

# 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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LONDON, CANADA, SATURDAY, APRIL 28 1917

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### THE CHRISTIAN IDEAL

The Christian ideal of civil government must surely be the promotion of the highest well-being of the people, but even this great end is not to be pursued without regard to the claims of others, and a Christian nation ought ever to be distinguished by its scrupulous respect for the rights of its neighbors and its just consideration of their interests.

### CARDINAL GIBBONS

"A Retrospect of Fifty Years," by Cardinal Gibbons, will find a wide circulation. These reminiscences of an eventful life that has seen much and has been no inconsequential factor in the progress of the Church in the United States, are a treasure-house of wisdom and of inspiration.

"The work of Cardinal Gibbons," says Archbishop Ireland, "forms an epoch in the history of the Church in America. He has made the Church known to the people of America; he has demonstrated the fitness of the Church for America, the natural alliance existing between the Church and the freedom-giving democratic institutions of America. Thanks to him, the scales have fallen from the eyes of non-Catholics; prejudices have vanished. He is large-minded; his vision cannot be narrowed to a one-sided consideration of men or things. He is brave; he has the courage to speak and to act according to his convictions; he rejoices when men work with him; he works when men fall away from him."

The "Retrospect" gives some intimate details of the Vatican Council. We are told that the Knights of Labour, banned in Canada, were, through the efforts of the Cardinal, saved from a similar fate in the United States.

Professor Bodley, if we remember aright, said in his impressions of a visit some years ago that Cardinal Gibbons was one of the two great men that the New World had turned out in his generation. We believe that no one will dissent from this view. The Cardinal is great in his knowledge of men, in his wise and enlightened toleration for the opinion of others. He has the genius of method and system which produces more substantial results than mere intellectual cleverness. He has the tact to speak at the right moment; his word is direct and incisive and always indicating a simplicity of character and kindly heart and the comprehensive sympathy that has gained and retained the friendship of men of all creeds and of all parties. As a churchman, his name is not writ in water on our annals. May the revered Cardinal of Baltimore, who sees men and things by the light of charity, have golden years to lead the hosts of God.

### WORDS OF THE WISE

To attack another's faults is doing the devil's work; to attack our own is doing God's work. There is no beauty fair of complexion, or form, or behaviour, like the wish to scatter joy and not pain around us. Religion is the true source of perpetual youth and communicates to all our sentiments, duration, brilliancy, and peace. The one want of love should be that loving God so much we do not love Him more. Yet we are so little, so occupied with many things, as Martha was so full of the exaggerations of self-love, that it is not easy to love God more. We have not the courage to empty our own hearts; so He empties them for us, and it seems cruel. A great cross means a great grace.

The human heart is like heaven, the more angels the more room. The eye that is quick to see a fault, and the ear that loves to listen to criticism, and the tongue that brags—these will be signs of a praying soul when the rainbow comes to be the emblem of despair—and not before. Better often hold back a truth than speak it ungraciously.

All egotism and selfish care or regard are, in proportion to their constancy, destructive of imagination, whose play and power depend altogether on our being able to forget ourselves and enter like possessing spirits into the bodies of things about us.

### MESSAGES OF LOYALTY

MESSAGE OF CARDINAL GIBBONS

Notable among the declarations of loyalty which the entrance of the United States into the world-war has called forth are the patriotic statements of our three American Cardinals and of other members of the Catholic Hierarchy. We have no need of publicly proclaiming our patriotism, which has been proved in every great national crisis, but the purpose of the prelates of the Church has been to guide Catholics in the fulfilment of their duties and to urge them to implore the Divine mercy that the blessing of peace may be speedily restored to us. Though Cardinal Gibbons has always preached the message of Christian peace, he declares that now the country is involved in war there must be no shirkers. He himself is ready to give it all his support. Maryland, he desires, should be one of the first States to offer the President the full number of men demanded of it for the navy.

"In the present emergency it behooves every American citizen to do his duty and to uphold the hands of the President and the legislative department in the solemn obligations that confront us. The primary duty of a citizen is loyalty to country. This loyalty is manifested more by acts than by words; by solemn service rather than by empty declamation. It is exhibited by an absolute and unreserved obedience to his country's call."

Whatever Congress may decide in this crisis, the Cardinal insists, should be unequivocally complied with, and all should pray that the Lord of Hosts may inspire our national Legislature and Executive in the conduct of the war.

CARDINAL FARLEY'S PASTORAL LETTER

Cardinal Farley issued a special pastoral letter to be read on April 15 at the Masses in all the churches of his archdiocese. Long and anxiously he too had hoped that we should not be drawn into the seething vortex of the world-war. But what had been so ardently and wholeheartedly desired was not to be. "Our country had to take up the arms that were forced into her hands." His letter is a summons to American citizens to hearken to her call:

"Our President having spoken, and our national representatives having spoken, the response to the voice of authority they embody will be that we shall rally round the flag with the completest fulness of devotion, and with most loyal hearts and most sturdy arms place all that we have and all that we are at our country's service. We shall not shrink from any sacrifice in her behalf. We shall render to her what our Catholic faith and our Catholic teaching sanction, nay sanctify. No demand on our American manhood or American citizenship will go unanswered or will not find us true Americans, true children of our Church, that never was found wanting in any crisis of American history."

With our path thus lying straight before us, he implored the blessing of Almighty God that we might walk in it steadfastly and unwaveringly to the end.

CARDINAL O'CONNELL'S APPEAL

No less decisive are the words of Cardinal O'Connell. There is but one sentiment permissible to-day, he says, and that sentiment is absolute unity. "We are of all races; to-day we are one—Americans. Whatever we can do in honor and justice, that we must do in conscience to defeat our enemies and make our flag triumphant." In the midst of Holy Week's solemnities our Government had decreed that we are at war with Germany. In recommending this action the President had called God to witness that he "could do nothing else." His Eminence therefore makes the following application:

"That these events of tremendous import to us and to the world happened while still we were upon our knees around Golgotha, only added to their tragic meaning. Our country is at war—our nation therefore needs us all, every man, woman and child of us, to strengthen her to hearten her, and to stand faithfully by her until her hour of trial has passed and her hour of glorious triumph shall arrive. So up from our knees! Our souls have gathered strength from the sight of Calvary. Our hearts are only the more deeply stirred to loyalty by the sight of Him who gave Himself to death for us. God and our nation! Let us lift up that cry to Heaven."

In conclusion Cardinal O'Connell points to the glory of the risen Christ with His lesson of courage and triumph and that "not all the riches of the world are worth a passing thought in comparison with the things that endure forever."

### WORDS FROM CATHOLIC ARCHBISHOPS

"The moment the President of the United States affixed his signature to the resolution of Congress all differences of opinion ceased," declares Archbishop Mundelein. The hope that the country might be saved from taking part in this world-tragedy, he says, has passed, and therefore now he himself, his 800 priests and the 1,000,000 Catholics of his archdiocese will "seriously, solidly and loyally" stand by the Government. Even before the declaration of the existence of a state of war Archbishop Moeller had specially recommended to his clergy the Ohio Catholic Women's Association for War Relief. "If war should be declared," he wrote, "we are sure that Catholics will conscientiously do their duty and never be wanting in patriotism and loyalty during the fearful crisis." Archbishop Prendergrast, in turn, recalled to his priests the noble and heroic part which our fathers in the Faith had taken "in establishing and maintaining this home of freedom," and prayed that we too would be as ready as they to stake on the cause "our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honor." In a discourse on "Patriotism" delivered by Archbishop Ireland in his Cathedral at St. Paul, he declared:

"When America sounds its bugle call we are all Americans, Americans by birth or Americans by the sacred oath we one day pronounced. Years ago we were Irishmen, Germans and Frenchmen; to-day we are all Americans. Americans we are resolved to be forevermore. The words of St. Paul, 'Let everyone be subject to the higher powers,' tell us of our duties to our country. To-day we defy the men who belie us, and challenge them to equal us in sacrifice, to be as quick as we are to rally to the voice of the President of the United States."

Special prayers and devotions have already been ordered in various dioceses, for it is with sad hearts that all contemplate the inevitable miseries of war. "May the echoes of our sorrowing hearts ascend to the Sacred and Adorable Heart of Jesus," pleads Archbishop Moeller, that it may vouchsafe in its infinite mercy "to reunite all nations in one great Christian brotherhood."—America.

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### POPE BENEDICT

ON DEVOTION TO HOLY NAME

LETTER TO U. S. CARDINALS

Pope Benedict XV. has addressed the following letter to the American Cardinals on devotion to the Holy Name which will be of great interest to members of the Holy Name Society: Beloved Sons and Venerable Brethren, Health and Apostolic Benediction.

When we consider the condition of the Catholic Church in the United States of America, various causes for rejoicing occur to us. For the Civil Government assures freedom of all religious worship, the Clergy, acting under the initiative and leadership of the Bishops, gives evidence of diligent zeal for the salvation of souls, and the Laity manifests generosity in support of religious worship. And whilst rejoicing over the progress hitherto made by the Church in that country, we confidently look forward to even greater progress in the future.

Nevertheless there are certain features which occasion us grave solicitude. We mention especially the facility with which divorce is procured, which effects the ruin of the foundation of the family; an immoderate liberty that reverses scarce any authority, even parental; the familiar association with non-Catholics in various organizations which in many ways works to the injury of the faith of our youth; the general, wide-spread financial prosperity which begets innumerable allurements to sin.

### HOW SOCIETY HELPS YOUNG MEN

To counteract these evils we know that you have adopted apt means; and most apt are those by which the minds of our young men are imbued with the principles of religion that the profession of Christian faith and the practice of Christian virtue become habits of a life-time. Especially is this true of the Holy Name Society, whose particular object is to promote in all a pious reverence for the adorable majesty of God, and at the same time engender respect for human authority as coming from God; and as a natural consequence it inculcates obedience to divine and human law as an obligation of conscience, which is the rule of Christian life.

Without referring to other commendable features, it is therefore a matter of great consolation to us that the Society labors energetically to suppress the widespread vice of perjury and the rash and even contumelious use of the Name of God; that it omits no occasion to give public expression to its faith in the Divinity of Christ; that it urges Catholics, especially youth, to approach the altar rail frequently in a body for the reception of the Holy Eucharist, which is the source of holiness.

With great joy We learned that the members of the Society now number more than a million, and that almost half that number is accustomed to receive Communion monthly. Much, therefore, through the divine assistance has been accomplished by the Society; justly do the Dominican Fathers share with you the praise that is due. But you also realize that much remains to be done, especially that our youth may be reared under the protecting care of Holy Mother Church and, by frequent reception of the Holy Eucharist, be strengthened against a spirit of spiritual slothfulness and a decline of religious fervor.

We need not exhort you to a diligence in the exercise of your pastoral office; your sense of a duty so intimately connected with the salvation of so many souls is sufficient. As a presage of divine favor and in testimony of Our Benevolence, We lovingly impart to you, Beloved Sons and Venerable Brethren, to our beloved son, John McNicholas, Director of the Holy Name Society in the United States, and to all the members of that same Society, the Apostolic Benediction.

Given at Rome, at St. Peter's on the 15th day of January, 1917, in the third year of Our Pontificate.

BENEDICT, XV. Pope.

### PROMINENT MASON JOINS TRUE FOLD

WAS CONVERTED TO CATHOLIC FAITH SIX WEEKS BEFORE HIS DEATH

Mr. Walter Donovan, a resident of Dallas for the past twenty-eight years and one of the most prominent plumbing contractors in North Texas, died on Wednesday, April 4th, and was buried from the Cathedral of the Sacred Heart on the following Monday.

Six weeks before his death Mr. Donovan made his submission to the Church and thereafter, until the day of his death, received Holy Communion every morning. Prior to his submission he had been one of the most prominent and active Freemasons in the South. He was considered unusually enlightened in the art of Freemasonry. His prominence in Masonic circles can be known from the fact that he was instructor in the highest degrees of the Scottish Rite at the reunions. He was a member of every Masonic body, having passed through all the degrees of the York Rite, from "Entered Apprentice" to "Knight Templar." He was also a member of the "Shrine" and had received all degrees of the Scottish Rite, of the "Obedience of the Sea" of the Grand Orient, of Charleston, sitting in Washington, D. C., of which he was a thirty-third degree member; he was also a member of the Red Cross of Constantine. He made his first steps in Masonry in Oswego, N. Y.

Mr. Donovan professed, in the presence of the highest degree Masons and prominent Catholic gentlemen who called upon him, that he took the step of submission to the Catholic Church most deliberately, because he realized that the Catholic Church alone is the impartor of the Divine Light.

The last five weeks of his life were most edifying to all those who gathered about him and his only ambition, in the event that he would restore him to health, was to practice the faith of the Catholic Church, and to teach its catechism to the rising generation.—Buffalo Echo.

### TO SUCCEED NORFOLK

ENGLAND'S NEW EARL MARSHAL, LORD EDMUND TALBOT

Lord Edmund Talbot, Conservative member of parliament for Chichester and formerly commanding the Eleventh Hussars, is, by direction of King George, to undertake the duties of earl marshal of the realm, of chief butler of England, and of president of the Court of Chivalry and of Honor in the Royal College of Heralds during the minority of his nephew, the nine-year-old Duke of Norfolk, these dignities being hereditary appurtenances of the dukedom.

Lord Edmund will therefore be acting earl marshal of the realm during the twelve years that must elapse before the little duke attains his majority, while in the event of the boy dying without issue, Lord Edmund would at once succeed to the dukedom and all the hereditary honors, prerogatives, and entailed estates, being the next heir.

Lord Edmund is the only brother of the late duke. Like him, he is short in stature, but much more trim in appearance. He is rich in his own right, having inherited all the huge personal property of the 17th Lord Shrewsbury, the last of the Catholic earls of that line, who died without issue.

Lord Edmund Talbot is married to Lady Mary Bertie of the Catholic house of that name, that is headed by the Earl of Abingdon, who won the Distinguished Service order on

the battlefield during the Boer war in 1900. He has one son, and in the event of both of them dying it is Lord Howard of Glossop who will become next heir to the dukedom of Norfolk, to its hereditary honors, and its entailed estates.—St. Paul Bulletin.

### GERMAN PRISON CAMPS

PEOPLE JAILED FOR SHOWING KINDNESS

New York, April 11.—James W. Gerard, American Ambassador to Germany, told the members and guests of the Canadian Club of New York at a dinner in the grand ballroom of the Biltmore of inhuman treatment of prisoners of War by the Kaiser's military authorities. The 1,500 diners received with groans of indignation and shame the former Ambassador's recitation of how the German authorities imprisoned townsfolk for giving food and drink to starving Canadian prisoners of War; how German sheep hounds were trained to bite British soldiers; how small German boys were allowed to shoot arrows tipped with nails into the bodies of prisoners, and how when typhus broke out in a camp of Russian prisoners they sent Frenchmen and Englishmen to live with them.

It was the first time since he returned from Germany that he had told of any of these things he had seen. He saw them on visits to the prison camps in the capacity of the official representative of the British and Canadian Governments. Mr. Gerard began his speech by referring to Germany as "that country where they were so fond of me that they kept me a week after I said I wanted to go home."

"I want to tell you Canadians tonight," he said, "some of the things I saw your fellow-countrymen endure in the German prisoner of war camps. You, sitting here in the Biltmore, cannot imagine the horror of living two and a half years in a German prison camp. I know, because I saw."

### TO JAIL FOR GIVING FOOD

"One day I read in the North German Gazette a paragraph which told that a number of the inhabitants of a northern German town had been guilty of improper and unpatriotic conduct toward prisoners of war, and that they had been jailed for varying terms and their names printed in the North German Gazette, that their names might be exposed to shame and their falsity made known to generations of Germans to come."

"I said to myself, 'Good, at last some of these Germans are to be punished for mistreating prisoners of War.' I directed the American Consul there to make a report on the matter. He sent back word that a trainload of Canadian prisoners of War was being taken through the town when it was necessary to put the train on a siding. Some of the prisoners communicated to curious townsfolk gathered about the train that they were starving and had nothing to drink. The townspeople had given them food and drink and that was the crime for which they were imprisoned and held up to shame."

"I had seen small boys, with German simplicity and kindness, march about the prison camps armed with bows and arrows, shoot arrows tipped with nails at prisoners, but I had not before heard of such a thing as this. I had read in history that at the beginning of the Reformation Martin Luther nailed his thesis to the door of the cathedral. After this you know who I would like to have nailed to that door."

### PRISONERS PUT WITH TYPHUS PATIENTS

"Another time there was typhus fever in a camp where Russians were interned. Saying that all the Allies should stick together, the Germans placed English and French prisoners with the Germans in the typhus camp, thus condemning numbers of them to certain death."

"At another camp I visited they had trained German sheep dogs to bite British, and when the guards went through the camp they took the trained dogs with them, and it was seldom that they failed to bite British soldiers. I complained to Berlin about the matter, and for a long, long time my complaint was unnoted. Nothing was done until I told the Commandant that I was a very good pistol shot, and that I felt like going out and shooting some trained dogs and seeing what they would do about it. Shortly afterward the Commandant was removed."

Sir William Hearst, premier of Ontario, was the guest of the club on the occasion of Mr. Gerard's speech.

Ah! if men but knew in what a small dwelling joy can live, and how little it costs to furnish it.—Souvestre.

We accept every person in the world as for which he gives himself out, for nothing. We can put up with the unpleasant more easily than we can endure the insignificant.

### SHAMELESS MENDACITY

The Rev. Robert Speer, who some years ago was forced to acknowledge that an "encyclical" which he had used in an effort to discredit the priests of Chile was a base forgery, has been caught at his old tricks again. This time, Father Tierney, S. J., editor of America, has caught him quoting from one Robertson, a calumnious on the Catholic clergy which he attributed to St. Francis Liguori. Asked to point out the original quotation (which never existed) he lapsed into silence. Speer is Secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Missions. He has had experience enough to warn him of the unreliability of anti-Catholic writers and their "quotations." It is only about six years ago that Rev. Charles Martin of Ohio traced him his supposed "encyclical" and showed it to be an utter forgery. But Speer, although compelled to make the humiliating acknowledgment in that case, returned to his trade of calumniating the South American clergy. We wonder if that is what the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions pays him for? He displays a recklessness that is deplorable, even in such an unholly cause as circulating calumnies for money.

This secretary of a foreign missions board is but a type of the many "returned missionaries" from South America. They seem to be incapable of telling the truth about conditions there. Perhaps they have found from experience that the more lurid stories they tell the more generous are the contributions for their missions. Whatever be their motives, they have done immense harm to this country by creating prejudice against us in all South Americans who naturally resent their unscrupulous falsifying. But we suppose they will go on, like Speer, in spite of the exposure of their falsehoods. They are incorrigible and have become shameless in their mendacity.—True Voice.

### A METHODIST TRIBUTE

TO THE FOUNDER OF THE JESUITS

"Ignatius Loyola, the Man with a Vision," was the title of a rather notable article which appeared in a recent number of the Pittsburg Christian Advocate, the organ of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and of which the writer is Lane W. Lancaster. In some places it is marred by the prejudice that might naturally be expected in such a production; but on the whole it evinces a broad, reverent, and keenly appreciative spirit. After expressing the opinion that some of "the most zealous adherents to the plan of world-evangelization are comparatively ignorant of the origin of the modern missionary movement," he proceeds; it is true that Protestant Britain gave us Zachary Macaulay and David Livingstone, that our own country has sent forth a Thorburn, Bashford and a Headland to work mightily for the gospel; yet it was Catholic Spain that gave birth to the first real modern missionary. This was Ignatius Loyola, a man with a world vision."

An interesting sketch of the conversion of the saintly and militant founder of the great order of Jesuits he concludes in this way: "His sanguine military spirit once influenced by the accounts of Christian martyrs, the erstwhile soldier of Spain found himself presently enrolled under a far more powerful leader in the army of the Cross. We have no reason to believe that at this time Loyola passed through any such period of self-torture and agony as that which converted John Bunyan a century later, but still the conversion was no less complete. In 1521, at the age of thirty, Ignatius Loyola renounced the world and entered fairly into the service of God." To St. Ignatius' sons he pays a merited tribute: "It was the Jesuit priest who first broke down the barriers of seclusion in China and Japan and gave to a wondering posterity its first authentic news of these distant lands; it was the Jesuit priest in the days of French domination in the valleys of the St. Lawrence and Mississippi, who bore with him the story of the Cross to the Indians and who nurtured the soul of the hardy French settlers in Lower Canada; it was the Jesuit missionary who first planted education among his fellowmen wherever the armies of Europe planted the flag of conquest and dominion. We owe two debts to Ignatius Loyola—the splendid ideal of universal missionary enterprise, and the union of a doctrinal loyalty and an efficient educational scheme." The writer is mistaken, however, in regard to the present condition of the Society of Jesus. "But," he says, "like all similar undertakings, Jesuitism accomplished its work and passed away. Its membership and influence slowly dwindled," etc. Far from having "passed away" the order is in a flourishing condition today. It has no fewer than 17,000 members, notwithstanding the expulsion of the order from Germany and France.

### CATHOLIC NOTES

Bishop Dowling of Des Moines has purchased the Des Moines College, a Baptist institution, for \$130,000. Bishop Dowling intends to use the property as a diocesan college in charge of priests and other teachers.

The Holy Name Societies of the diocese of Newark, N. J., recently presented a handsome automobile to Rt. Rev. Bishop O'Connor. The car bore the simple inscription "Compliments of the Holy Name Men of the Diocese."

The Tablet records that Mr. Coningsby Clarke, a well-known song writer, who is serving with the Worcestershire Regiment, Salonika Field Force, the only surviving son of the late Colonel Clarke, C. M. G., Royal Artillery, and brother of Miss Isabel Clarke, the novelist, has been received into the Church by the Rev. Henry Day, S. J.

The Converts' League, founded some time ago for the purpose of propagating the Catholic Faith, is gaining in popularity. New Jersey and Buffalo have organized branches during the past few weeks. Eleven hundred converts, presented themselves for membership at the Buffalo meeting. The League includes leaders in the business and professional world and scholars of world-wide reputation.

It is a well-deserved honor which has been conferred on Mgr. W. L. Keatinge, C.M.G., of being promoted to the rank of Brigadier-General, on his appointment as principal chaplain to the British forces at Salonika. Mgr. Keatinge, at the beginning of the European War, was made senior Catholic chaplain to the British expeditionary forces, and in 1915 received his C. M. G., also being mentioned in dispatches.

The following figures show the proportion of Catholics in the Massachusetts regiment which served on the Mexican border. Out of 1,560 members of the Ninth regiment, 1,400 were Catholics, and 900 of the 1,370 men in the Second regiment were Catholic. In the Eighth regiment a third of 1,390 men were Catholics, and more than half of 1,400 men who comprised the Fifth regiment were of the old faith.

Large subscriptions have been received in Venice to a fund, inaugurated by the Cardinal Patriarch La Fontaine of that See, for the erection of a votive Church for the protection of the city against air raids. The formula of the vow, publicly proclaimed in St. Mark's Cathedral, is similar to that proclaimed by the Doge in 1630, and which was solemnly offered to the Madonna of Nicopea in gratitude for a victory won by Venice.

A magnificent mural painting which Henry Thouron finished just before his death in Rome last winter has reached America and has been put in its place in the Philadelphia Cathedral. It is a companion to the one which Thouron painted and gave to the Cathedral some years ago, and which has been pronounced by experts to be the finest mural painting in the United States. Mr. Thouron, a member of the Cathedral parish, was an artist whose work earned the greatest praise in this country and abroad.

A voting contest conducted by the Brooklyn Eagle to determine who is the most popular motion picture star in America served to bring to light the fact that the public is turning more and more to the clean and wholesome class of pictures in preference to those of questionable decency. Mary Pickford, who is, by the way, a Catholic, was the winner of the contest, and Charles Chaplin received but a small vote—a result which, the Eagle remarks, is generally conceded to be due to the fact that Chaplin relies on rather questionable means of provoking laughter.

Florida has the distinction of being the cradleland of Catholicity on the North American continent. The missionaries sent out by Spain kept pace in their peaceful victories of the Gospel with the extraordinary conquests effected by Spanish arms in the subjugation of the vast territories of the New World to the crown of Castile and Leon. The landing of Ponce de Leon on the shores of Florida on Low Sunday, April 3, 1513, is the first historically authenticated presence of Europeans in the territory now comprising the United States. Probably no religious accompanied him on this expedition.

It is with deep and sincere regret says The Catholic Bulletin that we chronicle the death of The O'Connor Don, which took place in a private nursing hostel in Lower Leeson street, Dublin, recently. Denis Charles Joseph O'Connor was the eldest son of the late Right Hon. Charles Owen O'Connor, the previous O'Connor Don, to whose ancient Celtic tribal title he succeeded. The late O'Connor Don possessed many of the statesmanlike characteristics of his more distinguished father, but ill-health prevented his taking the active part in national political and public concerns which otherwise he might have done. He was born at Clonalis, Roscommon, Ireland, on October 26, 1869.