

# 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

#### REBELLION ON ITS LAST LEGS

The Irish Republicans have undoubtedly had a run of the deepest ill-luck lately—and there is no concealing their movement is now on its last legs. The death of Liam Lynch who has been head of the fighting end of the Republican movement and who has certainly proved himself to be a capable director as well as a desperate fighter, has been the severest blow dealt to the movement for so far. His death means not only the removal of a great hero of the movement, but also it means a deep discouragement and big loss of morale to the rather small band of Republican fighters that now remain in the field. It is only in the Southwest that they are yet fairly strong and it is only there that they are putting up anything like a stiff fight. The few scattered and discouraged bands in the other parts of the country have had, through fearfulness of numbers, to fall back upon merely destructive tactics, by way of hampering the Government. Accordingly the burning of houses has assumed truly alarming proportions. In about two-thirds of the twenty-six counties the destruction being wrought in this way is appalling, and the sooner it is brought to an end the better for Ireland.

#### SAVAGERY OF "REPUBLICAN ARMY"

Very shortly before the death of Liam Lynch the Dublin Government issued a remarkable document which they claim was captured in one of the Republican raids, the sweeping orders in which, they say, originated with Lynch. I quote the document in full.

"Brigade Headquarters, Dublin. To O. C. Battalion III.

(1) To meet the desperate and more barbarous methods being adopted by the enemy to destroy the Government and Army of the Republic, G. H. Q. has decided to amend and make more drastic in some cases the action ordered in recent Operation and General Orders, orders to Commandants.

"Some of these orders have been cancelled and the action ordered in them embodied in a new order, which will come into operation if any further executions by the enemy are carried out in this area after this date.

"It is the declared intention of the enemy to execute all members of Army Council Executive, or senior officers prisoners in their hands. In the meantime the existing orders continue in force.

(2) The portions of the new order that affect this Brigade are as follows:

(a) The recent orders of special destruction of houses for future execution should they occur will be strictly carried out within as few hours as possible after the executions.

"Owners will be informed verbally of the reason for destruction and the special execution for which the particular destruction is being carried out.

#### SHOT AT SIGHT

"(b) The following enemies of the Republic will be shot at sight:

"(1) All members of F. S. Parliament who voted for or support the policy of the F. S. Government in executing Republican prisoners of war.

"(2) Officers of all ranks of the enemy Army.

"(3) Members of the Senate under Category 'A' on list which accompanies Operation Order No. 16, i. e., for this area. Senators John Bagwell and A. Jameson.

"(4) Members of the Murder Gang.

"(5) Officials—Civilians—who order prisoners to be fired on.

"(6) Persons who are guilty of torturing Republican prisoners.

"(7) Enemy troops of any rank who fire on prisoners.

#### "ENEMY LEGAL ADVISERS"

"(8) Enemy legal advisers connected with Court-martials or Committees for 'trial' and sentence of Prisoners of War.

"(9) Members of Firing Parties who execute Prisoners of War.

"(10) Judges and Solicitors exercising jurisdiction under the authority of the F. S. Government, that is High Court, County and District Judges and State Solicitors.

"(11) Officials (Civilian or Military) employed at the Headquarters of the different enemy Ministries.

"(12) Aggressive Civilian Supporters of the Free State Government Policy of Executions of Prisoners of War, that is persons who openly advocate or defend such executions.

"(13) Members of C. I. D.

"(14) Proprietors, Directors of Hostile Press in Ireland, and Senior Officials employed in same, such as Editors, Sub-Editors, Leader Writers in cases where it is known these officials are known to be hostile.

#### RESIDENCES

(c) The residences, and, where mentioned, the offices of the following shall be destroyed, if the property of the persons named:

(Note—Factories are in no case to be destroyed.)

"(1) Houses of persons mentioned in Categories (1), (2), (4), (5), (6), (7), (8), (9), (10), also their Offices (11), (12), (13), (14) of paragraph (b) above.

"(2) Residences of all Senators.

"(3) Imperialists, such as late Privy Counsellors, Deputy Lieutenants, and those who stand for and represent the English interest in Ireland, particularly those who were active enemies of Ireland during the English Occupation.

"(4) Officials connected with the enemy Government Administration not provided above.

"(5) Counsels, Barristers, Solicitors, who appear in suits or actions before enemy courts without a Permit from the Ministry Home Affairs, Irish Republican Government.

"(6) I will as soon as possible issue a list of persons affected by these orders.

"You will also proceed immediately to compile a list as regards your area and let me have a copy to compare with or add to my lists.

#### O. C. BRIGADE."

#### PEACE ENVOYS EXTRAORDINARY

The Peace Envoys were plentiful in Dublin recently. Last week I gave the humorous adventures of the American Peace Envoy, Mr. Lowe. At the same time that Lowe was at work in Dublin there was another gentleman there describing himself as the South African Envoy, a Mr. Desmond. It is said that the wits of Dublin tried to bring the two remarkable Peace Envoys together—expecting as a result a vivid illustration of Peace. But each envoy declared that the other was fatter and humbler and would not condescend to meet him.

Mr. Desmond arrived in Dublin about six weeks ago. He said he was sent on a Peace Mission from the Irish of South Africa. He said he had interviewed people of all shades of opinion in Dublin—but unfortunately the Leaders on both sides refused to answer his letters—he thought they were afraid of his really bringing peace.

The South African "peace envoy" would call a truce immediately between the irregulars and the Government, the former to be permitted to remain under arms. Negotiations, he says, could then be instituted with guaranteed protection to all sides during the negotiations being successful, the irregulars would proceed to the nearest parish priest or magistrate, and hand in their guns and ammunition and return to their homes and avocations. He would also release all imprisoned and interned persons, male and female, and reinstate all Civil Servants who are in arms against the Government.

Outlining his proposal, Mr. Desmond said "I think Mr. de Valera should go into voluntary exile for a few years and pledge himself not to take any act or part in Irish political life during the period of his exile. If he sacrificed himself to that extent he would prove to the world that he really loved Ireland. Through an intermediary," added Mr. Desmond, "I sent my proposals to de Valera, but he has not replied. I am taking it, therefore, that my suggestions have been ignored and that I am being simply treated with contempt by both sides. The whole trouble in Ireland is caused by personal antipathy and jealousy amongst the leaders. But I am going to America and I may have to tell English and other journals the truth about conditions in Ireland."

#### A BUILDING TO HOUSE THE DAIL

As Dublin needs a suitable building to house the Dail Eireann they are casting about to get the proper place. Of course the ideal thing would be to build a suitable structure, but at the present time it is considered that Ireland could not afford such. There is quite an agitation on foot among many of the representatives to get the old Irish Parliament House in College Green for the purpose. That very beautiful building is at the present time the Bank of Ireland and of course it would cost as much to get it as it would to build a new structure. But a great many people in the country regard the old Parliament House as having a sentimental value with which it would take a long time to invest the new structure. The old house in College Green has been for some ages the theme of song and story, so that a large body of the people have a romantic regard for it—a higher regard indeed than it deserves, for after all, it is to be remembered that the ancient Irish Parliament House housed a Government that was representative of the foreign part of the population—the Anglo-Irish part. In the old house in College Green the real Irish people were not represented. They were entirely disfranchised in those days. Only non-Catholics could

vote and only non-Catholics could sit in that house—which is to say that the old Irish Parliament, before the Union with England, was really only the Parliament of the Anglo-Irish. The real Irish people then were supposed to live in Ireland only upon tolerance from the conquering element.

#### THE CENTENARY OF A GREAT IRISH PATRIOT

Just recently the old time Nationalists of Dublin were celebrating the Centenary of the death of a true and devoted Irishman who is today unknown outside of Ireland—but to whom, along with Arthur Griffith, should go the credit of having initiated the Nationalist movement which now has reached its height in Ireland. Arthur Griffith would say and did say that it was this beautiful soul, William Rooney, alone, who initiated the movement. When Ireland was at its lowest national ebb about twenty-five years ago, after the failure of the Parnell movement and the life of the Gaelic movement had not yet come, and that the people had sunk into the slough of Anglicization, William Rooney, a very young man, appeared above the horizon in Dublin and began the work of uplifting in the nation and trying to call back to it the soul that was departing from it. With Arthur Griffith he founded the United Irishman, which paper week by week was a bold and clear battle call to the few in Ireland who retained their ideals of Nationality. Rooney was rapidly winning his way with the young men of Ireland, when alas, he was cut off in his flower, twenty years ago. Arthur Griffith, high broken-hearted, never got over the loss of Rooney. It is now worth recalling the well weighed sorrowful words of Arthur Griffith about Rooney after the latter's death. Here it is—"I first met William Rooney, thirteen years ago, in a back room in a Dublin street, where a score or so of very young men came to work for an Ireland the demigods of the hour despised, and within an hour of our meeting I knew I had met one who could and would do great things. In the years of association and intimacy that followed I came to build my hopes for Ireland on him, and to regard him as the destined regenerator of his people; but it was only in the moment of his death I realized the full nobility and immensity of the man.

"When I say that William Rooney had he lived, would have become, perhaps the greatest leader Ireland has known, I am aware that to those who did not know the man, and who have little knowledge of his character and his work, my saying so will appear the extravagance of one in whom friendship overrules judgment. Nevertheless, I believe it to be absolutely true that Rooney was the greatest Irishman whom I have known or whom I can ever expect to know.

"I do not claim him as the greatest of Ireland's men of genius. Such a claim would be absurd. He was a man of genius, deep learning and ardent patriotism. But there have been many Irishmen of genius as great or greater, of learning as deep or deeper, and some few of patriotism as ardent; but he was dissimilar to other men in that he had established between his soul and the soul of Ireland a perfect communion, and all his genius, all his knowledge, all his thought, all his energies, were united and devoted to realizing Ireland's soul to Ireland's people. No man for generations knew Ireland so well as he did, and as no man loved Ireland better, and united in himself so many qualities effective for the service of his beloved, I hold that no man could have been so truly as Rooney, had his passion not burned out his life."

#### SEUMAS MACMANUS,

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**ROUMANIA TO BAR RELIGIOUS ORDERS**  
Bucharest, April 13.—The Roumanian Parliament has approved a bill designed to bar Catholic religious orders from the country. The object of the proposed law is to give religious of the Greek Orthodox Church a monopoly on the work now carried on by the Catholic orders.

Friction has been developing lately between the Vatican and the Roumanian government because of the latter's attempt to foster the interests of the Greek Orthodox Church to the detriment of other religious bodies. A sermon delivered on Easter Sunday by the Papal Nuncio, Archbishop Marmaggi, in which he protested against the Greek Orthodox Church ruling a country in which there are millions of adherents of other religions has resulted in attacks upon the Nuncio and demands for his expulsion. Archbishop Nicola, head of the Orthodox Church in Roumania, made a personal appeal to the Senate to expel the Nuncio and Orthodox papers have repeated this demand.

## THE MOSCOW MARTYRS

Montreal Daily Star, April 9

The terrible story we printed on Saturday from the pen of Francis McCullagh describing the tragic travesty of a trial at Moscow that ended in death sentences on Archbishop Zepilak and Vicar-General Butchkavitch, was the most damning arraignment of Bolshevik methods and morals which has shocked humanity for many a day. These Roman Catholic priests were sentenced to death—in the last analysis—for daring to be Christians. That was their whole crime. And the fact that it is a crime under Bolshevik law to teach religion—religion of any sort—to persons under eighteen years of age, is quite sufficient in itself to convict and condemn Bolshevism in the eyes of the entire world.

The Archbishop was spared the immediate execution of his sentence under the united pressure of a horrified Christendom. He was given instead a prison term under brutal Bolshevik control that is all too likely he will not survive—a dubious boon. But his gallant Vicar-General was taken, so the record runs, to a squalid cellar in the basement of his prison and shot down like a dog!

It will be a long day before the Soviet Government of Russia expiates this crime. As the ghost of Edith Cavell dogged the cruel and blundering Germans from the moment of her murder until defeat had hurled their armies back in disaster, so the ghost of this Christian priest who stoutly refused to deny his religion will haunt the footsteps of the madmen of Moscow until justice has its relentless way with them.

Mr. McCullagh's vivid account of the trial shows that all the priests, young and old, who stood at bay before that ignorant and prejudiced tribunal, were of the stuff of heroes and martyrs. They never flinched. They easily cleared their skirts of all loose charges of conspiring with the enemies of the nation; but they made no effort to placate their persecutors by weakening in the smallest degree their determination to live and labor and serve as Catholic priests as long as life should be spared them. They would not stoop to buy pardon at the price of a posthumous apostasy.

The reprobation of this tragedy upon the fate of the Soviet Government must be enormous. The judicial murder of an earnest Christian prelate is a flaming fact that will pierce through all the fogs of debate and conjecture that have hitherto kept the world in ignorance of the rights and wrongs of the Russian situation. The news that came out of Moscow has been so contradictory—the attitudes of civilized Governments toward the Soviet leaders have been so changing—the need for Russian trade has clashed so insistently with the rejection of Russian philosophy—that the multitudes have often not known what to think.

But they will know what to think of this sudden eruption of the Soviet spirit. There is no use telling even the proletariat that a Government stands for freedom which murders a priest for teaching his religion. That is the "freedom" that Pagan Rome gave the Christian martyrs. The Soviet leaders will now find that world opinion against them has greatly hardened. Something has happened at last that the masses can fully understand. It is no longer a puzzling discussion as to how far Communism would keep citizens from paying their honest debts to creditors, outsiders, or a clash over the logic and ethics of Marxism. A priest has been shot for teaching religion, and an aged Archbishop lies in a Moscow prison for the same heinous offence.

Clearly some of the Moscow fanatics sensed the folly of their course. They tried to keep the trial secret. They have let no press accounts come out. Mr. McCullagh had to flee the country before he could tell his story. This shows that they knew to some extent what they were doing. But they did it. That is the discouraging side of the situation, looking at it with a view to discovering some hope of Russian restoration. They seem to be getting worse instead of better. They defy the world.

## TO RING CHURCH BELLS TO CALL VOTERS TO DUTY

New York, April 9.—By a vote of 99 to 7 the Senate passed a bill which provides that church and fire bells shall be rung on primary day to remind the voters of their duty as citizens. The sponsor of the bill, Senator Love, of Brooklyn, explained his reasons for introducing it as follows:

"It is my wish to impress upon the electorate that citizenship is not a privilege, but a duty. As the official physician of the Senate I offer this measure as a prescription; I offer it as a stimulant."

## CARDINAL O'CONNELL REFUTES CHARGES

### MANY METHODISTS OPPOSED TO PRACTICES OF CERTAIN LEADERS IN ROME

His Eminence, Cardinal William O'Connell of Boston, today had his attention called to a violent attack on the American Hierarchy made by Bishop Theodore S. Henderson, of Detroit, at the New England Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church held in Holyoke and made reply to it. In his attack Bishop Henderson referred particularly to Cardinals O'Connell and Dougherty.

### BISHOP HENDERSON'S CHARGES

Among other things, Bishop Henderson said: "The Knights of Columbus were given instruction by the Pope to raise \$1,000,000 to drive the Methodists and the Y. M. C. A. out of Rome."

The Catholic Church in Rome is attacking and insulting and misrepresenting the Methodists."

Seventy per cent. of the male inhabitants of Italy are not connected with the Catholic Church."

Cardinal O'Connell refused to live up to a contract to sell a piece of property when he learned the Methodists were the buyers.

Bishop Henderson declared that he could support his charge that the Pope had given the Knights of Columbus instructions to drive the Y. M. C. A. and the Methodists out of Italy on the basis of a letter written by Cardinal Dougherty, a copy of which is now in his possession. The Cardinal wrote the letter, said the Bishop, to an official Knights of Columbus publication, urging that organization to raise the required sum. In it, according to the Bishop, the Cardinal called the Methodists "infamous, apostate, scurrilous revilers, seducers" and, although no direct reference was made to the Methodist church or any other denomination, the description was made to apply definitely to the Methodist schools and the Methodist work.

Speaking of the purchase of the hill overlooking St. Peter's in Rome by the Methodists, Bishop Henderson said: "We'll hold a big international convention on the top of that hill which is 200 feet higher than the top of St. Peter's Cathedral, just as Protestantism is 200 spiritual feet higher than Catholicism."

Cardinal O'Connell was mentioned by Bishop Henderson as another American Catholic who had launched an attack on Methodism and whose efforts would be opposed. The Cardinal, said Bishop Henderson, recently made an address at the dedication of "an American Catholic college in Rome" in which he attacked the Methodists. The Bishop alleged that this "new college" is not one hundred yards away from the Methodist college and that it is next door to the American embassy.

### CARDINAL O'CONNELL'S ANSWER

Prominent members of the American Hierarchy who met at the Catholic University recently were apprised of Bishop Henderson's attack by the N. C. W. C. News Service, which requested Cardinal O'Connell of Boston to answer the false statements made by Bishop Henderson.

The statements, according to Cardinal O'Connell for the most part carry their own refutation. They are an attempt on the part of Bishop Henderson to delude good Methodists, many of whom are opposed to the practices of certain Methodist leaders in Rome, and to raise money for the work of proselytism among poor Catholics.

The spirit of the work being carried on by the Methodists, said Cardinal O'Connell, is best indicated by Bishop Henderson's statement that it is intended to hold a big international convention on the top of the hill overlooking St. Peter's Cathedral. This is the spirit, said His Eminence, in which the whole Methodist program, which is essentially an attempt to rob Roman Catholics of the faith of their fathers, is being carried on.

Referring to the statement that Catholics in Rome are attacking the work of the Methodists, Cardinal O'Connell declared that the opposite was the case and that the spirit of the work of the Methodists in Rome was best evidenced by the pamphlets and other propaganda they distribute and the sermons they preach. There is no question of the freedom of religious worship in Rome, declared the Cardinal, as religious freedom is guaranteed. The Methodists, however, have constantly abused this freedom by their efforts to stir up religious and civil discord.

Replying to the assertion of Bishop Henderson that seventy per cent. of the male inhabitants of Italy are not connected in any way with the Catholic Church, Cardinal O'Connell declared that this is best refuted by the statement recently made by Premier Mussolini, of Italy, in which he declared that religion of the vast majority of the Italians

was the Catholic faith and that Catholicity is the official religion of Italy.

### IGNORANCE OR MISREPRESENTATION

The reference made by Bishop Henderson to the address made by Cardinal O'Connell in Rome at what the Bishop described as the dedication of a new American College, was characterized by His Eminence as based on crass ignorance or as being a misrepresentation.

The address, the Cardinal pointed out, was made at the taking over of the Church of Santa Susanna for the use of American Catholics in Rome. The name of the Methodists or any other sect, was not mentioned in this address. Cardinal O'Connell merely called attention to the fact that it was un-American to fact into another country and stir up strife and that it was a waste of forces for Americans to be engaged in religious work in Rome when there is so much irreligion to be combated in the United States. There is only one American college in Rome, said Cardinal O'Connell, and that is more than a mile from the American embassy.

Regarding the charge made by Bishop Henderson that, Cardinal O'Connell, had attempted to evade a contract to sell a piece of property when he found that the Methodists were the buyers, His Eminence explained that such a charge was unworthy of serious attention.

"I know of no such contract," declared the Cardinal, "and I never attempted to evade any contract because the purchasers were Methodists. I am constantly dealing with good Methodists and am on very friendly terms with all my Protestant neighbors."

## ENGLISH PROTESTANTS GROW UNEASY

London, April 6.—Protestantism is uneasy, and the sign of this uneasiness is to be seen in the many feelers put out in the direction of reunion. This reunion tendency is not altogether in the one direction, nor would it be in accordance with the facts to say that it is tending towards Catholicism.

The Catholic Church seems to attract honest men and women, though whether that attraction will ever grow to the extent of drawing them into the Church is another matter. But amid all this striving of the sects, amid all their divergence of doctrine, there arises from time to time a note of admiration for the stability and steadfastness of the Catholic Church.

Whether Protestantism is dissatisfied with its body of doctrine or with its official teachers, it would be hard to say. The leaders of the non-Catholic bodies do not always care to stress their uneasiness and dissensions. But the fact that all is not well comes out very strongly in the plans and schemes that are put forward from time to time in the direction of reunion of some kind or other.

The advanced ritualists are more or less in favor of what they call reunion with the Roman See, and after that with the Orthodox Church. The Anglican Fathers of the last Lambeth Conference published an Encyclical urging reunion with Rome, Constantinople, and the Free Churches. Then there are schemes for reunion between Anglicanism and Nonconformity, and finally for reunion amongst the Protestant Dissenters themselves.

It is a puzzling situation, and what the outcome will be no one knows. But one thing is certain, and that is that Protestantism is feeling its weakness somewhere; and the consequent uneasiness is a token that the leaders of Protestantism feel their position is not what it was.

### SACRED HOST IN DESERT

The "Osservatore Romano" relates the following touching incident which has been recalled by the news of the erection of a statue to the memory of Father Charles de Foucauld, the French army officer who explored hitherto inaccessible parts of Morocco, later becoming a missionary and preaching the Gospel among the fanatical tribes of the Sahara desert, where he was assassinated in December, 1916, by a band of Tuaregs.

Following the receipt of news of Father de Foucauld's death, a French officer, from a nearby garrison hastened to the scene of the tragedy in order to find the body and give it a Christian burial.

He found the missionary's hut and chapel destroyed, but lying on the sand, nearby, he was amazed to discover a Sacred Host in a small monstrance. Hesitating as to what course to pursue under such unusual circumstances, the officer finally put on his white gloves, wrapped the monstrance in a piece of white linen and mounting his camel, rode back to the garrison from whence he had come.

This was the first procession of the Blessed Sacrament through the Desert of Sahara.

## CATHOLIC NOTES

Maryknoll, April 14.—Twenty-two Sisters were professed at the Maryknoll Convent, on the Feast of the Annunciation. At the same time eight received the habit; amongst whom was Clara T. Coveney, Electric, Ont., Canada.

Buenos Aires, April 13.—The Most Rev. Mariano Antonio Espinosa, Archbishop of Buenos Aires died here at the age of seventy-nine. He has been Archbishop of this see since 1907 and was formerly Bishop of La Plata.

Cologne, April 2.—An organization of Catholic journalists in Berlin has been formed in order to protect the interests of members of their profession. T. B. Kraus, editor of Germania, the leading organ of the Centrist party in Berlin, is the president of the new organization.

Dublin, April 8.—In the Presentation order of Nuns, Mother Teresa Joseph, who died at Crosshaven, near Cork City, had a unique record. She had been a member of the order for seventy-three years and at her death was a centenarian. In 1876 she, with two other nuns, founded the Presentation Convent at Crosshaven.

Washington, D. C., April 16.—The first step toward the construction of a \$400,000 stadium for the Catholic University will be taken this month, when \$25,000 will be raised among members of the Alumni to drain and grade the present athletic field. The work is expected to begin next month.

Dublin, April 6.—Irish Catholics are discussing the probability of an Apostolic Delegation to Ireland. Monsignor Luzio has come merely as an Apostolic Visitor. It is thought, however, by many, that this may be but a preliminary step to the establishment of a permanent Apostolic Delegation.

London, April 6.—Sir William Dunn, one of the most popular of the Lord Mayors of London and a Catholic prominent in all good works, is resigning his position as Alderman of the City of London on account of poor health. Sir William is one of the keenest supporters of the good work carried on by the Conference of St. Vincent de Paul.

Washington, D. C., April 16.—Prominent members of the hierarchy of the Church from many parts of the United States gathered here last week for the semi-annual meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Catholic University of America, which was held in Caldwell Hall, with His Eminence, Cardinal William O'Connell of Boston presiding.

Washington, April 13.—Anti-Klux Klan bills have become laws in two States during the past week. Governor Preus of Minnesota and Governor Kendall of Iowa have signed bills passed by the legislatures of their respective States which prohibit the wearing of masks in public, and otherwise restrict the objectionable features of Klan activities.

Pittsburgh, April 10.—Rev. Thos. F. Coakley addressed the Baptist Ministers of Pittsburgh on Monday on "The Contribution of the Roman Catholic Church to the World." The Ministerial Association invited Dr. Coakley to address them again, and one of their number suggested that the Baptist Ministers should read the Bible an hour every day, following the example of the Roman clergy.

London, April 6.—Edmund Fraher, a Catholic Irishman of Exeter City, who died on St. Patrick's Day, was the last survivor of the famous Devon regiment, The Eleventh Foot, in which he served for forty years, and of which he was the only living survivor. The funeral took place in Exeter, where the deceased was highly respected by people of all classes and creeds.

Cologne, April 2.—An answer has been received from the Vatican to the telegram sent by the Bishops of Cologne, Munster and Paderborn, asking for action by the Pope with regard to the Ruhr situation. The reply states that the Holy Father is endeavoring to find a solution of the difficulties involved that will be satisfactory both to the Germans and to the other interests concerned. The Pope's message was accompanied by a donation of an additional 600,000 lire for relief work in the occupied area.

Cologne, March 12.—The Socialist paper Vorwaerts of Berlin is exulting because of alleged large losses in the membership of the Protestant "Landeskirche," formerly the established state church of Prussia. It refers to the fact that in the judicial district of Berlin-Charlottenburg during 1922 there were 2,000 declarations of withdrawal from the "Landeskirche." The Vorwaerts comments on this as follows: "This number calls for reflection. If we reckon that during the past year in the nine judicial districts of Berlin there were 2,000 declarations of this kind before each court, that means that in 1922, 18,000 Berlin Protestants abandoned the 'Landeskirche.'"