

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 SACRED HEART

What wouldst thou have, O soul,
Thou weary soul?
Lo! I have sought for rest
On the earth's heaving breast,
From pole to pole.
Sleep—I have been with her,
But she gave dreams;
Death—nay, the rest he gives
Rest only seems.
Fair nature knows it not—
The grass is growing;
The blue air knows it not—
The winds are blowing;
Not in the changing sky,
The stormy sea,
Yet somewhere in God's wide
World
Rest there must be.
Within the Saviour's Heart
Place all thy care,
And learn, O weary soul,
Thy rest is there.

—ADELAIDE ANNE PROCTER

WANTS PEACE SIGNED FIRST

KNOX RESOLUTION RESERVES TO AMERICA RIGHT TO JOIN LEAGUE LATER

PRESCRIBES TREATY LIMITS

(Special to The New York Times)

Washington, June 10.—Through a resolution offered by Senator F. C. Knox of Pennsylvania, a member of the Foreign Relations Committee, in the Senate today, the initial move was made in an effort by opponents of the League of Nations to separate it from the treaty of peace. It embraced an attempt to have this done through action by the Peace Conference, by redrafting the covenant so as to make it optional with nations to join now, or later on.

Under the Knox resolutions, nations not wanting to become members of the League of Nations at this time have their interests, so far as affected by the League covenant, put into the hands of diplomatic commissions. This, Mr. Knox argues, would enable the peace negotiators to consummate the treaty with Germany without having the League covenant inextricably interwoven with it.

Mr. Knox announced that he would endeavor to have a vote on the resolution taken tomorrow in the Senate, so that the sense of that body, if the resolution should be adopted, could be at once conveyed to the Peace Conference. The resolution went to the Foreign Relations Committee, and the committee immediately took it up.

If the Knox resolution fails of its purpose, it is the plan of opponents of the League of Nations to push the Sherman resolution, or some other that may be offered, to separate the covenant from the treaty. The Sherman resolution has been before the Senate for two weeks, awaiting an opportunity to press it.

Senators backing the move to divorce the covenant from the treaty, so that an independent vote may be taken upon it, are also talking of a referendum vote, to enable the people to decide for themselves, at the polls, if they want the United States in the League of Nations. Senator Johnston of California is one of the principal advocates of the referendum. Once a resolution is adopted to take the covenant out of the treaty, Mr. Johnston intends starting an agitation by the Senate.

Mr. Knox's resolution, if adopted by the Senate, would mean a repudiation by that body of the League covenant as drafted at Paris. Under its terms the Senate would serve notice on the Peace Conference that the Senate would not concur in the covenant unless changes were made to permit the United States to withhold joining it at this time.

TEXT OF THE RESOLUTION

The resolution was prepared by Mr. Knox after consultation with Senator Lodge. It follows:

Whereas, The Congress of the United States, in declaring, pursuant to its exclusive authority under the Constitution, the existence of a state of war between the United States and the Imperial German Government solemnly affirmed that the Imperial Government has so committed repeated acts of war against the Government and the people of the United States, that a state of war had been thrust upon them by that Government and thereupon formally pledged the whole military and naval resources of the country to bring the conflict to a successful termination; and

Whereas, The Senate of the United States, being a coequal part of the treaty-making power of this Government and therefore coequally responsible for any treaty which is concluded and ratified, is deeply concerned over the draft treaty of peace negotiated at Versailles, by which it is proposed to end our victorious war, and is gravely impressed by the fact that its provisions appear calculated to force upon us undesirable and far-reaching covenants inimical to our free institutions under the penalty that failing to accept these we shall continue in a state of war while our cobelligerents shall be at peace and enjoying its blessings; that it is

proposed to make us parties to a League of Nations under a plan as to which the people of the United States have had neither time to examine and consider nor opportunity to express regarding it a matured and deliberate judgment, whereas, the treaty may be so easily drawn as to permit the making of immediate peace, leaving the question of the establishment of a League of Nations for later determination; and that the treaty as drawn contains principles, guarantees, and undertakings, of legitimate race and national aspirations, oppressive of weak nations and peoples, and destructive of human progress and liberty; therefore, be it

Resolved, by the Senate of the United States, that it will regard as fully adequate for our national needs and as completely responsive to the duties and obligations we owe to our cobelligerents and to humanity a peace treaty which shall assure to the United States and its people the attainment of those ends for which we entered the war, and that it will look with disfavour upon all treaty provisions going beyond these ends.

2. That since the people of the United States have themselves determined and provided in their Constitution the only ways in which the Constitution may be amended, and since amendment by treaty stipulation is not one of the methods which the people have so prescribed, the treaty-making power of the United States has no authority to make a treaty which in effect amends the Constitution of the United States, and the Senate of the United States cannot advise and consent to any treaty provision which would have such effect if enforced.

3. That the Senate advises, in accordance with its constitutional right and duty, that the great, paramount, if not sole duty of the Peace Conference is quickly to bring all the belligerents a full and complete peace; that, to this end, the treaty shall be so drawn as to permit any nation to reserve, without prejudice to itself, for future separate and full consideration by its people the question of any League of Nations; that neither such an article nor the exercise of the rights reserved thereunder, whether at the time of signature, the time of ratification, or at any other time, shall affect the substance of the obligations of Germany and its cobelligerents under the treaty, nor the validity of signature and ratification on their behalf; and that any indispensable participation by the United States in matters covered by the League covenant shall, pending the entry of the United States into the League, be accomplished through diplomatic commissions which shall be created with full power in the premises.

4. That this resolution indicates and gives notice of the limits of the present obligations against the United States in which the Senate of the United States is now prepared to acquiesce by consenting to the ratification of a treaty embodying peace conditions that may be found otherwise acceptable in its judgment, and that the adoption by the Peace Conference of the foregoing reasonable limitations and positions will facilitate the early acceptance of the treaty of peace by the Senate of the United States, will in no wise interfere with the League of Nations, as between those countries prepared to ratify the treaty without further consideration and will afford such a manifestation of respect for the wishes of a great people as cannot fail more firmly to cement the friendship already existing between ourselves and our cobelligerents.

5. That, finally, it shall be the declared policy of our Government, in order to meet fully and fairly our obligations to ourselves and to the world, that the freedom and peace of Europe being again threatened by any power of combination of powers, the United States will regard such a situation with grave concern as a menace to its own peace and freedom, will consult with other powers affected with a view to devising means for the removal of such menace, and will, the necessity arising in the future, carry out the same complete accord and co-operation with our chief cobelligerents for the defense of civilization.

KNOX EXPLAINS HIS PURPOSE

In explaining the resolution Senator Knox said: "The purpose of the resolution is to acquire for the people of the United States opportunity to consider and pass on the League of Nations provisions after having been placed in possession of all information respecting those provisions. So far as the public is concerned, this feature of the treaty has been discussed very little, except in the way of propaganda. It has not been customary in this country to adopt measures affecting established national policies and interests without careful deliberation.

This resolution is aimed to make clear to the American people what an entirely reasonable thing it is for the Senate to ask ample time for consideration of so complex and radical a departure from established policies. It would not be difficult to insert in

the treaty a provision to accomplish what I propose; it could be done in three lines, which would declare that any nation has the right to reserve, without prejudice to itself, for future separate and full consideration by its people the question of a League of Nations.

"The resolution in effect provides that all European and other nations which wish to adopt the League can do so at once, so that no interference with the proposal, as to them, is suggested. The United States would, however, withhold its approval until the judgment of its people had been ascertained.

"The third important proposal is to serve notice on the Peace Conference that the Senate is not prepared to acquiesce in the ratification of a treaty containing the League, and that if such a treaty is presented it will be subject to delay. It reiterates the proposition I advanced back in December, that the primary and immediate business of the Peace Conference is to establish peace, and that the question of the League of Nations could be taken up subsequently.

"Mr. Knox was asked what course he would advocate if his resolution should be adopted, and the Peace Conference ignored it. He replied that the Senate would have no difficulty in separating the covenant from the treaty of peace.

"Asked if such action might not prejudice the consummation of peace, he replied:

"Not at all. An effort has been made to coerce the Senate into action by holding out the threat that to oppose the League of Nations would endanger peace with Germany. But that is idle. When the peace treaty is signed with Germany it will become effective, whether the United States is in the League of Nations or if it stays out. The Senate may, if it wishes, adopt a resolution reserving the right of America to join the League later. The whole situation could be dealt with by Congress. We are by no means helpless."

Republican Senators expressed the belief that the resolution would be adopted. If not the Senate, they believed, will vote to separate the League from the treaty.

Senator Hitchcock, ranking Democratic member of the Foreign Relations Committee, differed from this view. He insisted that the covenant would remain in the treaty and that the Senate would ratify the entire document.

Senator Kenyon of Iowa thought the Knox resolution ought to pass. He favored a referendum on the League of Nations.

Senator Moses of New Hampshire, a member of the Foreign Relations Committee, said he believed, after reading the text of the treaty printed in the Congressional Record this morning, that the League covenant was not inextricably mixed with the treaty of peace.

"I think the Senate will have no difficulty in separating the covenant from the treaty," he added.

IRELAND'S RIGHT TO INDEPENDENCE

For over one thousand years Ireland possessed and fully exercised sovereign independence, and was recognized throughout Europe as a distinct sovereign State. The hope of recovering full and permanent sovereignty has always lived in the breasts of the Irish people, and has been the mainspring and the inspiration of their political activities. All liberty loving nations of the world owe to the Irish the recognition of the independence of Ireland, not only because of the indelible right of the people of Ireland to govern their own national destinies, but also because that right is denied by England on grounds which are a negation of national liberty everywhere, and entirely subversive of international peace and order.

England being a maritime power, dependent for safety on her navy, because of the proximity of Ireland, deems it a practical necessity to dominate Ireland. Ireland is not as near to England as Belgium, or Holland, or France is to Germany, as Norway is to Sweden, or as Portugal is to Spain. Yet, England resists Ireland's demand for independence on the ground that a free Ireland is incompatible with the security of England, or Great Britain, or of the British Empire. On such a ground the subjugation of any small nation by a neighbouring great power could be justified. Basing its action on the pattern of England, a State could claim the right to suppress the independence of any nation whose continued liberty that State declared incompatible with its own security.

This very proximity makes independence essential to Ireland, if Irish rights are not to be sacrificed to English interests. Ireland, according to the British Navy League, is merely a naval outpost to be governed for the benefit of its foreign masters. English prosperity being dependent on her maritime commerce, Ireland's national harbours, the best in Europe, are kept empty of mercantile shipping, except such as carries the restricted trade

between Ireland and Great Britain. Ireland cannot admit that the interests of one country, be they what they may, shall be allowed to annul the national rights of another country. If England be justified in this respect, there is an end to national rights, and all nations must be prepared either to submit to armed interests or to make war against them.

English rule has never been for the benefit of Ireland, has never been intended for the benefit of Ireland. It has done all in its power to isolate Ireland from Europe and America, to retard her development, and to deprive her of a national civilization. So far as Ireland is lacking in internal peace, is behind other countries in education and progress, is limited in her contribution to the common civilization of mankind, these defects are the visible consequences of English intrusion and domination. The English temper towards the cause of Irish national liberty has produced intolerable results in Ireland. Chief of these results are depopulation, and destruction of industries and commerce; overtaxation; diversion of rents, savings, and surplus income from Ireland to England; obstruction of economic development and social improvement; exploitation for the benefit of English capital; fomenting of religious animosities; repression of national culture; keeping Ireland "under the microscope" by a monstrous system of police rule; perversion of justice; subservience as the price of admission to the judiciary; corruption of the jury system; organized espionage, perjury and bribery; crime; and military government.

"The government of a people by itself," wrote John Stuart Mill ("Representative Government," CXXVIII) "has a meaning and a reality; but such a thing as the government of one people by another does not and cannot exist." Consequently the people of England depute the power they hold over Ireland to a succession of satraps, military and civil, who are quite irresponsible and independent of popular control, English or Irish, and who represent no interest of the Irish people.

Ireland's complete liberation must follow upon the application of America's principles. The rejection of these principles is implied in the refusal to recognize Ireland's right of self-determination. We adhere to the numerous declaration by which America's President has emphasized the persistence of an evident principle running through the whole program he has outlined. "It is the principle of justice to all peoples and nationalities, and their right to live on equal terms of liberty and safety with one another, whether they be strong or weak. Unless this principle be made its foundation, no part of the structure of international justice can stand."

If England objects to the application of this principle in the settlement of the case of Ireland, England thereby testifies that her international policy is based on her own selfish interests and not on the recognition of the rights of others; that in her future dealings with other nations she may be expected, when opportunity arises, to make her interests prevail over others' rights; and that she means to rule Ireland for profit to Ireland's detriment, to prevent the establishment of beneficial intercourse between Ireland and other countries, and to possess securely both naval and mercantile domination in all seas, but especially in the north Atlantic.

Through a general election Ireland has already clearly demonstrated her will. The Irish people are thoroughly principled, of taking immediate charge of their national and international affairs. They are at least not less capable than any of the peoples endowed with national status since the beginning of the War. By a procedure not less valid than has been held good elsewhere, they have constituted a national government. Ireland's restoration to the society of free nations will be a warrant of the good faith of the new international order and a reassurance to all the smaller nations. It will be an earnest to other peoples if justice to Ireland be not "denied or sold or delayed," that England's naval power is not hostile to the rights and legitimate interests of other countries.

Ireland's voice in the council of nations will be wholly in favor of peace and justice. Her liberty cannot infringe on that of any other nation. She will not make or favor any war of aggression. The prosperity to which she looks forward confidently, fortified by the memory of her unexampled progress during a brief period of legislative but not executive independence (1782-1798), will contribute to the prosperity of all countries in relations with her.

The ambition of Ireland will be to recreate that period of her ancient independence of which she is proudest, when she gave freely of her great treasures to every nation with whom her name, and entertained no thought of recompense or selfish advantage. And in proportion as

England gives earnest of disinterestedness and good-will, in like proportion will Ireland show her readiness to join in making the past pass into history.—Eamonn De Valera, President of the Republic of Ireland, in America

U. S. MINISTER GIBSON

AFTER FULL INVESTIGATION DENIES JEWISH MASSACRE CHARGES

Special to The New York Times

Washington, June 7.—Official advice received by the State Department from Hugh Gibson, American Minister at Warsaw, were made public today. The State Department announcement reads:

"Mr. Gibson states that he has received no reports of atrocities against Jews in Poland, Lithuania, and Galicia, with the exception of the affairs at Vilna and Pinsk. He states that his sources of information are the local newspapers, including the Jewish press; the American Relief Administration, whose representatives cover all Polish districts; the American Red Cross, the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee, Allied Mission, representatives of Jewish organizations who have talked frankly with him concerning the situation, and miscellaneous sources.

"It is stated that information has been given that there is a feeling against certain classes of Jews, largely due to economic reasons rather than to religious intolerance, and that according to this information certain Jewish elements support the Government and are regarded with respect as an integral part of the Polish people, while another Jewish element is openly hostile to the Government.

"The City of Vilna was captured by the Poles on April 29 in a house-to-house fight, and some of the local population were killed during this fight. It is reported that the Polish forces had thirty-five casualties, and that thirty-eight civilians were killed. Persons who were known to be, or were even suspected of being, Communists, it is stated, were deported as hostages as a set-off against Poles deported by the Bolsheviks. These cases have been under investigation by a commission, and those found to be citizens of good repute are being returned to Vilna without delay.

"Colonel Godson, attached to the American Legation at Berne; his assistant, Lieutenant Dewald, and an American newspaper correspondent were in Vilna on May 5 and talked with Jews and others regarding the situation. Later, representatives of the Relief Administration and also a General Staff officer attached to the mission in Lithuania and a representative of the Jewish Joint Distribution Committee were in Vilna. Information has been given that all of these persons are unanimous in the report that there was no Jewish massacre in Vilna, and that statements in Jewish newspapers of Warsaw confirm this view."

FUTURE PROBLEMS OF CHURCH IN AMERICA

Plans which may lead to a fourth Plenary Council of Bishops of the United States are outlined in an address to the Administrative Committee of the National Catholic War Council just issued by Cardinal Gibbons. At the suggestion of Archbishop Cerretti, special delegate of the Holy Father who has just visited this country, the Cardinal has requested that the four Bishops of the War Council should also constitute themselves the "General Committee on Catholic Interests and Affairs." His Eminence says "the formation of this Committee begins, I believe, a new era in our Church. A closely knit organization of the Hierarchy together in harmony promises under God's guidance, the greatest extension and development of the influence of religion. No other Church in history, probably, had so grand an opportunity challenging it as we have at this moment. On us, and particularly on younger minds and stronger arms, devolves the duty of surveying the field and planning the great work."

Cardinal Gibbons conceives the ordinary work of this Committee of Bishops to be to prepare for the regular meetings of the Hierarchy and to act as a clearing house for the general interests of the Church. He sketches a scheme of topics for consideration which he thinks furnishes sufficient matter of thought for a Plenary Council. The subjects are divided for practical purposes as follows: 1. The Holy See. 2. Home Missions. 3. Foreign Missions. 4. Social and Charitable Work. 5. Catholic University. 6. Catholic Education in General. 7. Catholic Literature. 8. Catholic Press. 9. Legislation. 10. A Catholic Bureau. 11. Finances.

The whole world is now looking to the United States for inspiration and assistance in a material way. "Rome," said Monsignor Cerretti, "now looks to America to be the

leader in all things Catholic, and to set the example to other nations." It is well known that this nation is the only one which now, and the European states are practically bankrupt. Those impoverished countries are able to contribute very little to the pressing financial needs of the Holy See; in fact the idle and starving millions are stretching out hands to Rome for assistance and guidance. The Catholics of America now have the opportunity of their lives to manifest their general loyalty to Christ's Vicar on earth in the hour of need.

In regard to the Home Missions, Cardinal Gibbons considers that greater efforts must be made with closer co-operation of all Catholic agencies to reach those outside the fold. The fine record of the Church in the War has shown that it knows its mind, has a message for society and a great field in which to reap a harvest of souls right at home.

The hour has struck, in the Cardinal's opinion, for the Church in America to foster the missionary spirit and to extend our zeal to the foreign missions at present so badly handicapped in resources and personnel as a result of the World War. The latest Directory shows a Catholic population here of nearly 20,000,000. Maryknoll Seminary is one indication that an awakening has come and with God's help, large numbers of our youth will devote their lives to the foreign field of missionary effort.

The Hierarchy must lead the way in the work of social readjustment. Catholic social principles that have been hidden in theologies must be brought forth for the guidance of the multitudes according to the best methods of Catholic social and charitable work. The Catholic laity especially in their numerous societies long to help in the work of social betterment and their energy and ability must be organized to the best advantage so that full scope may be given to their zeal and good will. Evidently the work begun by the Knights of Columbus during the War must be perfected under the direction of the Hierarchy.

The Cardinal also makes a strong plea for the great Catholic University at Washington and urges that its support be augmented so that it may continue to do even greater things for the higher training of Catholic youth to counteract the influence of evil doctrines propounded today so widely by clever men without religion or moral principles.

The question of Catholic Education requires immediate attention not only because centralization in education is the trend of the day, but also because it is proposed to bring about Federal control of all educational agencies. Besides, our own educational forces must be better systematized and co-ordinated. "Will not the very trend of our national life force us to study and overhaul our own educational structure?" inquires the Cardinal.

Catholic Literature must be fostered and supported and the various Catholic Truth Societies joined in better co-operation and productivity. In view of the immense influence for good which a popular press could make on our people, it is worthy of inquiring whether we cannot come to its aid.

Even the poor Catholic press receives honorable mention in Cardinal Gibbons' document. He admits that "up to the present time the Hierarchy has taken no concerted action on behalf of the Catholic press. In view of the immense influence for good which a popular press could make on our people, it is worthy of inquiring whether we cannot come to its aid."

The growing power and influence of the Catholic body here have only served to intensify the hatred and cunning of the anti-Catholic bigot. This increasing hostility to the Church is made manifest by attempts at hostile legislation. Although the Catholic Hierarchy bureau would greatly aid both these projects, a more frequent and intelligent use of the secular press to reach non-Catholics who are often misinformed on Catholic teaching is also recommended.

Cardinal Gibbons acknowledges that he has sketched a general plan that must sooner or later bear fruit. His plan of action demands generous financial support. The recent drives for various purposes show that the Catholic body has never realized the possibilities, and must now face the grave problems of the future with broadened vision and full confidence in its ability to do greater things for God and country.—The Monitor.

I do not doubt that the mind is a least pleasant thing to look at than the face, and for that very reason it needs more looking at; so always have two mirrors on your toilet table, and see that with proper care you dress body and mind before your face. After the dressing is once over for the day, think no more about it.—Ruskin.

BROTHER RAHILLY

In the case of Brother Rahilly who was detained at New York because of alleged seditious utterances on shipboard, the Canadian Government when communicated with replied "that it had no knowledge of any charge against the Brother;" and it sent a personal representative "to deliver the Dominion Government's apology for any annoyance caused, through the inordinate and overzealous activities of officers who did not represent the Government, although wearing Canadian uniforms."

The American Government also apologized for the action of its officials who were so amazingly susceptible to the infection of "inordinate and overzealous activities." Brother Rahilly is an Irish Christian Brother who recently came to Canada by way of New York.

CATHOLIC NOTES

The sixteenth annual meeting of the Catholic Educational Association will be held at St. Louis on June 23rd to June 26th, 1919.

Discussing the war department's announcement that the last of our troops would be home by September, William J. Mulligan, chairman of K. of C. Committee on War Activities, said: "The Knights of Columbus will remain in Europe until the last soldier is sent home—he it this September or a year hence. We will remain until we finish the job."

Rome, May 27, 1919.—Msr. Pasceli, Apostolic Nuncio to Bavaria, has left Munich and gone to Switzerland. He has been subjected twice to serious insults during his stay in Munich, incurring actual danger to his life on the second occasion. Pope Benedict, forewarned of such possibilities, had telegraphed the nuncio, giving him permission to leave for Switzerland, if such action should become necessary.

The Knights of Columbus are now conducting a clubhouse in Dublin for American soldiers who, enjoying a furlough, visit Ireland. If they have relations in Ireland, soldiers are allowed fourteen days' leave of absence to visit with them, and they usually go to Dublin first, and a K. of C. clubhouse is greatly appreciated by them.

Brother Joseph Dutton, who succeeded Father Damien, the martyr, at the leper settlement on Molokai, has refused to accept a pension from the Hawaiian territory. A bill in the legislature to give him \$50 a month for life has been tabled at his request. Brother Dutton said he was in good health and wanted no reward for his work among the lepers. He has not been off the island of Molokai for thirty-three years and has contributed \$10,000 of his own money for relief work.

Rome, June 5.—The Sacred Congregation of Rites will meet on June 17 to consider the decree "De Tuto" for the canonization of Joan of Ark, after which it remains only for the Pope to name the day for the ceremony at St. Peter's Basilica, which will have a character of special solemnity. The date, however, will depend upon the return of normal conditions here. The housing and transport accommodations at the present time are both inadequate in view of the enormous numbers certain to come to Rome for the grand occasion.

A field Mass for soldiers and sailors was held on Memorial Day in Jersey City at West Side Park under the auspices of the Knights of Columbus. The Mass was attended by Bishop John J. O'Connor, of Jersey City, and by representatives of the twenty-six Catholic churches in that city. About 10,000 persons attended the Mass. Three thousand were in the parade, which was in six divisions, with a band for each.

From 1858 to 1911, from about ten thousand extraordinary favors granted by our Lady of Lourdes, 2,958 are officially recognized by the Church and by science as real miracles; 2,664 were bestowed in France and her colonies, 200 in Belgium, 27 in Austria, 7 in the United States, 19 in Canada and Hungary, 18 in Holland, 18 in Italy, 17 in Germany, 11 in England, 9 in Manchuria, 8 in Spain, 9 in Portugal, 8 in Hindustan, 2 in China, 7 in Ireland, Turkey, of Asia, Korea and Australia, etc.

The following countries have ambassadors or ministers at Rome representing their interests at the throne of Benedict XV: The Argentine, Austria, Bavaria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Chili, Peru, Colombia, S. Domingo, Ecuador, Great Britain, Haiti, Monaco, Holland, Portugal, Prussia, Russia, and Spain. The Supreme Pontiff has either nuncios, internuncios, or envoys extraordinary at the capitals of The Argentine, Austria, Bavaria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Chili, Colombia, Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Honduras, Haiti, Holland, Luxembourg, Peru, Portugal, San Salvador, Spain, and Venezuela. So that few parts of the world can claim to be better informed than the strip of ground called the Leonine City on the other side of the Tiber.