

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 HOUND OF HEAVEN

I fled Him down the nights and down the days;
I fled Him down the arches of the years;
I fled Him, down the labyrinthine ways
Of my own mind; and in the mist of tears
I hid from Him, and under running laughter,
Up vistaed hopes I sped;
And shot, precipitated,
Adown Titanic glooms of chasm'd fears.
From those strong Feet that followed, followed after,
But with unburied chase,
And unperturbed pace,
Deliberate speed, majestic instancy,
They beat—and a Voice beat
More instant than the Feet—
—FRANCIS THOMPSON

WEEKLY IRISH REVIEW

IRELAND SEEN THROUGH IRISH EYES

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TRYING TO MAKE AN OX OUT OF THE FROG

David Lloyd George, the British Premier, in a speech to a Welsh audience a few days ago, strove hard to create the impression that the measure of so-called Home Rule offered to Ireland confers broad and liberal powers of self-government on the Irish people. The speech, while it was delivered to a British audience, was really intended to impress other people with the idea that Britain has honestly attempted to solve the Irish Question by enacting a law which gives substantial freedom to Ireland, but the Irish people, with a strange perverseness, refuse to accept the great charter of liberty. Sir Hamar Greenwood, the British Chief Secretary for Ireland, too, has been describing the Home Rule Act as a wonderful concession given to an unappreciative people—by Britons of her overflowing bounty.

Referring to Home Rule, Greenwood has declared that "the placing of this important measure on the Statute Book is one of the great events in the history of the British Empire. It grants Ireland," he said, "the widest powers of self-government—greater powers than those enjoyed by the self-governing States of the United States."

GREENWOOD WAS LYING AS USUAL
High sounding praise for Home Rule, is it not? Let us take a cursory glance at this great piece of benevolent British legislation—it being such "a fine thing and a super-fine thing" curiosity compels us to examine its works.

Every State in the American Union has control of taxation for State purposes, has control of the judiciary and magistracy and can raise military and naval forces. These services are withheld from Ireland and retained under the control of the Imperial Parliament in London under the provisions of the make-believe Home Rule Act.

The control of the police, which every city and village in the United States possess, is withheld from Ireland for three years, and at the end of that time can be withheld indefinitely by an act of the Parliament in London.

With utter disregard of the fact that no natural boundaries exist between the northeast of Ireland and the rest of the country, two "Parliaments" are provided for instead of one. The purpose of this is to keep the planters, whom England has placed in part of the province of Ulster as a sort of British garrison, divided from the inhabitants of the rest of Ireland on racial and religious lines. This deliberate attempt to perpetuate bigotry, in itself, while only one of the objections to this dishonest measure, is enough to condemn it. No provision, however, is made to adequately protect the minority within a minority in northeast Ulster, although recent events in Belfast, Lisburn and other places prove how rampant intolerance and bigotry are in the districts where Sir Edward Carson's followers are in a majority.

One "Parliament" (save the mark) is provided for the Counties of Antrim, Armagh, Down, Fermanagh, Derry and Tyrone and for the parliamentary boroughs of Belfast and Derry city. Within this area some of the parliamentary constituencies are now represented by either Republicans or Irish Nationalists. The latter are the remnants of the former Redemptive Party. A separate "Parliament" is given to the rest of Ireland, which embraces part of the province of Ulster and all of the provinces of Leinster, Munster and Connaught.

Five-sixths of the population of Ulster and a little more than five-eighths of the population of Ireland is included within the territory of what may be called the Northern "Parliament." A considerable number of this five-sixths of Ulster's population favors Irish independence.

Neither of the so-called "Parliaments" would have as much con-

structive authority as the Board of Trustees of an American village.

DEBATING SOCIETIES

Their law-making powers are surrounded by limitations and restrictions which make them more debating societies, with the rules governing the debates framed in the interests of British Imperialism. No law of either of the "Parliaments" would be valid if it contravened an act of the British Parliament, and no act of either of the Irish "Parliaments," or of the two acting together, could become law until it had been approved by the British king, through his lord lieutenant of Ireland, and according to an express provision of the Home Rule Act, "the executive power in Southern Ireland and in Northern Ireland shall continue vested in His Majesty, the King."

But in addition to the king and his lord lieutenant and the British Parliament there is another body which would exercise control over the two alleged "Parliaments"—the Council of Ireland it is called (The British have a wonderful facility for finding nice-sounding names for things). An appointee of the British Crown would preside over this Council, on which the Northern Parliament, representing five-eighths of the population of Ireland, would have the same representation as the Parliament of the rest of Ireland representing thirteen-eighths of the Irish people. What "wider powers of self-government" could any Nation desire than these, or what greater evidence of impartiality in legislation could you find anywhere, if you were to search the Statute Books of the universe from now until Tibb's Eve?

"HOME RULE" FINANCE!

But there is another feature of this wonderful instrument of self-government that is of vital importance, and this is the financial scheme, which seems to have been devised by men who mistook this "most important measure" for a plan to establish a poorhouse instead of a parliament.

The control of taxation being one of the services retained by the Parliament in London, the taxes in Ireland would be collected and turned over to the British Treasury, which would dole back to the Irish "Parliament" a certain amount for Irish expenditures.

As an Irish editorial writer puts it, "The Chancellor of the British Exchequer and the British Parliament would decide what is to be taxed, how it is to be taxed and the amount and form of the tax."

THE LION'S SHARE OF THE TAXES

Figures are dry things, but as we are accustomed to being dry since Mr. Volstead took us in hand we shall give a hurried glance at the financial section of this "Home Rule" Act.

A Memorandum on the Financial Provisions of the Government of Ireland Bill, issued by the British Treasury, shows on pages 4 and 5, that of the revenue collected for the British Treasury in Ireland the particular revenues to be transferred back to Ireland are Death Duties, Stamps, Licenses and Entertainment Tax, and Miscellaneous. These amounted to £9,017,000 in the last financial year. The Irish Revenue Retained under Imperial Parliament consists of Customs, Excise, Income Tax, Super Tax, New Tax (in place of Excess Profit Duty) and Post Office. These amounted to £39,595,000. For the current financial year (to 31st March next) the "Irish Revenue transferred to Ireland" is estimated by the Treasury at £3,475,000, and the "Irish Revenue retained under Imperial Parliament" at £43,366,000. Thus the Irish Parliament under "the widest powers of self-government" is given control of only 7 1/2% of Irish money.

FUNNY "SELF GOVERNMENT"

A writer in the Dublin Freeman says: "The new Act gives Ireland less power over the substance of government, which inheres in finance, than is possessed by the Skibbereen Town Council." He points out that "fiscal control is the motor muscle of self government. For it the British fought their kings, and the American Colonists battled and won an empire from the Empire."

The same writer denies the statement that the present Home Rule Act is better than the Act of 1914 and the previous Bills, including the Gladstone Bills. He says: "The Act of 1914 took nothing from Ireland. On the contrary it provided a subvention of nearly two million pounds a year as a contribution to Irish expenditure. The new Act leaves £18,000,000 on Ireland for British purposes, a difference of £28,000,000 a year." And this is the Act which Lloyd George and Sir Hamar Greenwood tell the world is "more generous" than any previous Home Rule Bill.

THE ULSTER SPECIALS AGAIN

The Ulster Special Constables, organized from among the followers of Sir Edward Carson to maintain law and order according to British standards in Ireland, have been distinguished themselves again. A detachment of them which was stationed at Newtownbutler became

afflicted with a terrible thirst and to appease it travelled in a motor lorry to the town of Clones, which is also in County Monaghan. What was more natural than that these Orange defenders of the Crown and Constitution should seek for spiritual consolation (the kind that comes out of the neck of a bottle) in the public house of a mere Papist.

This detachment numbering fifteen men, all fully armed, drew up at the "pub" of a man named John O'Reilly in Clones in the early hours of a recent Sunday morning, and entirely forgetful of the dignity of the law, including the Sunday Closing Act, broke into the place. The local Constabulary being notified by Mr. O'Reilly of the attack on his house, the executive power in Southern Ireland and the local defenders of law and order took place. In the fight one of the Specials named McCullough, from Belfast, was shot dead and another named Archdale, from Ennis, was dangerously wounded and two or three others injured slightly. In the lorry was found a large quantity of groceries and several bottles of ginger wine. This beverage was evidently mistaken for whiskey by the thirsty marauders. These of the Specials who were in a condition to travel were sent back to Newtownards, County Down, where the platoon was organized. The Specials feel keenly the reproach of having mistaken ginger wine for whiskey.

JAILS AND CAMPS

The Irish Bulletin (the official news letter of the Irish Republic) a copy of which has just arrived here, reports appalling conditions in the temporary jails and internment camps established by the British Government in various parts of Ireland.

Prisoners who without trial or charge have been placed in these awful make-shift places of confinement, although in rugged health when arrested have died in a few weeks. Two such cases, those of Patrick Walsh, aged nineteen, a native of Meath, County Mayo, and Michael Mullin, Springfield, County Galway, are reported from Galway City. Their deaths, it is charged, resulted from the barbarous treatment which they received while in custody.

The Bulletin describes a typical one of these prisons—that at Eiris Island, County Galway. There were twenty-seven prisoners in Eiris Island, all housed in a small galvanneized iron shed. The shed was so defective in lighting arrangements that even at midday it was impossible to read in it. Prisoners who had spent three weeks in the shed were taken away practically blind. There was no fire allowed and no artificial light. Although it was midwinter the prisoners had but three blankets between them. Hardly a day passed at this camp on which the prisoners were not assaulted. Constables and troops also assaulted the prisoners, in some cases tearing out their hair and in others beating them mercilessly. One young man was taken from the shed by the military. He was handcuffed and was then punched about the yard by soldiers and struck with revolver butts. Another young man was taken from the camp after being informed that he was to be half hanged and then drowned. There were no beds in the galvanneized shed. The prisoners were not even allowed to urinate, as they never knew when they would be taken from the shed to be assaulted, threatened or taken away.

SEUMAS MACMANUS, OF DONAGAL.

PROTESTANT EGOTISM
Father Joseph Rickaby, S. J., who was one of the most distinguished and scholarly of British Jesuits being M. A. of London and B.Sc. of Oxford, wrote a letter the other day to the Times in which he took exception to some passages in a Times article written by Dr. Shawdell describing the London Labour College. Dr. Shawdell said it was far more academic than Oxford, and he went on—
"Its true analogy is a Jesuit seminary in which all the teaching—of an admirable quality—is slanted to produce the perfect servant of the society and propagandist of its doctrines. The place of Loyola is taken by Marx, and the unofficial docility with which his doctrines are swallowed and given out again is truly Jesuitical."
Father Rickaby, writing from Campion Hall, Oxford, which is the Jesuit house for Catholic students at Oxford, expressed his regret that Dr. Shawdell should have so slight a knowledge of the inner life of a Jesuit "seminary" as to assume that the critical faculty in such places is practically atrophied.

Leaving argument and coming to fact, Mr. Rickaby recalls the achievements of Jesuit students from Campion Hall: Members of that Hall have gained the Hartford, Cavendish, Derby, and John Locke scholarships, and the Gaisford, Chancellor's (Lat. Verse), Loshian, Cromer, Charles Oldham (twice), and Green Moral Philosophy prizes, and the Ellenor Talbot Theological

Essay (1907, on Comparative Religion). I submit that the winners of these distinctions, all of them trained in Jesuit "seminaries," cannot possibly be men in whom the critical faculty is dormant, nor, again these members of the Society of Jesus who are at present lecturing in this University.

Father Joseph Rickaby before going to Oxford was well known to the Catholics of English-speaking countries as a voluminous author.—Edinburgh Herald.

CECIL AND GLADSTONE

WILL THE TORY DEMOCRAT LEAD THE WAY BACK TO POLITICAL DECENCY AND NATIONAL SELF RESPECT?

There is no more interesting figure in our politics today than that of Lord Robert Cecil, and the interest is two-fold; it arises partly from the character and quality of the man himself, partly from the uncertainty of his development. Born and bred a Conservative, and resolved, as he declared in his speech to his constituents on Monday to remain in essentials a Conservative, yet he is drawn by forces which he cannot resist, because they appeal to the moral centre of his being, to side on many questions, on most important questions indeed as they present themselves today, with his party opponents. It is an inward war not unlike that which raged in the mind and heart of the young Gladstone, and which ended by making of that brilliant and promising champion of Conservatism by far the most powerful Liberal leader of the century.

We forbear to press the analogy too far, because it is not to leave the ultimate political destiny of Lord Robert Cecil unpledged. It is impossible, none the less, not to look with hope and interest to the immediate developments of a career begun with so much distinction and so much independence. For some time past, both by word and deed, Lord Robert Cecil has made it plain that he intends to take his own line on the great issues of the day, without any careful regard to that taken by his party leaders, and it is nearly a year since he expressed himself with such frankness on the whole subject of government by Coalition. His view of such a Government was that it is sound when it exists in order to carry out some great national object on which the various elements who are parties to it agreed, and to which all other objects were subordinate, but that it is particularly liable to a kind of disease, the "disease of opportunism," when it comes to the place of principle and the dominant object becomes the retention of power. After this it was pretty plain where Lord Robert stood, and speculation became rife as to when he would cross the floor of the House.

He has not yet formally crossed it, but he told his constituents on Monday that he was seriously considering whether he ought not to do so. It is no doubt a difficult problem, because, as Lord Robert said, the place you choose to sit in the House of Commons, though it may seem a small thing, is in fact a very important one, and to a large extent determines a man's attitude towards the Government of the day. In a somewhat similar situation Mr. Gladstone, refusing as was his wont, said he should prefer to be regarded as standing on the Liberal side of the Conservative party rather than on the Conservative side of the Liberal party. When challenged at the close of his speech by a constituent as to his own intended action Lord Robert declined to give an immediate answer. All he would say was that "he certainly agreed with his questioner that it was a matter for very serious consideration whether he ought to go on sitting" in his present place. Not that he has the slightest doubt as to his general attitude in politics. "I was brought up a Conservative," said Lord Robert. "We stood for resistance to revolution. I still stand for that. We stood for a belief in freedom, and my belief in freedom is stronger now than it ever was. We stood for justice, courage, and consistency in foreign policy." By these principles he still stands, but he adds that he would not be acting fairly by his constituents if he did not confess that he has "the gravest doubts" whether the Government can be trusted to do the same. It may, of course, be said that it does not much matter what Lord Robert Cecil says or does; that he has no following to speak of in the House; that he is an eccentric in politics; that he is incapable of forming or leading a party; all of which might perhaps have been said with equal truth of Gladstone at a certain stage of his career. But, quite apart from that shining example, we would suggest that it is a mistake to underestimate the particular qualities which Lord Robert Cecil possesses as the influence which they are capable of exercising. Geneva may bear witness. It is not too much to say that, as the enormously important and critical first meeting of the Assembly of the League of Nations, it was Lord Robert's same idealism which saved

the whole event from failure, and that it was his personality which from first to last dominated the Assembly. That shows what can be done by the combination of good sense, a large grasp of affairs, and inflexible purpose for a great and just end which Lord Robert displayed on that occasion. And the same qualities will beyond doubt tell in other fields as opportunity offers. Nothing can be more foolish than to underestimate the power of a single vigorous personality directed with perfect disinterestedness to just ends. And, let it be said, the British people love such a man and are quick to recognize him. Cleverness and adroitness count, no doubt, for much, for far too much, in the game of politics. But honesty and character in the end count for more.

It cannot be very long before a testing-time comes in our politics. We cannot live for ever upon compromise and shallow expedients. These things may serve for a time, but in the end facts are too strong for them and they will be found out. It takes a little time, too much time unfortunately, but the result will come sure enough. It has happened in the past in every one of the great issues of policy with which the country has had to deal in the past two years: the peace which is no peace but has condemned half Europe and part of Asia to the extremes of suffering and internecine strife; the long war—the more discreditable because undeclared—against Russia, with no other result than to strengthen those elements in its Government which we desired to weaken and to inflict incalculable misery on its inhabitants of enormous numbers to ourselves; and, finally, the shame and disaster of Ireland, where so complete is the breakdown of government that the authorities responsible are compelled to connive at crime lest their undisciplined agents should refuse to give them even the show of obedience. It is a Government of Black-and-Tans. These things, we repeat, cannot last. Their facility as well as their folly and wrong will become day by day more clear. On the road nothing but disaster can or does await us. Yet the Government appears incapable of conceiving or applying other methods. All these things are by Lord Robert stoutly and steadfastly condemned. There may be few to listen to him or those who feel with him today. There will be more tomorrow, and the day will surely come when the nation will insistently demand a return to the better tradition which Lord Robert calls the true Conservatism, which is in fact whatever you may call it, just and decent policy in which Englishmen have been accustomed to take pride.—Manchester Guardian.

THE STOKES GUN

CATHOLIC INVENTOR TELLS OF ITS INTRODUCTION

Sir Wilfrid Scott Stokes, K. B. E., on "old boy" of St. Francis Xavier's College, Liverpool, was entertained by the Old Xaverians, and gave an interesting sketch of the way in which he came to invent the Stokes gun.

"Mr. J. Godwin Bulger, in proposing 'Our Guests,' welcomed Sir Wilfrid as an 'old boy' of St. Francis Xavier's College, and made reference to his two brothers—Mr. Adrian Stokes, who had won repute as an artist, and Mr. Leonard Stokes, to whose architectural achievements the speaker bore tribute.

"A LUCKY INVENTION"

Sir Wilfrid told his hearers something of the history of his "lucky invention," as he described it. "I knew nothing really about explosives or that sort of thing," he said, "but a man came to me one day and said: 'We are awfully badly off for trench mortars at the front. Can't you devise some sort of gun that will do it back upon them?' I suggested some sort of Chinese cracker in different compartments which would burst and throw its bits about and jump to a new position. It was out of the idea of a bouncing bomb that I devised the Stokes gun, because it is no use having a bomb unless you can throw it into the enemy's trenches." His hearers might be interested to know that something like 28,000,000 of these shells were made, that they contained about 29,000 tons of explosive, and that the metal that was thrown with them amounted to 84,000 tons.—Edinburgh Herald.

CARDINAL FERRARI'S FUNERAL

300,000 IN FUNERAL PROCESSION OF MILAN PRELATE

Milan, Feb. 7.—By special permission of the Italian Government, the body of Cardinal Ferrari was laid to rest today beneath the choir of the Milan Cathedral.

During the lying in state, 70,000 persons filed past the body, which was fully exposed to view and in a cardinal's rich robes of office. It is estimated that 800,000 people took part in the funeral procession, which occupied four hours in traversing the central thoroughfares of the city.

Twenty-seven bishops and over 3,000 ecclesiastics participated in the last rites within the cathedral. The Count of Turin represented the King of Italy. There was also a large gathering of Ministers of State, Senators, Deputies, generals and members of the consular corps.

Five thousand troops rendered royal honors to the dead prelate, on whom King Victor Emmanuel had conferred the Grand Order of Saints Maurice and Lazarus.

THE STRICKLAND REPORT

IS IT THAT THE GOVERNMENT DARE NOT PUBLISH IT?

Everywhere the press is asking—and so we suppose its readers are, too—why the Government does not take the plunge and publish the Strickland report on the burning of central Cork. We know no more about the findings of the report than anyone else. We only know that when this largest act of recent arson in Ireland was committed there was a strong demand from many important men of all parties for a public inquiry by an independent tribunal of civilians; that the Government, with some symptoms of alarm, refused to face this ordeal and insisted on substituting a military inquiry by General Strickland, the senior officer in charge of the administration of martial law in the district; and that General Strickland's report on the results of this inquiry was in the hands of the Cabinet on January 3, but has been hidden from the public, contrary to promise, ever since. Is the explanation to be found in the well known fact that General Strickland is a man of the highest honour who would no more hush up or wink at crimes committed by uniformed incendiaries or murderers in Ireland than he would in Belgium? We do not know; we are only aware that eye-witnesses of the crimes at Cork almost unanimously attributed them to the Irish Government's notoriously ill-disciplined irregular police, a force which the presence of many good men in its ranks has not prevented from gaining a thoroughly bad character as a whole; and also that a general officer of very different character has removed the suspected force from the scene of the outrages and has sent to its employees a report which—as everyone now seems to assume—the Government dare not publish.

Why does the Government not dare? Is it afraid of the disclosure of having to own that in the Black-and-Tans it has not succeeded in raising a force fit for its work, which has been both physically dangerous and morally trying? We can hardly think that the Government is so timorous as to run away that far in the hope of escaping a few bad hours in debate and a few mortifying confessions to Parliament. Can it be afraid, then, of some dangerous consequences in Ireland if a report should be published which may gravely incriminate the Black-and-Tans? To suppose this is to suppose that the Government is more afraid of the resentment of a notoriously unsatisfactory emergency force than it is of offering an insult to the head of its own military forces in Southern Ireland, a soldier of great distinction commanding forces of far higher quality and better discipline. It is not a supposition to be made with a light heart, and yet it has been growing clear for some time that the secondary consequences of the enrolment of such a force as the Black-and-Tans, drawn from the unsorted remnant of demobilized soldiers, would sooner or later be serious. The Government could not hope to get the pick, or even the fair average, of officers and men who had served in the War. They were sure to get some good men, because even a good man has no certainty of getting civil employment; but they were also certain to get a dangerously large proportion of the unfit and uncontrolled in character and habits, men in many of whom the frequent danger of being foolishly murdered would induce a recklessness dangerous to their employers as well as to the luckless Irish public at large. The English correspondents' accounts of random shooting at groups of Irish men, women, and children in Black-and-Tans, the frequent reports of police robberies, and such admitted horrors as the murder of Canon Magner can hardly have surprised anyone who understands the War and post-war history of many of the unhappy offenders. In trying to make a rough kind of guerrilla police out of some of the most fortunate of the ex-officers and men of the War the Government was asking for trouble. Are we to suppose that the trouble has now gone so far that the Government dare not publish a rebuke to the Black-and-Tans by a famous Regular officer chosen by itself to consider their conduct?—Manchester Guardian.

They can conquer who really believe they can.—Dryden.

CATHOLIC NOTES

Among late converts may be mentioned Professor Parker, Thomas Moon, of Columbia University, New York City, who is about to publish a book on the labor problem and on the Social Catholic Movement in France.

Rome, Jan. 5.—Countess Maria Fumasoni-Biondi and her three children, Leone, Juli and Musci, yesterday made their solemn profession of Catholic faith in the Church of the Sisters of the Sacred Heart in via Pieve. The Countess, who comes of a noble Russian family, had been contemplating this step for some time.

Milan, Feb. 2.—Cardinal Ferrari, Archbishop of Milan, died today. He was born in 1850 and created a Cardinal in 1894. He had long suffered from cancer, undergoing five operations in eighteen years. His physicians last year informed him that he had only a short time to live. The Cardinal visited Rome and tendered his will to the Pope, and then went to Lourdes. He especially was known as a writer and diplomat.

Chicago has now the largest Holy Name Union in the world, according to a report submitted by Cornelius G. Craine, executive secretary of the Chicago organization to Archbishop Mundelein, through the Right Rev. A. J. McGavick, spiritual director of the Union. A gain of 12,000 members, bringing the total up to 82,500 is recorded for the 185 branches during the past year according to the report.

Father Charles Pfister, rector of the Jesuit College of Studies at Oxford and a founder of the Catholic Social Guild died suddenly of heart disease at Malta whither he had gone for his health. He was in the midst of negotiations for the foundations of a Catholic school of social science. The funeral at Valletta was conducted by the Archbishop of Malta and was attended by notable officials.

New York, Jan. 31.—Colonel E. H. R. Green, son of the late Hetty Green, has given \$10,000 to the Fordham University fund, bringing the total to \$201,549. "Although I am not of the Catholic faith," said Colonel Green in announcing the gift at a luncheon at the Bankers' Club, "I appreciate the great work that is being done at Fordham University and the dire need of new buildings and additional equipment to carry on that work."

Cardinal Philipp Camassei, Patriarch of Jerusalem, died in Rome on January 18th. Cardinal Camassei, as Latin Patriarch of Jerusalem during the War, was one of the leading figures in the great conflict. He was deported from Jerusalem by the Turks before the city was taken by the Allies, who subsequently brought about his liberation. He was the most important adviser of the Holy Father on the Palestine question.

Philadelphia, Feb. 3.—The Knights of Columbus of Philadelphia have finally selected a site for their new \$1,000,000 home and plans are now being prepared for the erection of the building, which it is expected the members will take possession of before the end of the present year. The edifice will be located on the west side of Broad street, south of Master street, and extends through two hundred feet to Carle's street. The selection of a site came after a survey that lasted a year. The price has not been disclosed.

London, Jan. 31.—The death of Melvior Thomas White, Archbishop of Liverpool, has raised a situation unprecedented in the history of Catholicism in Great Britain as it leaves five metropolitan sees vacant at one time. Cardinal Bourne and the Archbishop of St. Andrews are now the only metropolitans of the entire Hierarchy of Great Britain. Archbishop White-side was born in 1857. He was consecrated by Cardinal Vaughan at the age of thirty-seven in 1894. Appointed to preside over the most populous diocese in England he rapidly became one of the foremost figures in the hierarchy and he was nominated Archbishop when the Diocese was raised to metropolitan rank in 1911.

Seannell O'Neill, well known in the Catholic newspaper world, has been engaged by Bishop Gallagher to fill the Michigan Catholic, which His Lordship purchased last year. Mr. O'Neill is a graduate of Creighton University, Omaha, Neb., and has had long experience in the journalistic field. Early in his career, he was employed on The Chicago Daily Chronicle and afterwards became associate editor of The Catholic Citizen of Milwaukee. For a time he was editor of St. Peter's News, and then became editor of the Catholic Columbian of Columbus, Ohio. He has interested himself in the movement for Church Unity, and is an authority on the subject of conversions. Besides his newspaper work Mr. O'Neill has contributed to home and foreign periodicals.