than forty years of age. The length of his term is to be seven years.

Detroit, Mich., Feb. 14.—Eighty thousand men are enrolled in the Holy Name Union of the Detroit Diocese, according to a report of William H. Bradley, president of that organization. The diocesan union ranks close to Chicago and New Jersey as one of the leaders in numerical strength in the United States.

Some idea of the progress which has been made in spreading the Faith among non-Catholics in Holland may be gained from the fact that conversions to the Faith are said to have annually numbered about 1,000 during the last few years. A feature of these conversions is that the great majority of them have taken place in dioceses which are predominantly Protestant.

Washington, Feb. 7.—Sixty converts to the Church were among the class of 80 confirmed here by His Excellency Most Rev. John Bozzone, Apostolic Delegate, last Thursday evening. The sacrament was administered in St. Patrick's Church, of which Rt. Rev. Msgr. C. F. Thomas is pastor. This is the largest number of converts received into the fold at St. Patrick's for several years.

Paris, Feb. 7.—President Pilsudski of Poland, who is visiting Verdun, attended Mass yesterday with the Minister of War Berthoulet in the restored chapel of the devastated cathedral. Cardinal Dubois and Monsignor Baudrillard are visiting the areas actually devastated where they are being entertained by Cardinal Luçon and Bishop Julien of Arras. Later they will go to Lourdes and then to Malines to meet Cardinal Mercier.

The Catholic Social Guild of England is intensifying its part in social reconstruction by the publication of a new monthly organ, the Christian Democrat. The policy of the journal is the same as that of the Guild based on the social doctrines of Leo XIII., and stands for the maintenance and defense of the Christian family, a living wage, partnership instead of class antagonism, Leo XIII's doctrine of property seeking to make as many as possible become owners. The movement is under the leadership of Monsignor Parkinson, rector of Osceot College and first president of the Guild.

In the public press it was recently stated that Rev. Joseph M. Denning, rector of St. Mary Church, Marion, Ohio, will be appointed United States Consul at Rome shortly after the inauguration ceremony of next month. He and the President elect have been close friends for many years, and after Mr. Harding's nomination by the National Republican convention the Senator gave the priest his promise of appointment as Consul, if elected, and now the story of the unique distinction—it is the first time such an honor has been offered to a Catholic clergyman—is given publicity. Most Rev. Archbishop Moeller has given his consent to Father Denning's acceptance of the appointment.

Declaring that the individual who has received a thorough religious training during the childhood period "will seldom run counter to the criminal laws or any other laws designed for the protection of the community as a whole," County Judge William R. Bayes addressed the Men's League of the Bushwick Avenue Central M. E. Church recently. "I find that in the majority of cases who come before me in the County Court to plead guilty to an indictment there has been a decided lack of religious training in their early years. Particular attention should be paid to the religious training of our boys and girls, as such when the mind is plastic. This will act as a shield and protector that will go far in carrying that boy or girl through life."

In the London Tablet, the Rev. Dom Maternus Spitz, O. S. B., reports on "The Catholic Church in Georgia."—not our American cotton State, but that mountainous forest clad kingdom in Southeastern Russia, called by the natives Sakartvelo or Kartveli, which, on May 26, 1918, constituted itself as "The sovereign independent State and Democratic Republic of Transcaucasia." The Catholics in this new republic are few and far between—about 40,000 in a total population of 2,500,000 souls. Georgia now has full religious liberty. In response to the favorable report of Mgr. Moriondo, O. P., whom Pope Benedict XV. had sent there as Apostolic Delegate, the investigate ecclesiastical affairs, the Propaganda has now asked the General of the Society of Jesus to send three Jesuits to assist in the work of reconstructing the Catholic apostolate in Georgia, from which great fruits are expected within the near future.