

# The Catholic Record

"Christianus mihi nomen est Catholicus vero Cognomen."—(Christian is my Name, but Catholic my Surname)—St. Pacien, 4th Century

VOLUME XXXIII.

LONDON, CANADA, SATURDAY, JUNE 18, 1921

9297

## WEEKLY IRISH REVIEW

### IRELAND SEEN THROUGH IRISH EYES

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WAR CRIMINALS GERMAN AND BRITISH

Our friends Sir Hamar Greenwood and Lloyd George are getting into troubled waters. And few will weep for them. Their very own are now turning on them. For a long time Northcliffe was the only Conservative politician who was out for their scalps; but now, in the wake of the protests of the Archbishop of Canterbury, and the many other English Protestant bishops, and the protest of the Nonconformist Church body, the number of Unionist members of Parliament who are raising cries of shocked indignation against the Government's Irish policy and storming Greenwood and George in the House of Commons, is being daily added to. Lord Henry Bantick, Lord Winterton, Captain Mosley (son-in-law of Earl Curzon), and other such men of big note have begun, not to protest mildly, but to rage at Greenwood and George in the House of Commons, over the horrors that their troops are committing in Ireland—and in particular over the world-wide revulsion of feeling against England which is being aroused by Ireland's crucifixion. One after the other of these gentlemen, and several others besides, created a sensation by the manner in which they stormed at the Premier and the Irish Secretary—in the course of a general arraignment of the two gentlemen at a sitting of the Commons the other day. The storm reached its climax, and Greenwood turned pale and wilted, when Unionist after Unionist had accused them of inciting savagery—the torturing and the killing of women and children, and the killing of an infant, Captain Mosley thundered at them: "You are practicing Prussianism in Ireland, and it has aroused a howl of indignation and execration throughout the civilized world. You are venting on the innocent the spleen of your inefficiency." And the climax was capped when Commander Kenworthy, a veteran of the World War, said it was the most hypocritical mockery of the world ever beheld to find England howling for the punishment of German war criminals who had never descended to the brutality that their own minions were wreaking upon Ireland.

### IN THE HOUSE OF THEIR FRIENDS

Up till recently the ranks of the Coalition Government had been kept solid behind George and Greenwood in their Irish policy, but things were getting so bad, and the world's outcry becoming so loud, that the members will no longer respond solidly to the crack of the whip. This open rebellion in the ranks is the beginning of the end. The Premier and the Secretary could afford to scoff at the accusations of Asquith and the Opposition and of the Labor party, but said in their plight now that they are turning even their own faithful followers against them. Sir Henry Craik, another prominent Unionist member of Parliament, declared: "The spectacle of barbarous cruelty and of ineffective authority is telling upon all our foreign relations, is besmirching our escutcheon, and worst of all is undermining our own self-respect." The ex-Governor General of Australia, Lord Denham, has pronounced: "If the policy of reprisals is persisted in, in Ireland, they will cause a steady drift of Canada toward the United States, and it will estrange us from the other English-speaking peoples as nothing else can."

Then, again, even their own fondled pets, the Ulster Orangemen, show signs of turning on them—for selfish reasons of their own. One of the prominent Unionists returned from Belfast, Garrett, was mightily cheered by a gathering of Orangemen when he told them: "The only danger to Ulster is from the British Government. Sir Edward Carson in his last speech declared, 'I do not trust the Government'—and he was right in that as he always was." *Et tu Brute!*

### FAILURE OF FRIGHTFULNESS

The worst of it is that all this painful ingratitude from the once faithful comes at a time when the Government most sorely needs consolation. For nine months of a policy of intensive terrorizing, Greenwood in the House of Commons, had month after month, silenced opposition by promising to present to them surely in the next month, the severed head of Sinn Fein on a silver platter. Yet Sinn Fein was at no time more virile than it is today, and the Republican forces at no time so successful. Day by day, in every corner of the country, Crown forces are being surprised and mowed down, and in the heart of Dublin, under the shadow of Dublin Castle, and in the midst of regiments of English soldiers, thronging tanks, and armored motors, their arsenal with vast store of munitions is burned, and the great Custom House, with all the Government records, is seized and burned.

Greenwood's policy has completely and disgracefully broken down, and those whom he so long held with promises of success, are now all the more embittered by their discovering how completely he had fooled them.

### THE WAY THE CASTLE SAVES ITS FACE

Appropos of the burning of the Custom House some readers will remember that Dublin Castle, following its usual ludicrous method of trying to cover up its defeat, gave to the news agencies for cabling over the world, the statement that thirteen Sinn Feiners had been killed, an unaccountable number wounded, and all captured—in addition to an indeterminate number burned to death in the building. Those who know the quaint ways of Dublin Castle and the Irish Government smile at this report, and, as expected, a letter that reaches me by mail from Dublin, now corroborates the smile, so to speak. The numbers of dead and of captured were pretty nearly correct. But the count of the dead was made up of British soldiers shot by the Republicans. British soldiers shot by other British soldiers in their wild excitement, and by the indiscriminate machine-gunnery which they indulged in, several Loyalist frequenters of the Four Courts, and other innocent pedestrians shot dead. The large list of captured consisted of non-combatant men and women rounded up on the street adjoining the Custom House, and a body of Custom House officials, who were trying to make their escape from the burning building. I am confidently advised that not a single Republican was captured, that only two were killed, and that their total casualties were half a dozen. Every one of these coups is planned by the Republicans with great deliberation, and thoroughly rehearsed before being put in execution—and is then carried out with the greatest calmness and decision—and comes off according to schedule.

### THE SPIRIT WITH WHICH THESE REPUBLICAN LADS GO INTO A FIGHT, MOUNT THE SCALD OR FACE A FIRING SQUAD IS ILLUSTRATED AGAIN BY THE FOLLOWING EXTRACT FROM A LETTER WRITTEN TO HIS MOTHER ON THE EVE OF HIS EXECUTION, BY THE YOUNG LAD O'SULLIVAN OF CORK, WHO WAS THE OTHER DAY EXECUTED IN CORK: "I am in great spirits. . . We must all die some day, and I am simply getting by an easy train. . . I am delighted to have had such a glorious opportunity of gaining eternal salvation as well as serving my country. My death will help with the others, and remember that those who die for Ireland never die."

### COLONEL MOORE TO GENERAL MACREADY

Colonel Maurice Moore, who is a brother of the celebrated novelist George Moore, and who as Colonel of an English regiment, fought for England in the Boer War, was, some time ago, compelled to protest in the newspapers against the English soldiers in Ireland carrying around Irish hostages, chained and padlocked on their motor lorries, (so that if Republican forces attacked, the hostages would be there and then shot in punishment.) Dublin Castle answered Colonel Moore's letter by having the Crown forces seize himself, chain and padlock him upon a lorry, and parade the principal streets of Dublin with him for several days. After his recent release Moore wrote a scorching letter to Sir Nevil Macreaddy, the commander in chief of the English forces in Ireland, and got a tart reply. To Macreaddy's tart reply Colonel Moore sent a withering answer, a long and very powerful letter, from which we have only room to quote the following two opening paragraphs. But they are sufficient to give some idea of how Moore paid off Macreaddy for his tartness—and also to prove that the writing talent of the Moore family has not by any means been monopolized by the famous George. Hear Colonel Maurice:

General Sir Nevil Macreaddy, Commander-in-Chief, Ireland:

Sir: Received your letter of March 19th, just after my return from the funerals of the Mayor and ex-Mayor of Limerick, who were murdered by forces of the Crown: this crime had not even the excuse of a reprisal, for no soldiers or police were attacked at Limerick. It can only be supposed that the object in mind was the same as that of the Roman king when he cut off the heads of the tallest people in his garden. I am not surprised, therefore, that you should have refused to apologize for the comparatively light outrage committed on me.

"The second paragraph of your letter regrets that a gentleman who has held His Majesty's Commission, should so conduct himself. It is true that you and I stand in contrast. I represent the conditions and customs of the Army as they stood in my time; you, sir, have inaugurated a new style—the methods of the Black and Tans. In my day it would have been considered disgraceful to shoot prisoners under the plea that they tried to escape; or to endeavor to obtain evidence by flogging and torture, or to suppress evidence by punishing and imprisoning those who

possessed it. You have made it a crime to let the world know what is being done by your troops; the older fashion would have been to punish the troops when they misbehaved. Murder of Irishmen is no crime—only the reporting of murder."

SEUMAS MACMANUS, Of Donegal.

## LADY ABERDEEN ON IRELAND

Edinburgh Catholic Herald

In addressing a crowded drawing-room meeting at St. Daniel M. Stevenson's house in Glasgow recently, the Marchioness of Aberdeen and Temair said that she wished her address to be an informal talk and she invited questions and interruptions. So interested was her audience—a Scottish and of course non-Catholic one—that she was heard throughout with sympathy and applause, and no interruption took place though for an hour she told the late of Ireland's wrongs.

People in this country, she said, very anxious to get to know the facts about Ireland, but it was very difficult to obtain accurate information. She had the advantage of knowing all parts of the country in a unique way over a period of many years. She was herself partly Irish, her maternal grandfather being Sir James W. Hogg, a Quaker. One of her ancestors married with an O'Neill and was turned out of the community, while the young lady was cut off with a shilling. Later, he was admitted to the Meeting House and the practices of the Friends. In his will he left everything to his "dearly beloved wife," but stipulated that she should prevent her children from going to the Meeting House they were at once to be taken away from the said "dearly beloved wife."

The Aberdeens went to Ireland in 1886, at the time of Mr. Gladstone's first Home Rule Bill. They went in a great hurry, and did not know anything of Ireland really. They were very nervous about their career in the country. At the beginning a mistake in regard to the Vice Regal carriage led to Lady Aberdeen making her State entry surrounded, but by sides de camps as convention demanded, but by her children, and the populace did not quite approve. "The Aberdeens needn't try to get over us with the children," she said.

WHAT MIGHT HAVE BEEN!

The first Home Rule Bill came as a great surprise and had an extraordinary effect. It was welcomed as a generous offer that showed a change of mind on the part of Britain. Their predecessors at the Castle had always had to go about with guards, but now they were able to go anywhere—North, East, South and West. What might have been believed if the Bill had passed at that time, what sagacity might have been averted?

When they left Ireland a citizens' guard went with them, and the Lord Mayor in his robes came to the station and, as he bade them good-bye, he said: "Tell Her Majesty that when she comes to open the Irish Parliament she will receive such a welcome as she has never known in any part of her dominions." The experiences of the British army, said Lady Aberdeen, pledged Lord Aberdeen and herself to the service of Ireland.

### THE WHITE SCOURGE

Going on to speak of the work of developing home industries, she stressed her belief that industrial work and social work had been continued, it would have made an enormous difference to the country. When they went back in 1905 they found the doctors and official health authorities expressed great anxiety as to the state of matters. The great emigration that had been going on since the middle of last century had taken away the strongest of the people. Such a drain on the resources gave rise to great fears of tuberculosis. When the 1890 Registration was first begun Ireland was the healthiest of the countries within the Union; now it had the highest death rate. At this time the Women's National Health Association was started to promote the health and happiness of the people, and to do everything that might conduce to a healthy and happy race. Most people believed that an Irish baby had the same chance as a child born in Great Britain, but that was very far from being the case, for they were handicapped in a hundred ways. Only lately the Midwives' Bill had been passed, and the mortality among mothers was still very high. Schools were overcrowded—20,000 children could not gain admission all—and there was no medical inspection in the schools. Of 320,000 families 120,000 lived in single rooms—and such single rooms—12,000 families with five or six children each. Dublin could show that she had done more to improve conditions than most towns had done, but the problem before her was dreadful.

### NATIONALIST OFFICERS NOT WANTED

When in 1914 the Home Rule Bill was placed upon the Statute Book, the country was quiet, and recruiting was better in proportion than in

either Scotland or England. The military authorities would admit that this was so, and that in spite of many difficulties. The promise was made that the Reserve would go out after the Regulars and with their own officers, and when they found that the officers were left behind and that they were drafted into various regiments they felt that faith had not been kept with them. The Irish wanted to be under their own officers in Irish regiments, forming part of an Irish Brigade. After the passing of the Home Rule Bill, Alderman Clancy, of Dublin, came to the Castle and said, "Little did I think I'd ever cross this threshold, still less come on this errand. My boy of eighteen has been wanting to join the Army. I told him that the day the King signed the Act I would ask for a commission for him." It was six weeks before it was granted, though it would have given a great impetus to recruiting. It seemed that Nationalists were not wanted in the Army—certainly not Nationalist officers.

### THE EASTER RISING

John Redmond agreed to the suspension of the Act for six months, and at that time everyone believed that the War would not last long. When the fatal pledge was given to Ulster that the Bill would not be put in operation without an amending Bill, it was felt that it was not meant to come into operation at all, and that it was another proof of the bad faith of England. Even then the Easter Rising was unwelcome. It was condemned by the greater part of Ireland at the time, and the troops were received with open arms. The great mistake was made of applying to the people the same spirit of repression that one saw at the present day, instead of following the methods that had been applied in South Africa.

### CARSON IN THE GOVERNMENT

Then came the Coalition, and Edward Carson was taken into the Government, with others of the Ulstermen who had led the way and were the first rebels. After Larne names and warrants for arrest were ready, but they were not proceeded with; it was very different when there was gun running at Howth. A small minority was able to veto the hopes of Ireland. Yet their boys had gone to the War believing that the long war with Britain and Ireland had come to an end, and if the pledge had been kept Britain would have had no firmer friends.

### WHO BEGAN?

After the Rising—though this country heard nothing of these things—deportations, raids, and provocative acts had been going on. The murders of policemen and soldiers, so terrible in themselves, came after years of constant oppression. How was it possible to tell of the present position. She had seen lorries with mounted guns, machine guns, tanks, all the atmosphere of war. It was a most uncomfortable thing to pass lorries with guns pointed, and the guns had the habit of going off, so that even children had been killed. The curfew was in itself a hardship, but it might be necessary. There could, however, be no excuse for the atmosphere of terror. No one knew who would be raided next, and the mothers, wives and widows of former soldiers were not exempt.

### LOOTING

Soldiers rushed like ferrets into every corner. If they found nothing they came back again and again. It was difficult to believe all that they were told about looting, but the reports came from all over the country and certainly it was the case that looting took place. They should see that all this was terribly unfair on the young men who formed the Army, although it was true that there had been little trouble with the Regulars, who still remained popular. But the methods of the Black-and-Tans were a bad example for the youth of the country. General Sims Woodhead had said that the officers of the Auxiliary force were men unable to get employment because they were suffering from shell shock. A little liquor made them crazy. Surely these were not the people to send to Ireland.

Having instanced the cases of Kennedy and Murphy, she pointed out that all enquiries were military and that in giving evidence civilians exposed themselves to further retaliation. Women also were arrested, not many, perhaps but in some cases without any charge. They were taken to barracks and there was no one to take proper care of them.

The Marchioness of Aberdeen and Temair stated the case for Ireland. In conclusion, she advocated Dominion Home Rule. She was strongly of opinion that if Dominion Home Rule were offered it would be accepted, and this would save everybody's face. Ireland looked to Scotland as a country that knew her better than England and would be ready to take a lead in pressing for an independent inquiry. Even those who did not care for Ireland must, as patriots, demand a solution of Ireland's problem. A nation was responsible for what was done by the Forces of the Crown.

## ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY

### BIGOTRY EFFECTIVELY BALKED

Dublin, May 26.—The Royal Dublin Society is a great institution. Its annual horse show is of world-wide renown. The Society is run mainly by Protestants. Although for a long time Catholics felt they were not receiving fair play at its hands, they hesitated to take any action lest they might be suspected of attempting to wrack the Society.

Some recent actions of the Society were, however, so exasperating that the Catholics resolved that continued quiescence would be tantamount to servitude. Judge Bodkin, a Catholic judge and author, had reported to the chief secretary that property to the value of £1,000,000 had been destroyed in County Clara by Crown forces. He put it on record that there was no justification for the reprisals. He was a candidate for membership of the Royal Dublin Society. He was black-banned.

Some time previously Count Plunkett had been expelled. He is a gentleman respected by every class in Ireland. His only "offense" was that one of his sons was executed in 1916.

Action to put a stop to this intolerance and bigotry was taken by the Dublin Corporation. Notice was given to members of the Society who were stall-holders in the municipal markets that their licenses would not be renewed unless they resigned from the Society. A crop of resignations followed.

The Catholics made it plain that they would smash the Society if the intolerance did not cease. Alarm seized the Society. It sent representatives to interview the Corporation. Several conferences took place. The outcome has been that the Society has agreed to a revision of its rules and to expunge certain provisions to which execution had been taken.

The resolution expelling Count Plunkett is to be rescinded. Judge Bodkin is to be re-nominated and the rule enabling any forty members to prohibit the election of a candidate is to be abolished.

In other respects the constitution of the Society is to be democratized. By stern and united action in this instance Catholics have scored a signal success. By similar action they are rapidly bringing the bigots of Belfast to their knees.

## AUSTRIA IN DANGER

### FALL OF PRESENT GOVERNMENT PROBABLY WILL BRING ON CRISIS

Dispatches from Vienna under date of June 1 announce the resignation of the Austrian Cabinet headed by Chancellor Mayr because of the plebiscite in Styria on the question of federation with Germany. Dr. Funder's article, written a fortnight before the fall of Dr. Mayr's ministry, derives new interest from this departure of the Christian Socialist party from power in Austria—an outcome that, in his opinion, forecasts serious consequences for Central Europe.

By Dr. Frederick Funder Vienna Correspondent, N. C. W. C.

Vienna, May 16.—Resignation of the present Austrian government formed by Catholics, should it result from the present crisis, would be the signal for complete disorganization and a train of extraordinary events that would affect all Central Europe.

The Catholics of Austria find themselves in a difficult position, which may be made even more difficult by developments now in progress. The Catholics are the strongest party in Parliament, but with their eighty-two mandates they nevertheless lack a majority in the legislature. Notwithstanding that, they have been called to govern, not only because they were victorious in the last election, but also because the other two parties in Parliament—the Socialists and the German Nationalists (*Grossdeutschen*)—are incapable of erecting a united government.

### HOW GOVERNMENT IS CONSTITUTED

It is impossible at this time for the Austrian Catholics to enter a coalition with the Socialists, as the latter have committed too many offenses. The German Nationalists, on the other hand, have not yet shown the pluck to align themselves with the Catholics. Accordingly, the government thus far has consisted of a Catholic minority in Parliament acting with a majority of experts recruited from the ranks of the civil service.

At last, owing to the retirement of Dr. Glanz from the ministry of Home Affairs, the question has arisen whether it would be best to strengthen the influence of the Catholics in Parliament or whether the Ministry of Home Affairs, combined with the Ministry of War, should again be entrusted to a single official as was the case during Dr. Glanz's tenure. The Christian Socialists

have decided to adopt the first of these courses. They have placed two distinguished Catholics, Dr. Ramek, lawyer of Salzburg, at the head of the Ministry of Home Affairs, and Deputy Vaogin, of Vienna, who served as captain during the great conflict, as chief of the Ministry of War. Dr. Ramek is well known for his energy and prudence and for his practical knowledge of the work expected of him. Deputy Vaogin is a man of exceptional energy and popularity.

Conferences are now being held between officers of the government and representatives of the League of Nations with respect to the economic assistance to be furnished to Austria. This arrangement indicates that the Christian Socialists expect some measure of success from these conferences. Should the Catholics obtain the international financial support they seek, they could, in that event, concentrate all their thoughts and energies on the problems of domestic government. All depends, apparently, on the realizations of these expectations. In case of failure this government would have to resign and it would then be very questionable whether it would be possible to insure the continuance of a regime of order in Austria. The German Nationalists and the Socialists are striving to effect a speedy union of Austria with Germany—an objective which, under the peace treaty, is vetoed by the Western Powers.

### DANGER OF NEW CRISIS

All these momentous questions must be answered before autumn. If the Christian Socialists succeed in establishing the independence of Austria by an adequate economic support on the part of the Powers, the Catholics would then be able to maintain their position as leaders of the State and to accomplish by degrees the reconstruction of the country. A new crisis, the effects of which would be felt far beyond the bounds of Austria, would follow failure. The Christian Socialists have the confidence of the people. The outcome of the elections in Lower Austria evidences that much. There the Christian Socialists recovered the majority of the mandates they lost at the time of the revolution. One thing is certain: The order that prevails in Austria at the present cannot long be continued unless the country receives the means of existence.

## THE BOLLANDISTS

Washington, D. C., June 2.—A Protestant, Dr. J. Franklin Jameson, director of the Department of Historical Research in the Carnegie Institution has inaugurated a movement to afford financial relief to the Bollandists Fathers, who for 300 years have been collecting with infinite pains and wonderful exactness the record of the lives of the saints which they have published at intervals under the title *Acta Sanctorum*.

Associated with him in an appeal to Americans of means are Bishop Shaban, rector of the Catholic University of America, Bishop O'Connell of Richmond, Father R. H. Tierney, S. J., editor of *America*, Dr. Maurice F. Egan, former minister to Denmark, Dr. George L. Burr, professor of history at Cornell and Dr. Dana C. Munro, professor of medieval history at Princeton.

Early in the seventeenth century when Jamestown was but a struggling plantation and the Pilgrims had not yet come to Plymouth, Hanzbert Rosweide, a Jesuit scholar of remarkable learning and energy, formed the design of a great collection of the original texts narrating the lives of all the saints of the Church. His successor Jean Bolland brought out in 1643 the first two volumes, dealing with the saints commemorated in January. Year after year the little group of Bollandists have continued his work. Generation after generation the stately folio volumes of the series have been appearing, treating each of the original lives with more and more amplitude of learning, as each age made advances upon the scholarship of its predecessors. The sixty-fifth volume, ending with the saints of the date November 8, was published in 1910.

The appeal calls attention to the present plight of the Bollandists in these words:

"The undersigned, Catholics and Protestants interested in the promotion of historical scholarship, and united in admiration of the Bollandists labors, have learned with grave concern that these labors can not be continued, even on the frugal scale to which these fathers are accustomed, unless means come from elsewhere to take the place of resources which war had destroyed. Their Belgian and French sources of supply have been impoverished by devastating war. What formerly came to them from Germany and Australia comes no more. The whole work and existence of the society are imperilled."

Contributions may be sent to Dr. Leo F. Stock, Catholic University of America, Brookland, D. C.

## CATHOLIC NOTES

Akron, O., May 30.—A military field Mass in memory of the Rev. James M. Hanley, first priest of St. Paul's Church, and former Chaplain of the 105th Infantry, a unit in the famous Rainbow Division, was celebrated at Firestone Park here this morning. Ten thousand persons attended.

Wichita, Kans., June 6.—Monsignor August J. Schwertner of Toledo will be consecrated as Bishop of the Diocese of Wichita, June 22. Solemn and elaborate ceremonies will mark the occasion. Among the speakers who will take part in the program are Governor Allen of Kansas, Bishop Thelen of Denver, and Bishop Schrembs of Cleveland.

Paris, May 31.—Megr. Emmanuel Jules Marbeau, Bishop of the diocese of Meaux, died today. He was born in Paris on November 12, 1844. While the Germans were advancing and threatening Paris in 1918, Bishop Marbeau took the place of the mayor of Meaux and in full vestments faced the Germans.

London, June 2.—Hon. Charles Clifford, eldest son of Lord Clifford, of Chudleigh and Leonard Lindsay, secretary of the Superior Council of the St. Vincent de Paul Society, both of whom are Catholics, have been appointed justices of the peace for Devonshire by the Lord Chancellor.

The city and archdiocese of Glasgow occupy a predominant position in Catholic life in Scotland. The total Catholic population of the northern kingdom is 603,094, and of this number 450,000 belong to the archdiocese of Glasgow alone. The Irish form an overwhelming majority.

Boston, June 2.—A solemn memorial Mass for the repose of the souls of deceased American soldiers, sailors and marines was celebrated Sunday in the navy yard at Charlestown. It was estimated that 25,000 persons attended. Cardinal O'Connell was present and, with Governor Cox and other dignitaries, reviewed a parade of the military and civic bodies after the Mass.

We have to go to Italy to locate the grave of the man who first struck the idea of aiding his falling eyesight with two lenses attached in front of his eyes by two wires hooking on behind his ears. His name was Spina. He was a learned monk who lived in Florence. While at work on a beautiful illuminated missal, in 1285, his eyesight grew dim, and, intent upon finishing his task, he constructed the first pair of spectacles. The rest was easy for his fellow sufferers.

Dublin, June 3.—Many relics of Ireland's old Parliament are still preserved. Amongst these are the speaker's chair and mace of the Irish House of Commons. They are in the Dublin National Museum to which they have been lent by Lord Massereene. A rumor having been circulated that they were to be handed over to the Northern Parliament, Lord Massereene has written to a correspondent saying: "These two heirlooms in my family are neither for sale, nor a matter of negotiation with either House of Parliament. They came from the old Parliament for Ireland in College Green, Dublin, and they will, so far as I am concerned, only be handed back to a United Parliament for Ireland."

Miss Mary MacSwiney, sister of Terence MacSwiney, late Mayor of Cork, who was in Washington recently, has issued an appeal to the children of the whole world to offer their prayers and Holy Communion during June, the month of the Sacred Heart, for the independence of Ireland, for which her brother died. Ireland many years ago was dedicated to the Sacred Heart, and the month of June, which is set apart for that devotion, is a suitable time for prayers for that intention. Miss MacSwiney points out. In asking children to pray for the success of the Irish people's struggle for independence, Miss MacSwiney recalls the similar request of Marshal Foch during the World War. He urged all children to pray for a victory for France.

The readiness of the Chinese people to embrace the Catholic faith is instanced by the recent remarkable accession to the Church of the entire Protestant congregation of Tsai Tien in the town of Hepeh, China. Two schools have been opened in the town by the Chinese Mission Society, who have charge of the district. The missionary now in charge of the Tsai Tien mission and who received this large number of converts is the Rev. Michael J. McHugh, well known in many parts of the United States. The remarkable conversion occurred in his parish a few weeks ago when the native Protestant minister of the town expressed his wish to become a Catholic, and was immediately followed by his whole congregation numbering three hundred souls. Previously there had been no Catholic Church or school in the town, and a priest only visited it very rarely.