

# 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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## CANDLEMAS

The Angel-lights of Christmas  
Which shot across the sky,  
Away they pass at Candlemas,  
They sparkle and they die.  
Comfort on earth is brief at best,  
Although it be divine,  
Like funeral lights for Christmas  
The Old Simon's tapers shine.  
And then for eight long weeks and  
more,  
We wait in twilight grey,  
Till the high candle sheds a beam  
On Holy Saturday.  
We wait along the penance-tide  
Of solemn fast and prayer;  
While song is hushed, and lights  
grow dim,  
In the sin-laden air.  
And while the sword in Mary's soul  
is driven home, we hide  
in our own hearts, and count the  
wounds  
Of passion and of pride.  
And still, though Candlemas be  
spent,  
And Alleluia's cheer,  
Mary is music in our need,  
And Jesus light in store.  
—JOHN HENRY NEWMAN

## WEEKLY IRISH REVIEW

### IRELAND SEEN THROUGH IRISH EYES

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THE GROWING COST OF MISGOVERNMENT

Ireland is paying nearly double as much for being oppressed now as she paid two years ago. The total revenue derived by Britain from Ireland for the year ended March 31, 1920 (for which a report has just been issued by the British Treasury) amounts to £50,615,000. The revenue collected by Britain in Ireland in 1918 amounted to £26,865,000. This indicates an increase of £23,750,000 in two years. The cost of misgoverning Ireland, including the maintenance of the Army of Occupation and the widespread spy system amounting in the year ended March 31, 1920, to £29,321,000, leaving the mere trifle of £21,544,000 to be devoted to what the British call "imperial services." And yet English politicians told the world a few years ago that the British Government was running Ireland at a loss—out of pure goodness of heart and for the good of the Irish people presumably.

A native Irish Government which could and would abolish the horde of foreign officials who fatten at the public crib in Ireland at the expense of the Irish taxpayers could save millions annually in the administration of the Irish Government, and the money thus saved could be devoted to constructive work—to building up Irish trade and commerce, improving agriculture, draining and reclaiming waste land, replanting the forests of the country, utilizing the tremendous water power, now running to waste, developing Irish fisheries and to many other useful enterprises. No wonder Ireland, even for economic reasons, dislikes the British connection and wishes to destroy it—when your neighbor has one hand on your throat and another in your pocket it is but natural that you should wish to separate from him.

### VALIANT ATTACK ON MRS. PEARSE'S KINDERGARTEN BY FORCES OF THE CROWN

The manner in which British official falsehood tries to cover up the crimes of the armed forces of the Crown in Ireland is demonstrated in the case of the wrenching and burning of the home of Mrs. Pearse, the widowed mother of Padraic Pearse, first President of the Irish Republic, and William Pearse, who were both executed after the Easter Week Rising of 1916. The name of Mrs. Pearse's place was Cullinstown House. It was situated at Rathfarnham, a suburb of Dublin, and it was there Pearse conducted the famous St. Enda's College, an institution which was established to make the foundations of education in Ireland Gaelic. William Pearse taught in St. Enda's with his brother Padraic, and Thomas McDonough, the poet and literary man, who, too, was court-martialed and shot after the Easter Week uprising, was also on its teaching staff.

This house, where Mrs. Pearse conducted a kindergarten class, teaching a large number of Irish boys and girls the Irish language, was raided and destroyed by a strong force of British soldiers, who first wrecked the interior and then fired on the house. The news of the wanton destruction of the property of this defenceless and bereaved lady was cabled all over the world and was read with disgust and abhorrence everywhere.

### ALADDIN HAD NOTHING ON MRS. PEARSE

Following quickly on the heels of the story of this outrage came a highly imaginative piece of pseu-

do British propaganda. A careful examination of Cullinstown House revealed to the British authorities, the yarn said, that the place contained several secret doors, false walls and that persons could walk in concealed passages from the garden to the house in the most wonderful things happened. The British publicity agent in Dublin Castle touched one of these springs with his lively imagination and a wardrobe rolled back revealing an open space which could be used for an office. In this alcove, so the veracious British official reported, supper was laid as if for guests. How the wardrobe and the supper and the springs which moved the wardrobe escaped the fire which destroyed the house the imaginative chronicler neglected to explain. Truly the ways of propagandist camouflage are strange and crooked, and it is not surprising when it is remembered how many fiction writers have been engaged in recent years supplying a gullible public with what were supposed to be facts.

Cullinstown House was a historic place. The fine old building and its garden and the surrounding land formed the setting for another tragic and romantic epoch in Irish history. In the early years of the nineteenth century the place was owned by Robert Emmet, who tried to overthrow British rule in Ireland in 1803, whose memorable speech from the dock has been an inspiration to struggling freemen everywhere and who was hanged in Dublin for his attempt to free his country.

### BUT WE SYMPATHIZED VIOLENTLY WITH EDITH CAVELL

It was at Cullinstown House, too, that Anna Devlin, Emmet's faithful servant, was half hanged by the British soldiery and her breast pierced with bayonets in a futile effort to compel her to reveal the whereabouts of her young master. In that place Emmet and other Irish leaders of his time met and planned for Irish freedom. The destruction of the mansion not only deprives the widowed mother of the Pearse brothers of a roof beneath which to take shelter and a place in which to earn a livelihood by teaching but it removes one of Ireland's historic landmarks and intensifies the hatred of British militarism in the hearts of the Irish people.

### SOCIAL WORKER FINDS IRISH CONDITIONS UNPARALLELED

Confirmation of the persistent reports of intense suffering in Ireland as a result of the terrible ordeal through which the Irish people are making their way to liberty has just been brought to this country by a lady who has been engaged in relief work in the devastated areas of France and Belgium and in parts of Central Europe. Miss Mary Cavanagh, who did social work in the countries named while the World War was in progress and after it ended, has reported to the American Committee for Relief in Ireland that nowhere has she seen such hardship and suffering as in Dublin. The sight of suffering and unhappiness was not new to Miss Cavanagh when she reached the Irish capital, "but," she reports, "nothing I ever saw in my social work or in any other work compared with the suffering and hardships of the people of Dublin had to undergo. The little babies blue with cold and scantily clad—the sight made me weep. Such poverty and suffering I never dreamed of."

### BRITISH MILITARISM IN CORK

British militarism has virtually imprisoned the people of Cork city and is trying deliberately to destroy the economic life of the Munster capital. The people of Cork are compelled to be in their houses at 5 o'clock in the evening and any citizen who through accident violates this tyrannical rule is taken away to the Bridewell in a motor lorry to explain the reason for his "late hours" to a magistrate later. The shuttles are compelled to hold Vespers at 3 o'clock in the afternoon so that the worshippers may get home before the police and soldiery take possession of the streets.

### BRITISH ENCOURAGEMENT OF IRISH COMMERCE

British Government officials in Ireland are throwing every possible obstacle in the way of direct maritime communication between the United States and Ireland. They are throwing every possible obstacle in the way of the speedy discharge of the cargoes of American ships and their crews to most annoying espionage. But one American captain and his crew have got some satisfaction—they compelled a party of "Black and Tans" to undergo a fast of thirty-six hours. When the steamship Honolulu, of the American Shipping Board, chartered by the Moore-McCormack Line, entered the river Shannon on her recent voyage to Ireland she was boarded by a party of the notorious auxiliary police, who remained on the ship while the cargo consigned to Limerick was being discharged. The officers who sent the "Blacks and Tans" aboard the vessel forgot something—they neglected to provide any food for them, and the

captain and crew of the Honolulu ignored them and refused to give them anything to eat. The result was the initiation of a "Black and Tans" into the mysteries of a "black fast." When leaving the river Shannon, the American ship was followed by a British destroyer and when the vessel arrived at Cork she was boarded by a detachment of soldiers and marines sent out to meet her in a naval launch. Such is the enthusiasm with which British officials welcome direct shipping communication between the United States and Ireland!

### PROMOTING HEALTHFUL EXERCISE

If the English have their way, the Irish will become a greater race of pedestrians. A proclamation has been issued by Major General Strickland, the British military commander in the southern part of Ireland, prohibiting the use of motor cars, motor cycles and pedal cycles between 8 p. m. and 9 a. m. in the martial law areas.

### IRELAND'S ECONOMIC VALUE TO ENGLAND

Those people who labor under the mistaken idea that Ireland could not get along without England will be surprised to hear that it is much more probable that England would find it hard to get along without Ireland. England depends upon Ireland for a large part of her food supply; she buys her food there because she can get it cheaper from Ireland than she could get it anywhere else. She buys from and sells to Ireland on precisely her own terms, because British policy and legislation have been so shaped for centuries that all England's competitors have been eliminated.

In the year 1918, according to Mr. Sydney Brooks, an Englishman, the value of British exports to Ireland was roughly two-thirds of the value of British exports to all the British Dominions throughout the Empire. The whole of the British Empire in 1918 spent only £3 in the purchase of British merchandise where Ireland spent £2. Apart from the strategic reason, therefore, England is greedily trying to hold on to "a good thing," but one would think that she would be anxious to cultivate a neighborly friendship with a country from which she draws such great profit instead of sowing the seeds of hatred there, as she has been doing so successfully for many centuries!

### SEUMAS MACMANUS, OF DONAGAL.

### BISHOP OF LOURDES

### RECOMMENDS REMEMBRANCE OF IRELAND IN PRAYERS BEFORE MIRACULOUS GROTT

His Eminence, Cardinal Legue, has received a letter from Most Rev. Dr. Xavier, Bishop of Tarbes and Lourdes, conveying Christmas greetings to the Hierarchy and Catholics of Ireland. "Allow me," the Bishop wrote, "to offer the desires which I form for the safety and welfare of your illustrious and unhappy country. 'Illustrious she has always been, in centuries past as well as in the present age, by the splendor of her faith and by all those virtues which religion inspires and fosters. Unhappy she has been long enough to claim with good right, with as much, if not more, than Poland the title of a martyred people. 'But never, perhaps, could this glorious and pitiful title be applied to her so justly as at the present time. The picture you have drawn of her sufferings is such that it appears scarcely credible, and yet one discerns, reading between the trembling lines of your communication, that you force yourself to remain far short of the reality, and are far from wishing to exaggerate the horror of the situation. 'In truth it is only with a heart full of an immense compassion, and with eyes full of tears, that one contemplates the Calvary of Ireland and the cross to which impious and cruel hands have attached her and to which they obstinately wish to keep her nailed. 'Like Your Eminence, and like your venerable colleagues, I pray the God of Mercy and Justice, the God of all consolation, to sustain in this frightful trial the soul of your country and to win for her as soon as possible the glories and joys of the resurrection and of liberty. 'These are the desires and prayers which, in the name of the episcopate, of the priests, of the faithful of Ireland, I lay before the miraculous grotto and at the feet of the Immaculate Virgin. 'I believe I correspond with your most cherished wishes when I tell you that from this day, the name of Ireland will be united with that of Poland in this intention recommended in the daily recital of the Rosary at the sanctuaries of Lourdes. May Our Lady of Lourdes be for you what she has been for France and the allied nations—Our Lady of Victory, the Help of Christians, the Consoler of the Afflicted.—The Pilot.

## BRITISH LABOR

### CONDEMNNS AUSTRIAN METHODS IN IRELAND

London, Feb. 3.—The attitude of at least one active element in the English Labor party toward the Irish question may be judged from an article by J. L. Hammond in the current Guildman. "Our methods of administration in Ireland resemble closely the methods of Austrian rule in Italy twenty years ago," he writes. "We alone in Europe—such is the irony of war—are now holding down a nation that passionately desires its freedom. "Our House of Commons is more Prussian than the old German Reichstag, for its motions day-by-day military exercises by the side of which Zuber looks insignificant. "Military courts despite the memory of Edith Cavell can now sentence an Irishman to death for hiding his son. "The British people know little about Ireland, except that it is a place where policemen and soldiers are murdered. Similarly the people of Austria in the thirties thought of Italy only as a place where policemen, soldiers and magistrates were murdered by the Carbonari. If Austria could have thought of Italy as something else her empire would not have come to so disastrous an end. "The article concludes in a reference to Mr. Hamar Greenwood as "our imitation Prussian."

When the Germans destroyed a good part of the city of Louvain because they claimed that they were warring against it, they were careful to make an example of the city in order to protect their troops from similar attacks, the civilized world righteously rocked with amazement and abhorrence. Ten days ago in Cork the British military took a lesson from the German book and did precisely the same thing. They ordered the dwellers of two houses to vacate their buildings and then blew up the houses. The soldiers were careful to explain that they could not prove that shots had been fired out of those particular houses; they simply destroyed these houses because the shooting had been in the neighborhood and they took this action to put a stop to that sort of thing. The Nation unqualifiedly denounced the Germans in Louvain as on its face "an appalling act of vandalism and ferocious cruelty." It now denounces the British in similar unqualified language and declares that the offense in Cork is more than that in Louvain. It is monstrous brutality occurring in civil strife instead of in an international war. As such the public opinion of the United States ought to speak out just as loudly as it did in the case of Belgium; all the more so because, despite English statements to the contrary, the bloodshed grows worse and also because Sir Hamar Greenwood's exhortation to the Black and Tans, whom high officers of the British army in France and Belgium were ordered to execute, upon whose shoulders is saddled the burning of Cork, shows that the British Government has sunk quite to the level of the Von Bissing and Tirpitz. No worse act has been laid at the door of British statesmen for a generation than Sir Hamar's open encouragement to crime.

### BRITISH VON BISSINGS

### APPALLING ACTS OF VANDALISM AND FEROCIOUS CRUELTY

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### WASHINGTON GOVERNOR ASKS FOR STRICTER DIVORCE LAW

(By N. C. W. C. News Service)  
Seattle, Jan. 27.—Restriction of divorce as a protection for children and as a means of improving social conditions is advocated by Governor Louis F. Hart of Washington. In his first message to the present legislature which is now in session at Olympia, it is likely that a bill to carry out the Governor's recommendation will be introduced, but its success is problematical.

"It is a lamentable fact obvious to those who have inquired into the past life of the boys and girls in the training schools that the present condition of far too many of these young people is the direct result of a broken family life made too frequent by easy divorce and its associated evils," said Governor Hart. "Surely parents owe to society the proper care and training of their children in a decent family life. Surely children are entitled to a home with parental love and care bestowed by those responsible for their existence. Society should not look with calmness upon the easy way in which man and woman throw off their marriage relations under the too ready sanction of public officials. The problems of marriage, family life and divorce need the careful attention of the legislature. "As important steps in the solution of the problem I recommend

that our divorce laws be made more stringent; that the grounds for which divorce may be granted be restricted and that collusion be an absolute bar to divorce."

### PROBLEM OF THE HOLY PLACES

#### TO BE SPECIAL CONCERN OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

By Rev. Godfrey P. Hunt, O. F. M.

The question of the Holy Places is a peculiarly delicate and complicated one. The present situation bears no parallel with the Crusading period. Then the Catholic Church was the sole representative of Christianity, and when the Holy City fell to the Christian armies, the immediate effect was to hand over the Holy Places to the Moslems. This was the one scope of the Crusade. Today it is different. The deliverance of the Holy Places was not the primary end of the Palestine campaign, but, when this was achieved, it found that Christianity within the walls of Jerusalem, as in the whole of Palestine, was divided in its allegiance to the See of Rome and in its nationality.

Moreover, although the Palestinian campaign was a purely British undertaking, yet, being a part of the whole ideal for which the World War was being fought, we find representatives of the Allied Nations entered the Holy City side by side with the victorious troops of the British Empire, thereby giving the world to understand that the question of the Holy Places was an international, not a national one.

That the question of the Holy Places occupies the mind of the League of Nations may be gathered from Article 95 of the Treaty of Peace, which reads as follows: "The Mandatory undertakes to appoint, as soon as possible, a special Commission to study and regulate all questions and claims relating to the different religious communities. In the composition of this Commission the religious interests concerned will be taken into account. The Chairman of the Commission will be appointed by the Council of the League of Nations."

In virtue of the above Article of the Treaty of Peace, which has been signed by Turkey, but which lacks however, the ratification, not only of the Turkish Parliament, but, so far, also of those of the Allied Nations the question of the Holy Places is to be formally and thoroughly investigated by a special Commission. This plan of the Council of the League of Nations has the approval of the Holy See, inasmuch as, in this Commission, not only will the interests of the Catholic Church be adequately represented, but also those of the Franciscans, as the official Guardians of the Holy Places. It is evident, therefore, that criticisms of any particular government are, as yet, untimely and expressions of dissatisfaction, fomented by impulsive persons, are futile. A reasonable time will have to be allowed to transpire, after the appointment of the Commission, before anything like definite results and settlements may be looked for.

From what has been said, therefore, it will be seen how erroneous have been the statements made concerning the restoration of the Gospels to the Franciscans. This, and all other questions of the Holy Places, will be decided only by the above-mentioned Commission. It is well that this should be distinctly understood if we wish to have a right perspective of the present day conditions in Palestine. That there is much disappointment cannot be all wondered at, but every other country, outside of Palestine, has, unhappily, its goodly share of worried anxiety and unrewarded expectations. The wisest plan, therefore, is to possess one's soul in patience during this trying period of watchful waiting.

Following the masterful strategy of General Allenby across the world's most ancient battle ground, and especially across the land held most in reverence by every Christian, there were very few traces of war wreckage, and this is particularly true of the places hallowed by the sacred memories of Christ's Passion and Death, out of which the Turkish armies and their Germanic allies were manœuvred by the superior ability of the British Commander-in-Chief. It is a matter of historical record that this notable and memorable campaign carried on exclusively by British troops, has left unscathed and unscathed by shot or shell every shrine and sanctuary, leaving the Holy Land in the full possession of those rich treasures, which stand for the principles set up by the Saviour of mankind, and which, if adhered to, will make a better and a happier world. Moreover, it is not generally known, that the spare moments of the day and night, which were allowed the warrior general in his arduous campaign, were given over to the reading of the biblical narratives, describing the places he was endeavoring to take or had taken. And what more edifying than the

entry of this victorious officer into the Holy City? Here, indeed, one finds a parallel with Hercules, Godfrey of Beaulieu, and so many other sterling Christians.

Plans have been attached to General Allenby for returning the keys of the Basilica of Holy Sepulchre to the Turkish porters. We have seen that the question of the Holy Places is not a British one alone; therefore, under the circumstances, all that the General could do was to respect the status quo, awaiting the decision of the properly appointed Commission. While this state of things continues the two Turkish families, in charge of the entrance to the Basilica, are following out the old system of opening and closing the doors at the established hours and as in the past, are still being paid by the communities living in the Holy Sepulchre. To avoid any of the inconveniences, which formerly obtained through the indifference, delay or neglect of these Turks, soldiers of the Allied Nations mounted guard in turn at the door of the Basilica to supervise and enforce the prompt and punctual performance of this duty. Whether this particular right, granted to these families by Saladin in 1187, will be finally rescinded, and, if so, to whom will the keys be delivered, remains with the special Commission to decide.

Instances, however, of the good will and the good intentions of the presiding government are not wanting. The exiled German and Austrian religious communities have been granted permission to return and it is to be hoped that the day is not far distant, when each one will occupy its former place in the Holy City.

In a recent critical situation, which had developed between the Franciscans and the Greeks, regarding work on the newly discovered fourth century Basilica of the Agony of our Divine Saviour in the Garden of Gethsemane, the local government displayed not only tact and prudence, but a quick perception of the merits of the case. The Acting Governor, Mr. H. C. Luke, is to be highly commended for the strenuous part taken in an affair, which promised to be pronouncedly ugly. Meeting the argument of the combined force of sixty Greek monks, who were still fresh from their spiteful acts of vandalism, so much in vogue among them in the past under their former protectors, the Turks, the intrepid Governor sustained the rights of the Franciscans ordering the work which the rowdiness of the Greeks had interrupted, to be resumed, and at the same time, promising prompt and drastic action against any who should repeat the scandalous conduct of injuring a shrine so dear to every Christian.

In view of these facts, it is to be hoped that time will be allowed for the development of plans, which are, as yet, only embryonic. The case of the Holy Places will never be aided by harsh and unskillful criticism. But if a spirit of patience and fairness be in evidence, then better things may be looked for, problems, many and difficult, will arrive at a speedier solution and greater satisfaction will be given to all concerned.

### FRANCE AND THE HOLY SEE

#### THE BREAKING AND RENEWING OF DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS

Abbe Felix Klein, in the February Catholic World

When I was sent to America by the French Government in October, 1918, with the Bishop of Arras, Monsignor Baudrillard, and Abbe Flynn to bring the compliments of France to Cardinal Gibbons on the occasion of his episcopal jubilee, the question asked of us most frequently was whether, after the War, relations would be resumed between France and the Holy See. We did not hesitate to answer that they would. Events have proved that our confidence was not unfounded.

"The thirtieth of July, 1904," said M. Leygues, "the Government of the Republic broke its relations with the Vatican; the fourteenth of March, 1903, the Government of the Republic proposed to reestablish them. "What occurred between these two dates? "There was the War which shook the world to its foundations; and Victory which brought about a new way of thinking among all people. Combined with the results of social and spiritual order, Victory gave us peace at home as well as abroad, and renewed our confidence in the future. After the trial we must be ready to solve with equity and dignity problems which formerly divided us. . . . The long struggle of ideas between France and Rome are over. Other eras absorb us. Among the moral forces there is one which, being strongly and hierarchically organized, sets on the mind and the conscience of three hundred millions of men; that is the power of the Catholic Church. . . . "It is for our interest, for our security, for our dignity."

## CATHOLIC NOTES

Rev. Daniel Carry, the first priest to be ordained in China Mission College, leaves Almonte for China Feb. 1st. We ask our readers to accompany him with their prayers.

A report from the Fiji Islands announces a strong movement of conversions among the Protestant natives, two hundred of whom have recently become Catholic.

Madrid, Jan. 10.—The Archbishop of Lisbon has just died at Bayona, Gallaecia. Archbishop of Granada, Mgr. Jose Meseguer y Costa, died recently.

The Rev. Dom Wilmart, O. S. B., a monk of Farnborough Abbey, belonging to the Selesmes Congregation, has found at Troyes in the Archives of the library a manuscript of Terullian, dating from the period 160-220 A. D.

The population of Egypt is twelve millions, of whom only 150,000 are Catholics, of the Latin rite, and of various Eastern rites. Together with heterodox sectarians, 690,000 Christians, as against 11,800,000 Infidels, Moslems and Jews.

The Sacred College of Cardinals has just suffered the loss of two of its renowned members. Cardinal Camerlino died recently in Rome, while Cardinal Natta passed away in Spain on January 17th. Both prelates had taken important parts in national and international affairs.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 24th.—Ten thousand Catholic women of the name of Mary have registered for the Mary Memorial Chapel of the National Shrine of the Immaculate Conception at the Catholic University, according to announcement of the Rev. Dr. Bernard A. McKenna.

Madrid, January 25.—New houses erected by the "Welfare Construction," the first society organized in Spain to place cheap and sanitary homes at the disposal of the working people, have just been opened. The Bishop of Madrid blessed the new houses as part of the dedicatory ceremonies, which were attended by the Minister of Labor and a great concourse.

Paris, Jan. 27.—Deputy Balberty, vice-president of the Chamber of Deputies, and former minister of war, is mentioned in diplomatic circles as France's ambassador to the Holy See when diplomatic relations are resumed. Resumption or relations has been regarded as certain since Premier Briand, in exposing to the Chamber the program of the new Government, declared he would sustain vigorously before the Senate the bill to re-establish the embassy.

London, Jan. 24.—The resignation of Monsignor Healy, Archbishop of Birmingham, which has been accepted by the Holy See, leaves three metropolitan Sees vacant, Birmingham, Cardiff and Glasgow. Monsignor Healy is eighty-three years old and has been directed to act as apostolic administrator pending the appointment of a successor. He has been Bishop since 1879 and was Cardinal Newman's diocesan and intimate friend when Newman was head of the Birmingham oratorians.

Premier Lloyd George insinuated in the House of Commons that the raid on Bishop Fegarty's residence by armed men was carried out by Sinn Feiners. The Bishop writes: "The Premier must be an innocent man indeed if he believes such a story or expects the world to believe it. The people of Ireland who are on the spot, and who, unfortunately, have only too many examples of such raids to guide them, have no doubt about the matter. It was not Sinn Feiners that raided my house, nor was it merely documents that the raiders wanted."

St. Paul, Jan. 10.—The Ten Commandments are the fundamentals of prosperity, Roger Babson, expert in economic statistics, told business men of St. Paul at a meeting in the Athletic Club here a few days ago. He was discussing the present conditions of industry and the problems of readjustment. "There is nothing fundamentally wrong with business in the United States, and 1921 will be a prosperous year if we realize that the Ten Commandments are the fundamentals of prosperity," Mr. Babson said. "All our troubles we owe to lack of religion. The future of the business of the country depends on the development of the soul of man."

The Academy of Sciences of Paris has just granted a subsidy of 8000 francs to help in the work of Rev. Father Gautier, a Jesuit, now director of the Zi Ka Wei observatory which is located in the vicinity of Shakhghwai (China). Father Gautier has built a station to record signals flashed by other far away stations. The Academy has granted another subsidy of 2,000 francs to Father Parent, professor in the St. Maria College at Aire (in the Ardennes). Father Parent, by his own means and the help of some correspondents, is assembling the most complete collection of delichopodides to be found in France. His ambition is to make the best study of these insects up to date.