

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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WEEKLY IRISH REVIEW

IRELAND SEEN THROUGH IRISH EYES

FACE PROBLEMS FIRMLY, RISK POPULARITY

Now that the civil war has ended, the great bulk of the people in Ireland are puzzling over what is to happen next. Many, too, have been puzzling over the future attitude of the Government toward the Republican party in Ireland. A great many of the local boards of the country have called upon the Government to be lenient toward the defeated party and to show a commendable spirit of compromise. The Government, however, is showing a rigid attitude toward these appeals—in fact it is risking its popularity—and seems to be willing to risk the popularity—in order to maintain its stern attitude. A speech made by one who is said to be the strongest member of the government—Kevin O'Higgins in the Dail, very definitely expresses the severe attitude of the Government. He said that the military opposition of the Irregulars has been broken, and their power to sabotage the railways, roads and property of the people is ended, but the aftermath of their demoralizing influence has yet to be faced, and crime cleared from the land. There were, he said, going to be very grave problems for any Executive to face in this country in the future—problems that would make it utterly out of the question for that Executive to be worried about the popularity of this course or that. If they were going to do their duty to the people they would very frequently have to take courses that irresponsible people would not consider popular. There never was, he continued, greater need of a strong centralized executive authority than at present, and they could not afford to cater for the self-respect of those who took part in the conspiracy against the State. If they were going to stand at all, they had got to dig their heels in and stand now.

PEACE TERMS CLEAR AND EXPLICIT

There has been a good deal of confusion in people's minds regarding Monsignor Luzzo, the Papal Envoy to Ireland—his attitude in the political dispute and the attitude of the Irish party toward him. It is clear, however, that he tried to bring the parties together and did his best to work for peace in Ireland. It is also possible that De Valera and his associates were on friendly terms with the Envoy and were willing to work with him and to some extent at least to be advised by him. It is pretty generally thought that before De Valera made his last move, the move by which he practically ended the civil war, Monsignor Luzzo in conference with him advised this move. The government in power does not by any means seem to have been as sympathetic toward the Envoy's mission as what the Republicans were; in fact it seems that they were rather hostile to him and his mission. One who was very close to the Government and very much in their confidence expresses himself regarding this matter—and in expressing himself it would seem that he is unofficially speaking the mind of the members of the Government. The man who speaks is Sean Milroy, who was a very prominent hiker in the Irish-Anglo war. He said: "There has been a great deal of misunderstanding and nebulous peace talk going the rounds during the past few days. Certain people with a very irresponsible view of Ireland's needs have attempted to entangle Monsignor Luzzo in their schemes. They have spoken of 'peace negotiations' between the elected government of the people and a desperate and discredited minority as if there was anything to negotiate beyond the terms already publicly offered by the Executive of Dail Eireann. The President and his Cabinet have repeatedly declared that they do not expect any citizen—Republican or otherwise—to abandon their principles or ideals. The Government merely insists that attacks on life and property shall cease and those unlawfully possessing arms shall lay them down. These terms are clear and explicit and are the only terms which can be tolerated by Irish democracy. It is unfortunate for all concerned that anyone was found to mislead Monsignor Luzzo into a false position in which he appeared to countenance the people's enemies. He has our deep sympathy and those who attempted to exploit his good-will have our strongest condemnation."

ANCIENT IRISH MANUSCRIPTS

The Irish Senate is making a move towards the work of editing, indexing and publishing many of the valuable old Irish manuscripts, some of them a thousand years old and more, which are now lying in the Royal Irish Academy, Trinity College and elsewhere. The poet Yeats, who is one of the Senators, recently made the motion that a committee of the Senate be appointed to draw up a scheme for the work, and also

a scheme for the compiling and publishing of a proper dictionary of the old Irish—as distinct from the modern Irish of which we have several dictionaries.

Many readers may not know that the old libraries of Europe are rich in treasures of ancient Irish manuscripts that were carried to the continent one thousand, and twelve hundred and fourteen hundred years ago by the Irish scholars and the Irish missionaries, who in great numbers, in those far away ages went to every corner of Europe, civilizing, evangelizing and educating. The Irish scholars and the Irish saints then were founding schools, founding churches in the various countries of Europe. Many of their manuscripts are still preserved in those countries. It is probable that after the Irish manuscripts in Ireland have received proper attention, the work of attending to the Irish manuscripts abroad will be taken up.

TILLAGE HALF WHAT IT USED TO BE

The acreage of tilled land in Ireland last year was 2,448,000 acres. Seventy years ago, just at the time when Ireland's population had begun to take a rapid decline, the tilled acreage was 4,618,000, so that Ireland is now tilling very little more than one half what it did seventy-one years ago. The population by the way at the present time is also very little more than one-half of what it was at that time. Of the tilled land in Ireland today it is interesting to note the proportions that lie under the various crops. Here is last year's record.

Wheat.....	41,000
Oats.....	1,214,000
Barley.....	170,000
Flax.....	34,000
Potatoes.....	570,000
Mangel.....	88,000
Turnips.....	248,000
Cabbage.....	32,000

There are in Ireland today a little more than one and a half million milk cows, and over three million six hundred thousand other cattle, a total of 5,167,000 cattle. There are 3,667,000 sheep and 1,037,000 pigs. In the last quarter of the century the cattle in Ireland had increased about 14%, but on the other hand both the sheep and the pigs have decreased about 20%. It is sincerely to be hoped—and indeed there is every sign of it—that during the next quarter of a century the number of cattle in Ireland will materially decrease as well as the number of sheep and pigs, and the number of men will increase—and that the tilled acreage to supply food for people will likewise increase.

SOUTH AMERICAN IRISH HEROES

Argentina is at the present time preparing to erect some kind of a memorial, probably a memorial church, in the village of Foxford, County Mayo, the birthplace of the great Argentinian hero, Admiral Brown. It was this County Mayo man who in the Argentine war of 1812 built up the Argentine navy, did some magnificent deeds and materially helped to win the war. It is expected that after Argentina acts some of the other South American countries will follow suit, and erect memorials in Ireland to their Irish heroes—Peru to its famous Viceroy Ambrose O'Higgins, a County Sligo boy, who afterwards also became Governor General of Chili—Chili to Bernard O'Higgins, son of Ambrose, its great patriot Commander in Chief, and also to General O'Brien—and Venezuela to its Irish General Devereux. Jno G. Rowe, writing in The United Irishman, tells us a good deal in a few words about some of these heroes. Altogether there were forty-five Spanish viceroys of Peru up to the time when that country became a republic; and the forty-first was an Irishman, Ambrose O'Higgins, born in 1730, at Ballinury, County Sligo, of poor peasant stock, he was perhaps the greatest Irishman who ever set foot on American soil. He actually rose to the most exalted office possible in Spanish America—became the highest potentate in the land, the representative of Spanish sovereignty. Over his head, wherever he went, was always borne the great State Canopy of Pizarro, and he is the first of two Irishmen associated with it. He is known as "The Great Viceroy." Thanks to his wonderful ability as a civil engineer he rose first to be Governor-General of Chili, and was created Count of Vallenar and Marquis of Sorno. The name Vallenar is the Spanish form of Ballinury, his native place in Sligo. The town suffered badly in the earthquake of last year. Then in 1796 as stated, he became Viceroy of Peru, dying in 1801.

Strange to relate, his only son, Bernard O'Higgins, became the Chilean Patriot Commander-in-Chief in the War of Independence from Spain, 1810 to 1817. In the latter year Bernard, and the great Argentine General, San Martin, marched a liberating army into Chili over the Andes from the Argentine. In their army was an Irishman, John Thomson O'Brien, who was born in Limerick in 1790.

This O'Brien was a man of giant stature, 6½ feet in height. He led thirty pioneers, who cleared one of the mountain passes of snow, and he then distinguished himself in the battle of Chacabuco, where the Spanish power was broken, by capturing the royal standard in the heat of the action. He also fought in the battles of Maipo and Cancha Rayada.

San Martin and O'Higgins next raised an army to free Peru, and O'Brien accompanied it, acting as San Martin's Adjutant, with the rank of Colonel. He received special commendation for his valor in the various actions, in one of which he captured the Viceroyal treasure of 1,700 gold ounces (60,000). For this service he was made a General of Division. The Declaration of Peruvian Independence took place on July 28th, 1821, in the chief square of Lima, and on that great occasion San Martin publicly presented General O'Brien with Pizarro's State Canopy as a memento and trophy, speaking these words: "This is for the gallant commander who has fought for so many years by my side in the cause of South American freedom." When peace was obtained, General O'Brien retired into private life. In 1847 he removed from Lima to Uruguay, which State sent him as its envoy to the Courts of Europe. He had interviews with King Philippe of France and Lord Canning. In 1864 he went to Chili, and owing to his exertions monuments were raised by public subscription to San Martin and General Freire, his old patriot comrades-in-arms. Returning to Europe, he died at Lisbon in 1862, bequeathing Pizarro's Canopy, which he had religiously preserved, to a married daughter living at Lima—he had another daughter who was a nun at Lima—and, no doubt, the interesting relic is still treasured as an heirloom by his descendants.

SEUMAS MACMANNUS,
264 West 94th Street,
New York City.

IRISH DRAMA AIDED BY COMPETITION

The Father Mathew Feis in Dublin has aroused considerable curiosity by its Dramatic Art Competition. The Feis, which is an annual function, has been steadily growing in importance and is now one of the recognized events of the year in Ireland.

Its organizers are the Capuchin Fathers. The Dramatic Art Competition had for its object the encouragement of healthy dramatic talent throughout the country. Various dramatic and academic societies presented plays which ranged from Barrie's "Admirable Crichton" and Boucical's "Arrah-na-Pogue" to Boyle's "Family Failing." Special interest centered round the dramatized versions of Kichham's "Sally Cavanagh" and Canon Sheehan's "My New Curate." Lennox Robinson, the author-manager of the Abbey Theatre, was the judge. His observations at the end of each performance imparted additional interest to the competition. He reported that the performances were highly creditable to the players and Father Laurence and the other promoters of the competitions were to be praised and congratulated. When the Abbey Theatre opened twenty years ago, he said, there were only a couple of Irish plays and only one or two companies of Irish players. Now there were nine or ten fine Irish plays being performed by different companies of players from all over the country. These plays represented only a very tiny portion of the great mass of Irish drama which had been produced within that interval.

"This," he continued, "will show what an immense dramatic literature has been created. It is a wonderful achievement, which makes one hopeful of the future of Irish drama. This record carries on the tradition of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Drama is somehow or other in the blood of the Irish people and the promoters of the Feis are doing great service to the country." "Considering the variety of the plays and the excellence of the players it will be extremely difficult to award the prizes. Dublin seemed tremendously interested in the competition. It represented a landmark in the history of the Irish stage and showed the talent that was available among young Irishmen and Irishwomen to present native life and manners."

Asked what particular class of drama he would advocate for amateurs, Mr. Robinson replied that he would first suggest the realistic drama. Next he recommended the political drama, simply for voice production. Mystic or religious drama should be cultivated. He instanced the great movement in that direction in France. Regarding modern French Catholic mystic dramas he wondered if it would be possible to have such in Ireland.

THE KING AND QUEEN VISIT THE POPE

STATE CEREMONY AND PRIVATE INTERVIEW

By Canillo Cianfarra
Free Press Special Correspondent

Rome, May 9.—King George and Queen Mary, of Britain, paid their official visit to Pope Pius XI. at the Vatican today, solemn state ceremony marking the occasion. At 10:30 this morning the King and Queen drove from the Quirinal, where they are staying as the guests of the King and Queen of Italy, to the Palazzo Patrin, on the Via San Nicola da Tolentino, which had been placed at the disposal of the British envoy to the Holy See as a temporary legation for this week.

Vatican etiquette would have been offended if the royal visitors had driven straight from the Quirinal, with which the Vatican has no official dealings, so that by diplomatic fiction the British sovereigns were able to drive from "British territory" and be in a position to receive the return visits afterwards of high Vatican officials. Punctually on the hour set, three Vatican automobiles arrived at the Palazzo Patrin and the King and Queen entered, accompanied by their personal staff, the British envoy and First Secretary of Legation Dormer. Upon their arrival at the Vatican, the papal Swiss guard rendered honors, trumpeters sounding a fanfare and Prince Alessandro Ruspoli, grand master of the Sacred Hospice, stepped forward to open the door of the royal motor.

Their majesties were immediately greeted by Monsignor Ricardo de Samper, papal major domo, attended by an imposing staff. Four bussolanti, or doorkeepers, a picket of the Swiss guard and half a dozen grooms were on duty with this party. Elevators not being considered suitable for state entries, King George and Queen Mary walked up the stairs to the first landing, solemnly escorted by the major domo and his staff. The royal party then entered the papal presence in the Sala del Tronetto, or throne room. After preliminary greetings, His Holiness invited his guests to be seated on the state chairs, which had been placed in a semicircle around that of the Pope.

Later, in the Pope's library, the King and Queen had a private interview with His Holiness and at which Theophilus Russell, British Minister to the Holy See, was the only other person present. During the visit the King was in full dress uniform. Queen Mary wore the customary black dress and veil. Pope Pius received the guests gown entirely in white, wearing on his head a white zucchetto, or "His Holiness' greeting to the British sovereigns was most cordial, he advancing to the door and holding out his hand in welcome. The royal procession was again formed as before and a state visit was paid to Cardinal Gasparri, Secretary of State. The party then returned with the same ceremonial to the waiting automobile, driving back to the Palazzo Patrin. Shortly after their return Cardinal Gasparri arrived to render the official visit. His Eminence remaining to the luncheon given by Envoy Russell in honor of his sovereign's visit.

SEES PEACEFUL IRELAND

After a short sketch of His Holiness' visit to the Pope, by whom he was greatly impressed, the Archbishop made an important reference to Ireland. He gave it as his positive opinion that less than 10% of the people there were enemies of the Free State Government and said he had the definite assurance of those highest in authority that by the middle of July all will be peaceful in Ireland.

THE ARCHBISHOP AND CLERGY REMAINED AS LUNCHEON GUESTS AT THE PALACE AFTER THE CEREMONY.

WILL FORCE BIGOTS OUT IN THE OPEN

Lansing, Mich., May 5.—A bill aimed directly at the so-called Public School Defense League, which initiated the anti-provincial school amendment, defeated by the people in 1920, was passed by the Senate yesterday. Having previously passed the House, the bill now goes to the Governor for approval. The bill, introduced by Representative Nelson G. Farrier, of Presque Isle, makes it unlawful for any committee, club or other organization to circulate or any constitutional amendment without first having filed with the Secretary of State a certificate, sworn to by the president and secretary, setting forth the purpose of the organization and the name and address of the officers of the organization and each unit and branch.

BLOW AT SECRET PLOTTING

The bill makes it unlawful for such organizations to disburse money received from any anonymous source. Before any petition for a constitutional amendment could be filed with the Secretary of State it would have to be presented to the proper city, village or township clerk, whose duty it would be to compare the names appearing on the petition as being qualified registered electors residing in his city, village or township, with the registration book in his office and to certify that the signers are qualified registered electors. Within 20 days after the filing of any petition to initiate legislation or a constitutional amendment, the organization must file with the Secretary of State a detailed account sworn to by the treasurer, of all money received or disbursed, the date of each receipt, the name of the person from whom received or to whom paid, and the object or purpose for which it was disbursed.

PROSECUTION POSSIBLE

If the treasurer fails to file such a statement within 20 days, or if any statement filed discloses any violation of the act, the Secretary of

the pair. From that day to this, Father Crawford writes, no one ever has had to submit to the "ordeal by poison."

ARCHBISHOP McNEIL WARMLY WELCOMED

ON RETURN FROM EXTENDED VISIT ABROAD

Toronto Globe

Archbishop Neil McNeil was given a royal welcome home yesterday. St. Michael's Cathedral, beautifully decorated, was completely filled at 10 o'clock by members of the Archbishop's flock, while the sanctuary was occupied by the priests of the city and many clergymen from other points in the Archdiocese.

ARCHBISHOP PONTIFICATE

The distinguished prelate celebrated High Mass, and was attended by Rev. Dr. O'Leary of St. Joseph's Parish as deacon and Rev. Hugh Murray of St. Monica's as subdeacon, while Mgr. Hand of St. Paul's was high priest with Dean Morris of St. Catharines and Rev. Father Coyle of Holy Family Church having the duties of assistant deacons. As the venerable Archbishop, holding his shepherd's crook, and surrounded by his Monsignors and priests in their rich raiment, bestowed the Papal blessing upon his people, the scene was full of beauty, dignity and impressiveness.

RECEIVES ADDRESS AND PURSE

Mgr. M. D. Whelan, Administrator of the Archdiocese during the absence of the Archbishop, read an address of welcome, and presented His Grace with a substantial cheque, said to be well over \$10,000. The address recounted the progress made in many directions during the ten years of the Archbishop's administration, and assured him of the fealty and affection of his priests and people.

The Archbishop spoke briefly in reply. A reception such as this was, he said, the last thing he had in mind during his journey home, but he was pleased with the warmth of his welcome as showing unity of purpose among people and clergy, and was encouraged to hope that the next ten years would be even more fruitful of progress than had been the decade during which he had charge of the Archdiocese.

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If the treasurer fails to file such a statement within 20 days, or if any statement filed discloses any violation of the act, the Secretary of

State is required to notify the prosecuting attorney where the violation occurred. The prosecutor is in turn required to investigate, and if the evidence is sufficient, to institute proceedings. The bill carries a penalty of not more than \$1,000 or imprisonment for not more than two years, or both, for every officer of such an organization who shall be convicted of violating the act.

CONDITIONS IN RUSSIA

The British ultimatum to the Russian Soviet Government might be a prelude to war if addressed to any other nation, but the real conditions in that country are difficult to ascertain. Some light is thrown upon the situation there in a pamphlet published in Prague in the first week of January of this year, and entitled, "Contemporary Conditions in Russia." It was written by Pitrin Sorokin, who was called last autumn from his professorship of sociology in Petrograd University, and is reviewed in the New York Evening Post by President McCracken of Vassar College, who met the author in Prague last December. Dr. McCracken says that it is perhaps as fair a statement of actual conditions as could be expected from any contemporary, and adds: "When H. G. Wells was entertained at dinner in Russia by leading literary men Sorokin was the man selected to paint for him the rosate picture of conditions in Russia, and began instead an account of what seemed to him the true conditions. But he was interrupted by Gorky, who was acting as toastmaster, and compelled to sit down."

Sorokin estimates the loss in population between 1914 and 1920 as 47,000,000, a drop from 176,000,000 to 129,000,000. Of this amount, 26,000,000 is due to actual loss of sovereignty and territory, leaving 21,000,000 as due to war and revolution. Dividing this again, Sorokin finds 5,000,000 loss through the War and 16,000,000 due to the revolution. The population that has perished was healthier, biologically speaking, than that which was left. It comprised the intellectual, the energetic and the industrious. The morally defective, not going to war, did not suffer so much. The races of lower mentality, especially Asiatic tribes, not being conscripted, did not suffer so heavily. Thus that part of the Russian population from which one might expect genius to come has suffered most heavily, and the permanent loss to Russia is absolutely irremediable.

It was promised that the social fabric should be fundamentally altered, yet the social pyramid remains practically unchanged. Certain classes have replaced each other, or changed their order in the scheme, but the scheme remains the same. It was promised that workmen should work fewer hours. Instead, they are working twelve to fourteen hours a day. Instead of wages of twenty-five gold rubles a month they now receive three for the same time. Their former exploitation is now slavery. Their former paternalism has become a tyrannical control. Their peace has brought war, their industrial democracy dead factories. Two-thirds of the 1922 Budget went for support of the military. Instead of bread, says Sorokin, the Russian people feed upon bark, clay and weeds. The promised autonomy in the Federal Soviet State is all on paper, and there is actually but a tyranny of five people. The destruction of cities, with the destruction of the means of production, and Government capitalism in its worst form has followed. Not a slogan of the Bolsheviks has been confirmed.

Sorokin's conclusion is that in war moral, legal and religious values are lost, and what he calls the biological—what he might call the bestial—impulses are everywhere strengthened. With remorseless analysis he traces the growth in Russia of criminality, and of murder, the inhumanism of the young, and the gradual annihilation of the moral consciousness. Even Lenin himself in 1920 admitted the utter corruption of legal procedure, and the Commissar of Petrograd congratulated the workmen that theft in the Government agencies was only equal to 20 per cent of the transactions. In no phase of life has disillusion been more complete than in education. The primary school does not exist. During 1921-22 most of the secondary schools closed their doors. Very few of the university leaders have escaped arrest or search, and he gives a list of professors who have either died or committed suicide or have been shot. Sorokin, however, bears witness that even in starving Russia the country would rather starve in body than in spirit, and that good books are sold out on publication. The spirit of the country is alive and the Bolsheviks cannot break it. Development has been thrown back two centuries, and yet if Russia has peace for a few years it will solve its own problem.—The Globe.

CATHOLIC NOTES

On May 24th the Right Rev. M. F. Fallon, D. D., Bishop of London, will pontificate at the High Mass of Jubilee in the Chapel of the Ursuline College of "The Pines," Chatham, Ont. The occasion is the Diamond Jubilee of Religious Profession of Mother Mary Teresa McGregor and the Golden Jubilee of Mother Mary Agnes Kent. Mother Mary Teresa has the unique honor of being the first religious, not only of the Ursuline Order, but of any order, to pronounce vows in the Diocese of London.

New York, May 7.—A report of the Knights of Columbus National Free Correspondence School for War Veterans shows that in six months approximately 20,000 students have enrolled for courses. The curriculum has been extended to cover seventy-one courses. Professors from a score of well known institutions, including Yale University, have been engaged to direct examinations. The report shows that in addition to ex-service men, many now in the service, especially those in remote posts, are taking advantage of the system.

Cincinnati, May 7.—Fourteen Catholic deaf mutes, members of the Adult Deaf-Mute Welfare Society, were enrolled as members of the National Council of Catholic Women last week. All fourteen display a keen interest in the work being carried out locally, and nationally by the N. C. W. C. and have indicated their eagerness to aid. At the same time four adult deaf mutes enrolled as members of the National Council of Catholic Men.

Washington, D. C., May 7.—Scores of listeners in different cities who heard the speech made by Admiral William S. Benson, president of the National Council of Catholic Men, before the Knights of Columbus in Albany last Monday, have written Admiral Benson complimenting him on the gospel of Americanism he stressed. The speech was broadcasted over the entire eastern section of the United States and heard by thousands.

Cologne, April 28.—The members of the German Hierarchy are this year visiting Rome in accordance with that provision of canon law which requires that bishops, at regular intervals, give to the consistorial congregation an account of affairs in their dioceses. Since 1911, when an order was issued by Pope Pius to that effect, it has been imperative that the bishop make a personal visit to Rome.

Springfield, Ill., April 30.—A new \$300,000 clubhouse for the Springfield Knights of Columbus is assured as a result of the success of the bond-selling campaign which was brought to an end last week with a total of \$262,500 subscribed. The campaign committee asked for \$250,000 in bonds, but this amount was over-subscribed, in five days and it is expected that \$300,000 will be reached.

Paris, April 28.—An international congress of librarians and bibliophiles has just been held in Paris. At the closing session, at the Sorbonne, the president in his address paid a tribute to Pope Pius XI., former prefect of the Ambrosiana and of the Vatican Library. This tribute called forth the warmest applause of the audience.

London, April 22.—The suggestion made by a number of Presbyterian divines of Glasgow that Irish Catholics be excluded from employment in the Clyde shipyards is being roundly condemned in the columns of the press. The suggestion is not taken seriously by those in authority but it has served to arouse a storm of indignation against its authors.

Paris, April 21.—In the town of Boulou, department of Pyrenees-Orientales, the mayor demanded that the church bells ring for civic burials, a measure which was opposed by the pastor, the mayor carried the controversy to court. The case was decided against the mayor, and the judges also authorized the pastor to sue the mayor for damages and costs.

Techny, Ill., May 14.—Four candidates for first vows and fourteen postulants entering the novitiate of the Society of the Divine Word assumed their obligations at St. Mary's Mission House in the first week of May. Two of the Brothers took second vows and one took third vows. This makes the number of aspirants 14, of postulants 8, of novices 28.

Washington, April 28.—Organization of Catholic Girl Scouts has been greatly expanded during the past year according to reports presented at the convention of the National Council of Girl Scouts which met in Washington during the week just ended. More than four hundred delegates representing 330 local councils in all parts of the country attended the convention. A Reuter's message from Rome says: The Co-gregation of Rites has been authorized to begin the process of Beatification and Canonization of Pope Pius X., which is sought by twenty-eight Cardinals.