BETTER THAN GOLD

Better than gold is a thinking mind, Tuat in the realm of books can find A treasure surpassing Australian ore And live with the great and good of

The sage's lore and the poet's lay, The glories of empires passed away; The world's great dream will thus unfold And yield a pleasure better than

Better than gold is a peaceful home Where all the fireside characters

The shrine of love, the heaven of life, Hallowed by mother, or sister, or

wife. However humble the home may be, Or tried with sorrow by heaven's decree, The blessings that never were bought

And centre there, are better than

## WEEKLY IRISH REVIEW IRBLAND SEEN THROUGH IRISH

EYES

Copyright 1921 by Seumas MacManu THE KING'S SPEECH AND HOME RULE

Ireland will not be allowed to maintain a republic, so King George V. said in his speech at the opening of the new session of the British Parliament in London the other day. Of course, King George did not write the speech — the Premier, as is customary, wrote it — so the king was only expressing the sentiments of his ministers and their followers in Parliament when he read for the House of Lords and Commons what Lloyd George had put on paper. Another king whose name also was George made a somewhat similar statement about a century and half ago when the American colonists were asking for justice, and

everyone knows what happened. King George V., speaking for his ministers, sarnestly hoped that 'Ireland would repudiate all violence (including the violence of the Black and Tans, presumably) and work for the enforcement of the Home Rule

A people looking for liberty who be satisfied with what they call Irish Home Rule in London would be easily pleased. Imagine having a dozan of eggs handed to you and finding that nine of them had been sucked! What would your feelings be towards the fellow who would try to play that kind of a "shell game," particularly it they were your own eggs, which you wanted returned to you?

EVEN THE DEAD!

British machine guns were mounted at the graveside and British soldiers stood around with their rifles at the "ready" while the body of Michael McGrath, an Irish Republican, was lowered into the grave at Carbally, County Waterford. Mr. McGrath was slain at Tramore, but British vengeance would not be satisfied without interfering with funeral arrangements intimidating the mourners. The British military authorities decreed that only forty persons could accom pany the remains of the dead Irishman to the place of burial, and those forty were subjected to threats from the forces of the Crown at the solemn moment when the body was lowered into its last resting place.

As the funeral wended its way through the city of Waterford a large number of people followed the coffin, walking along the sidewalks. This evidence of respect for the dead man was disagreeable to the heroic defenders of British Autocracy, so a military lorry dashed ahead of the hearse and a military officer warned the clergyman who was leading the funeral procession that unless the crowd dispersed and the number of mourners was confined to forty the military would seize the remains and perform the act of burial themselves. On the advice of Mayor White, the Republican mayor of Waterford, the people returned to their homes and only the immediate relatives of the dead man and some close friends remained with the When the funeral reached the city boundary the military again interfered with the small number of people who remained. Those who took their seats in vehicles behind the military lorry were not allowed to proceed and they were prevented from resuming their former places behind the hearse. To finish the day's work to the king's taste, the soldiers searched the mourners as they filed out of the graveyard.

UPSIDE DOWN

British law works strangely in reland. The damage done by the armed forces of British Imperialism -the human lives taken by them, the houses and factories burned, the crops and goods destroyed "reprisals"—are charged against the Irish taxpayers, instead of against Government. The manner in which what passes for

Some years ago the writer was present at a lecture on Ireland which was illustrated with stereopticon views. One of the pictures, which was a view of the Four Courts. Dublin, was, by accident, thrown on the screen upside down by the operator, who was hurriedly trying to remedy his mistake when the lecturer called to him. "Let it stay as it is. This, ladies and gentle-men," he explained, "is a correct illustration of how the law is administered in Ireland-upside down."

BARBARIC MURDER AND ARSON-AND BRITISH JUSTICE

The case of an Irish non-combatant who was brutally murdered by a Crown force came up at the Ennis. County Clare, Quarter Sessions the other day before Judge Bodkin. County Court Judge. Mrs. Helena Connole, of Ennistymon, made a claim for compensation for the burning of her house and the murder of her husband by men in British uniforms. The husband was murdered and his body thrown into the flames of the cottage. Mrs. Connole told her sad and tragic story on oath. She testified that British soldiers knocked at their door and when her husband said he was Thomas Connole one of them said, "You are wanted." She swore that her husband never mixed in politics. The soldiers took him out and then some of them said it was time to burn the house. She went and took the children from their beds and she knelt before the officer in command of the party and said, "For God's sake have mercy on me and my shildren and let my husband back.

He is an innocent man."

She next thought she heard shots and saw her house in flames. Afterwards the charred remains of her husband were found in the burned cottage.

Judge Bodkin awarded £4,725 for the husband, £385 for the furniture and £385 for rebuilding the house, all to be levied on the people of Clare, Thomas Connole's neighbors, who never did him an injury. At Athlone, County Roscommon, the British Government had the effrontery to claim damages for the burning of a telegraph pole and the destruction of some telegraph wires, which were destroyed when a British force set fire to the Athlone Printing & Works, and County Court Judge Fleming, although acknowledging "the inference was strong that the act was done by the forces of the Crown," awarded the British Government the sum of £12 damages, which the people of Athlone, including the firm whose printing works were destroyed by the Black and Taus and military, will be called upon to pay. After making the award the Judge said, "I daresay the Government will pay it them-selves," but why should they when an accommodating judge levies the damage on the Irish ratepayers?

SLAPPED FOR CONSORTING WITH

REPUBLICANS Lord Dunsany, who fought as a British officer in the Boer war and in the World War, but who is better known as a poet and dramatist, was recently charged with having arms in his residence in Ireland-arms which according to his accusers were not under "competent military con trol." The real offence seems to have that Dansany applied Irish Republican Tribunal, as a great many other titled and untitled people in Ireland have done, for permission to carry arms. Dunsany, however, was only slapped on figuratively speaking, and the punishment did not hurt much. He was fined £25; but a farmer in Kerry in whose possession a revolver was found about the same time was tried by court martial and shot. Which goes to show that British law, as it is administered in Ireland, is not even distantly related to justicethat there is one law for the titled aristocrat and another for plain people. Yet from time to time people are told that England is great democracy.

" IRISH CRIMES '

There is frequent reference to Irish crime" in the despatches printed in the newspapers-despatches which come "through the neck of the bottle" of British censorship. It is well, therefore, that newspaper readers should have a idea of what constitutes general crime in Ireland, because what may be a virtue in another country is sometimes called a "crime" when it happens in Ireland. Here are a few samples of Irish "crimes" jotted down at random. They will give the reader an understanding of how utterly hopeless it is to civilize such a people, according to British standards of civilization.

It is a crime in Ireland to study the Irish language (the organization departure of a great churchman and which has been encouraging and pro-moting the study of Irish, the Gaelic law is administered in Ireland would be a joke if its consequences were not so serious to the people.

It is the new to walk along a street or even up a boreen with their heads were not so serious to the people.

City Council, referring to this latter "offence," said, "We are living in strange times; if we walk straight, we are arrested for marching in military formation, and if we don't walk straight they arrest us for being drunk.

It is a crime punishable with death to have any firearms in one's possession in a martial law area in Ireland. When the military want to get rid of a man suspected of being a Republican all that they have to do is slip a revolver into his overcoat or into a closet in his house when they invade it and his doom is sealed. Numerous "plants" of this kind have been reported from different parts of Ireland. In one case a Catholic priest was arrested after such a "plant," but was fortunate enough to have the local police officer to prove his innocence.

Also punishable with instant death, without even the semblance of a trial by court mertial, is the heinous offence of a man walking along a country road or in a town or city in Ireland with his hands in his pockets. When a band of drunken, blood-thirsty Black and Tans come in view, their fingers on their triggers, ready to shoot, it is a crime for man, boy or girl to run out of danger's way, and any of the mere Irish who don't obligingly wait to be shot standing can be killed with impunity while running, and the murderer is in line for promotion. It is an offence to attend the funeral of a Republican slain by the Crown forces, and the lawyer who defends an Irish Repubbefore a court-martial liable to be assassinated by the police or soldiery, as was done in the case of Mr. McGrath, King's Counsel, Dublin.

Even a priest must not minister to Sinn Feiner who is in danger of death or the clergyman is liable to be dragged out of his confessional and carried away a prisoner, as was done in the case of the Rev. Philip Hickey, of Templemore, County Tipperary. It is an offence punishable by midnight murder to give testimony against the Black and Tans or to express readiness to testify regarding the murders and outrages they commit. For this "crime" Father Griffin of Galway was assassinated by a British armed party and his body buried in a bog. This priest was getting ready to come to the United States to testify before the American Commission in

Washington when he was murdered. It is a "crime" for an Irish newspaper to publish the facts about any act of British military brutality. The plants of papers which so offended have been raided and burned and editors and owners of such been arrested and thrown into jail.

Lastly it is a crime against Britain, civilization and humanity for an Irishman to defend himself against the foreign Army of Occupation which is maintained in Ireland by England to prevent the government established according to the wishes of 80% of the people of Ireland — a government by consent of the governed — from functioning. Any number of the Irish Republican home to dinner after burning the house in which he was born and which sheltered his kith and kin is a miscreant and desperado the deepest dye, who must exterminated in the inter-

ests of law and order.

There are lots of other awful Irish crimes," but the foregoing will be enough to show what a set back civilization will get if Sir Hamar Greenwood's "custodians of civilization," the Black and Tans, should in a moment of weakness or through necessity, be recalled from duty in Ireland.

> SEUMAS MACMANUS. Of Donegal

BISHOP FARRELLY DEAD (By N. C. W. C. News Service

Cleveland, Ohio, February 14 .-The Right Rev. John P. Farrelly. Bishop of Cleveland, died Saturday through the at Kaoxville, Tennesse, of pneumonia while on a visit to that city. His death away from his diocese has added to the series of strange coin cidences by which all four heads of this diocese have met death while

of Bishop Farrelly. Four hundred thousand of this number are sorrow ing because they have lost a priest and prelate who for many years has been their shepherd. Those not of his flock are mourning the a great citizen.

"It would be idle to try to say how League, has been declared a proposition of profoundly Bishop Farrelly's passing claimed society in a British official is mourned by the Catholics of his proclamation). It is a crime to ride diocese, or how sympathetically a bicycle in the Southern counties of their grief is shared by their neigh-Ireland between the hours of 3 p.m. and 6 a.m. It is a crime to be out of doors in the city of Cork after 5 p.m. can only say that the sudden illness It is criminal for three or four and unrelenting death that overtook

THE MARRIAGE DECISION

Globe Editorial

The Privy Council decision in the Despatie Tremblay case applies only to the marriage laws of the Province of Quebec, but it should remove a grievance which has had an irritating effect upon religious sensibilities everywhere in the Dominion. If not remedied, it must soon have become a subject of national agitation. The parties in this particular case were Roman Catholics who had been united by a priest of their own Church, but fortunately the judgment covers the whole field of dispute, including the vexed question of mixed marriages. The Quebec courts had given civil effect to an ecclesiastical decree annulling the marriage of Malvina Despatie and Napoleon Tremblay, on the ground that, as fourth cousins, they should have had a special dispensation from their own Church; but the principle involved touches all religious com-munities in the Province. If the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council had agreed with the Quebec courts it would be within the power of an ecclesiastical tribunal to annul any marriage between a Protestant and a Catholic solemnized in Quebec by a Protestant clergyman, and to brand with illegitimacy any children of the union. A number of such marriages have already been declared invalid under an interpretation of the law now repudiated by the highest tribunal of the Empire, but these prior decisions will not be affected. as the finding of the Privy Council is not retroactive. Lord Moulton, who delivered the

judgment in behalf of the court, says in effect that the canon law of the Roman Catholic Church ceased to have the validity of civil law after Conquest, when the British laws relating to marriage in British colonies came into force, subject only to such qualifications as were contained in the articles of capitula tions of Montreal and Quebec in 1759 and 1760, and in the Act of Cession in 1763. On this fundamental question their Lordships are absolutely explicit:

It must be remembered that before the cession Canada had been governed by the laws of a country which recognized no religion but the Roman Catholic. Protestants were allowed no civil rights there; their marriages were held to be invalid and their children were accounted bastards.

When Canada bacame the possession of a Protestant power which, though it had permitted the practise of the Catholic religion, put Catholics under grave disabilities, all this was of necessity changed. The laws of England would have obtained in Canada unchanged had it not been that stipulations were made in various capitulations and in the Act of Cession to secure religious freedom for Catholics. It is from these alone and from subsequent Acts of Parlia ment relating to Canada that all rights of Catholics in Canada are

"Fall effect must be given to engagements thus entered into and Army who fires upon a party of to the provisions of the laws thus Black and Tans who are hurrying passed. They are definite and ample to secure individual and full religious liberty, but it is idle and without anv and Catholics in France under the things, automatically

French law if we remember that in | and a disloyal heart. Upper Canada for many years no ministers except those of the Church of England and the Established were authorized to marry those of Church of Scotland could legally perform marriages or baptisms. Outside of Quebec, any marriage has been civilly valid, regardless of the religious beliefs or disbeliefs of the contracting parties, if solemnized by a person legally authorized to per-form that office. It is a rational and equitable law, which in no degree impairs the liberty of any Church to frame its own marriage regulations and to enforce them on any of its members by purely ecclesiastical penalties. In Quebec, however, the Protestant ministers have been on an inferior footing. A Roman Catholic priest might marry a Protestant and a Catholic, but a Protestant

minister might not. More than a million people of Cleveland and residents of Northern Quebec has rested mainly on Article Cleveland and residents of Northern 127 of the Civil Code of that Province of the Civil Code of the Province of the Civil Code ince, which declares that impedi-ments to marriage other than those set out in the Code itself, according to the different religious persuasions, remain subject to the rules hitherto followed in the different churches and religious communities." Lord Moulton argues that this article simply expresses the intention to effect no change in the then existing prosecution and conviction in 1908. law, which could not go beyond the privileges accorded Roman Catholics in the capitulations, the Act of Church of Scotland was held by the Cession, the Quebec Act, or subsections in the Crown quent Acts of Parliament relating to mission to the clergy to continue opinion of the Provincial law officers. have permitted various nations of successful with entire freedom their regular Osgoode Hall, Ont. W. R. R. the world to unite under the Butter.

services and functions. These terms were not amplified in the Act of series of legislative Acts in the meantime their Lordships say that these establish conclusively that the law concerned itself primarily with

ious questions affecting it.
In brief the Privy Council judgment establishes marriage as a civil contract, to be annulled only for causes prescribed in the civil law. It is on this solid foundation that the marriage law must rest in every Province. It will still be open to the Roman Catholic Church, or any other Church, to discipline or expel members who do not conform to its mar riage decrees, but it cannot impugn the civil validity of any marriage legally performed. Their Lordships make this point perfectly plain. Whether persons choose to recognize ecclesiastical decrees as to marriage or not is a matter of individual choice which concerns themselves alone, but such decrees can have no civil operation. The right, however, of every religious denomination to the conditions of its own membership is not in dispute. That is an issue entirely in the realm of conscience.

It is to be hoped that the Legislature of the Province will accept the situation, and will not attempt, under section 92 of the Confederation Act, to enact new laws to overcome the Privy Council decision. Such an attempt would bring about a clash with the Federal Parliament, which would be obliged to use the full extent of the powers reserved to it by section 91 of the Confederation Act to adopt a national marriage Act asserting the supremacy of the civil law. In all probability the Roman Catholic hierarchy in Quebec will not urge the Provincial Legislature to invite such a conflict. It has not been the policy of that Church in other Provinces to collide with the civil authority.

MARRIAGE LAWS OF UPPER CANADA

To the Editor of The Globe: In your leading article recently you say: "In Upper Canada for many years no ministers except those of the Church of England and the Established Church of Scotland could legally perform marriages or baptisms.

This is a mistake : there never was such a time. (I leave aside the question as to baptism, which is a matter of ecclesiastical rite, not of civil lawand the reference to which probably crept into your article by inadvertence.) Before the act of 1793 only Episco-

validly perform the marriage cere-mony, but in several cases the commanding Officer, Adjutant or Surgeon a military post, was called upon to Canada, Africa, India, Great Britain act in the absence of a Chaplain. It and every other part of the world was recognized that such marriages were irregular and void, but some of the best people entered into them-including Hon. Richard Cartwright (grandfather of Sir Richard Cart-wright). In 1793 the Legislature iberty, but it is idle and without justification to attempt to ty their effect by references to noient position of Protestants.

"parsons of the Church of England" in the district. Upper Canada was then divided into four districts. Presbyterians, the Rev. Mr. Reshurch into the level of the large of the qualify their effect by references to Presbyterians, the Rev. Mr. Bethune the ancient position of Protestants and others, petitioned that Church of Scotland ministers might be allowed regime which, from the nature of to celebrate matrimony as in Scotland. disappeared but Lieutenant - Governor Simcoe when Canada came under British rule." thought and said that the petition It will modify our censure of the was the product of a wicked head

In 1798 ministers of the Church of their own congregation upon obtaining a certificate from the Quarter Session. This let in the Baptists but not the Methodists. Several Methodists were banished and several left the Province to avoid prosecution for performing the marriage ceremony, and many petitions were sent in to the Legislature for relief by that denomination.

Scotland, Lutherans, Presbyterians, Congregationalists, Baptists, Independents, Methodists, Menonists Tunkers and Moravians were granted permission to marry on taking out a license from the Quarter Sessions; in 1857 ministers of every "religious denomination" in Upper Canada; in 1896 elders of the "Congregation of God " or " of Christ." i. e. "Disciples of Christ," and officers of the Salvation Army. Quakers have a special provision.

But one cannot start a little become authorized to marry. Mr. Robert Brown tried that in Toronto, but the fact that he was minister of Perhaps you have been led astray

Globe Ed. Note-Our correspondent sovereignty of the British Empire admits that ministers of some of Cession (Treaty of Paris) or the the churches were under grave dis Quebec Act. In reviewing the long abilities in Upper Canada for a long period. This is the point The Globe made, though our correspondent shows that the privileges of the Church of England and Established marriage as bearing on social statue, Church of Scotland in respect to and only incidentally with any relig- marriage were extended to some other religious bodies earlier in the bistory of the Province than was implied in The Globe's statement. In the interest of absolute accuracy some of our standard histories or biographies need revision on this topic. For instance, Nathaniel Burwash's biography of Egerton Ryerson in the Makers of Canada series say

page 39): Both bodies (the Church of Eng land and the Established Church of Scotland) secured in this way rights of property and of the legal performance of ministerial or clerical func-tions. On the other hand the other denominations could hold no property, and baptisms or marriages performed by their ministers were Glynde, Sussex, has been received not recognized in law, and only after into the Catholic Church at St. struggle of thirty years were these disabilities removed.

## BISHOP FALLON ON IRELAND

(Canadian Press Despatch)

Windsor, Feb. 9.—A plea that every British subject throughout the Empire rise up and demand that a "just peace" be immediately arranged for in Ireland was put for ward by the Right Rev. M. F. Fallon. D. D., Bishop of the Roman Catholic Diocese of London, in an address at the reception held in his honor by border cities Knights of Columbus this week.

The Bishop briefly outlined the general demoralization of Ireland. He dreaded that the destruction and desolation in Ireland today were just as intense, though not so great, as the desolation in Belgium and France.

MUST TAKE BROAD VIEW

"While I know that my ideas will not please all," said Bishop Fallon, "I feel that this is an opportune time for me to give expression to my thoughts. Regardless of the cruelty and the destruction of Catholic property which I have recently witnessed and also of the fact that I am personally Irish through and through, am, nevertheless, bound in conscience to view the Irish question from the broadest possible standpoint as a British subject. I could not be satisfied with thinking in terms of Ireland or Canada alone, pally ordained clergymen could because for the continued unity and prosperity of the great British Empire it is essential to keep in mind the requirements in ideals of all the of a regiment, acting as Chaplain of people of Australia, New Zealand,

where British rule prevails. "Peace with Ireland such as will satisfy the political aspirations of that island is absolutely essential for world peace, and it would be the Billsbarrow, resigned. The Archirony of fate if, by permitting that bishop is the fourth son of the late common bonds of kinshin and the other necessary bonds, including the one sovereign head as our King.

DEPLORES MURDERS

"With this desire foremost in my mind as a British subject, I am bound to deplore the murders and policies that are being pursued by the Sinn Feiners and Republicans of Ireland, regardless of the merits of their cause; but at the same time I am also, for the very same reason, forced with equal vehemence to denounce the murders and the wanton destruction of property that are so apparently being sanctioned and made effective in Ireland under the In 1830 ministers of the Church of guise of law and order through the power held by a few political leaders of the English Government.

"The crimes that are thus being perpetrated in the name of law and order with this apparent sanction of those political leaders should be deplored by every right-minded British subject who is anxious to see the various sections of the British Empira throughout the world held together and united in thought and action under the rule of one sovereign King. Therefore, in the name of justice, I feel bound to appeal to denomination of his own and thereby every British subject throughout the world to rise and demand that a just peace be immediately arranged for in Ireland, because the crimes 'The First Christian Chinese Church, that are being committed in Ireland, whether performed for the cause of the proclaimed Republican Government or by the British troops at the by recollection of the fact that the instigation or through the power held by those political leaders of the English Government, are murder in entitled to receive a share of the every sense of the word, and murder contributed at last Sunday evening's Clergy Reserves, along with the cannot be tolerated, regardless of the entertainment arranged by the emevery sense of the word, and murder Canada. The capitulations merely Church of England, contrary to the Roman Catholic religion, and per-

must soon crumble and eventually result in the disintegration of our great commonwealth.

DEMANDS SERIOUS THOUGHT

'For this reason I appeal to every right-thinking person to give serious thought to this question and to demand immediate peace in Ireland, or else that those political leaders in England who are apparently responsible for the murders that are being continued in Ireland should be swept out of power and real British justice applied to settle the Irish question."—The Globe.

## CATHOLIC NOTES

The 9th Eucharistic Congress in the Diocese of London will be held at Mt. Carmel, Ontario, on May 26th, the feast of Corpus Curisti.

London, Feb. 11th,-Miss Gwen Dalton, daughter of the Vicar of Saviour's, Lewisham.

Rome, Feb. 11.-Dr. Edward Beres, minister of foreign affairs of Czecho Slovakia, has arrived in Rome and will negotiate with the Vatican respecting religious questions in that

Wellington, New Zealand, Feb. 3 .-The New Zealand Government in a proclamation has ordered that no motion picture film depicting thiev ing, robbery, murder or suicide shall be permitted in New Zealand after May 1.

Rome, Feb. 7.-Rome has been selected as the place of the international Eucharistic Congress in 1922. Committees are preparing for solemn ceremonies in St. Peter's during the Congress, and it is planned that the Holy Father will participate.

Joseph Franz, former Archduke of Austria, was recently received with royal honors by Pope Benedict. The Archduke was accompanied by Count Karaesony, his gentleman in waiting; Count Somezich, Minister to the Holy see, and the Secretary of the Vatican Legation. It was said that the Pope was greatly interested in the situ ation in Hungary and conditions in Austria and inquired as to the best methods for re-establishing normal life in both countries.

Cleveland, Feb. 7.-Lack of proper home interests was given as one of the reasons for the increase of divorce in this city by Bradley Hull, head of the Cuyahoga County bureau of domestic relations, in discussing the divorce problem before members of the Exchange Club, a civic body. 'The home as a center of community life in Cleveland has largely broken down," he declared. "The home is no longer a place of recreation for either parents or children, but just a place to eat and sleep.'

London, Feb. 7th.-Msgr. Francis Joseph Mostyn, Bishop of Menevia, has been nominated by the Holy See, Archbishop of Cardiff and Metropolitan of Wales, to succeed Archbishop all the circles of Wales.

The Holy See has announced officially says the Buffalo Echo, that the Most Rev. Dennis J. Dougherty, Archbishop of Philadelphia, and former Bishop of Buffalo, would be elevated to the Cardinalate at the consistory to be held in March. Archbishop Dougherty will be the only American prelate to receive the Cardinalitial dignity at the forth coming consistory. Among the other prelates to be appointed are Msgr. Karl Joseph Schulte, Archbishop of Cologne, and Megr. Michael von Faulhauber, Archbishop of Munich. Pope Benedict will personally confer the scarlet biretta upon Archbishop Dougherty. The Archbishop intends to leave for Rome February, 19, sailing from New York on the steamship Nieuw Amsterdam. He is expected to arrive in Europe at the beginning of March.

New York, Feb. 8th .- The largest response ever made by the Catholics of New York to an appeal for aid to a nation in distress was the response to Archbishop Hayes' appeal to people of his archdiocese in behalf of the suffering women and children of Ireland, Monsignor Dunn, Chancellor of the Archdiocese, forwarded to the American Committee for Relief in Ireland a check for \$102,425.63, all contributed in a special collection taken up in the churches on Sunday, Jan. 30th. This fund will be dis-patched immediately to the agents of this committee now in Ireland, supervising relief work on the spot. committee also announced today that \$48,000 has been received from James Butler, this amount having been contributed at last Sunday evening's