

# 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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## THE PRISONER OF LOVE

I take my leave, with sorrow, of Him  
I love so well;  
I look my last upon His small and  
radiant prison cell;  
O happy leap! to serve Him with  
never-fading light!  
O happy flame! to tremble forever in  
His sight!

I leave the holy quiet for the loudly  
humming train,  
And my heart that He has breathed  
upon is filled with lonely  
pain.  
O King, O Friend, O Lover! What  
sorer grief can be  
In all the reddest depths of hell than  
banishment from Thee?

But from my window as I speed  
across the sleeping land  
I see the towns and villages wherewith  
His houses stand.  
Above the roofs I see a Cross out-  
lined against the night,  
And I know that there my Lover  
dwells in sacramental might.

Dominions kneel before Him, and  
Powers kiss His feet,  
Yet for me He keeps His weary  
watch in the turmoil of the  
street;  
The King of kings awaits me, where-  
ever I may go,  
O who am I that He should deign to  
love and serve me so?

—JOYCE KILMER

## WEEKLY IRISH REVIEW

### IRELAND SEEN THROUGH IRISH EYES

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#### THE GENESIS OF "THE GERMAN PLOT"

Lloyd George and his co-workers have, at several crises during the past three or four years, promised to expose the great German Irish plot. This promise of theirs always came at a psychological moment—as when the nations of the world were on the verge of giving too much sympathy to Ireland, and revolting against British atrocities there.

Readers may not know that the plot on which the plot turned was the landing of a man in the West of Ireland from a collapsible boat—supposed to have been floated off from a German submarine. This man's name was Dowling and he was a British soldier who was supposed to have been a prisoner in Germany. When he landed he began openly offering German money, and went about and got drunk, was arrested—and "the plot" of course "discovered." "The German emissary" was captured (by pre-arranged plan it is evident) and "tried" by court-martial—and mysteriously disappeared.

The whole thing was at the time so fishy that the authorities hurried through with it, and got him out of sight as quickly as possible. This is the basis of the great "German plot" but the incident was sufficient to show to the world, at that time, the Government's justification for swooping down upon, arresting a couple of thousand of the Sinn Fein, and imprisoning them without trial.

Here's what the Manchester Guardian thought of it: "The most surprising thing about the Dowling trial has been not what it disclosed, but what it did not disclose. According to the official statement Dowling was the pivot upon which the plot turned."

"Now, not only was Dowling not charged with his connection with the plot, but not a word was said as to the trial about it. On the contrary, all the evidence showed that nobody in Ireland came to assist him or shelter him, and that he went about, got drunk and changed his suspicious money in the ordinary way. There was not a vestige of the plot. . . . There is something here that requires explanation."

Arthur Griffith in an issue of the Irish Bulletin, official organ of the Dan Breenan, said the following comment was made upon Lloyd George's latest promise to publish the evidence: "This belated desire of the English Government for the publication of the 'evidence' of the 'German plot' is co-incidental with a political situation in England which is unfortunate for that Government. The murder, pillage and arson practised by the English armed forces in Ireland has created an increasingly numerous body of English public opinion hostile to the present English policy in Ireland. It is naturally the desire of Mr. Lloyd George and his colleagues to stay the growth of English popular sympathy with Ireland. False official statements of barbarities committed by the Irish Republican Army have not had the effect for which they were invented. Therefore, the decision has been to revive the war hatred in England and direct its full force against the national movement in Ireland."

The Irish Lord Lieutenant, Lord Wimborne, who had been found to write his post, was at that time removed from his post. The press asked him what he, in closest touch with the Irish Executive, had learnt

of the German plot. He replied: "Absolutely nothing." He said: "It seems strange that in view of the highly specialized means of obtaining information which is now in existence in Ireland—neither I, nor as far as I am aware, any member of the Irish Executive, had been aware of the existence of the plot until it was discovered by the London authorities."

#### SIR FREDERICK MAURICE'S OPINION

Here is the opinion of the well-known English war critic, Sir Frederick Maurice, upon his Government's savageries in Ireland—contained in a letter written by him to the London Daily Mail: "Therefore, in terms of the official Manual, they are illegitimate and contrary to the practice of civilized nations. We could put up no defence whatever before an International Court of Justice or of Arbitration for reprisals taken on the initiative of the military and police forces, and both Lord Curzon and Sir Hamar Greenwood are speaking without the book when they describe such reprisals as legitimate."

#### REPORT OF WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE DELEGATION

The American press has given no account whatsoever of the report of the delegation of the Women's International League which visited Ireland to investigate for themselves. Their report stated that in at least three fourths of Ireland Sinn Fein Government has the enthusiastic support of the enormous majority of the population. "Dealing with the question of religion, they state that in the South and West they found an almost entire absence of ill feeling between the members of the different denominations."

"The report goes on to state that it was not infrequent for the different Crown forces to systematically organize a bombing and incendiary party. Sometimes there was method in the destruction, only known sympathizers with Sinn Fein being attacked. Sometimes the destruction was perfectly indiscriminate. "It is perfectly clear that many of the raids were authorized and were not due to the men getting out of hand."

"Terrorism has been increased by the prohibition of inquests and the holding only of Court-martial by English soldiers. "The war waged by the English authorities is waged largely on women and children, and (in so far as the West and South are concerned), generally on unarmed men. "We had repeated evidence," the report adds, "of the attempt by the English Government to fasten upon Sinn Feiners the responsibility for outrages of which the Government forces were guilty."

#### MR. CHARLES DIAMOND

The London Irish newspaper man, Mr. Charles Diamond, who owns a chain of weekly papers throughout England and Scotland—published for the Irish workingmen, in the big town of Great Britain—has just been released from Pentonville prison where he spent five months for writing a famous editorial entitled "Killing No Murderer." Mr. Diamond is a very wealthy Irishman, who had been for a long time a member of Mr. Redmond's party, ardently working for the very harsh less form of Home Rule which Mr. Redmond advocated. Like the many other moderates who got their eyes open, during the past few years, Mr. Diamond, when he broke away from the trammels of Redmondism went the limit. No Sinn Feiner could be too extreme for him. He says he has come out of prison more determined than ever to work for the absolute and complete separation of Ireland from England. He brought with him out of Pentonville a bunch of daisies and some blades of grass from the grave of Roger Casement, near which he took his exercise every day. He gives some interesting accounts of life in Pentonville prison. Every Sunday the prison chaplains give their congregations a short summary of the principal events of the week. This is done after the sermon; and when this point is reached all the sleepers wake up. They can't afford to miss that portion of the devotions. Mr. Diamond lectured to the prisoners on the Press—and he found his audience unanimously of the opinion that too much publicity was given to the details of criminal trials. Each man was probably thinking of the publicity given to his own. In a debate on the Divorce Bill a division showed that a majority of the prisoners thought that there were too great and too many facilities for divorce—so the consequent demoralization of the community. In the minority, however, were five men undergoing sentences for bigamy. Mr. Diamond left twenty-eight pounds of himself in Pentonville.

#### SEUMAS MACMANUS, Of Donegal.

From day to day it becomes more evident how needful it is that the principles of Christian wisdom should ever be borne in mind, and that the life, the morals, and the institution of nations should be wholly conformed to them.—Leo XIII.

## LEAGUE OF NATIONS AT GENEVA

The opening day of the League of Nations at Geneva was noted for oratorical fireworks. Phrases like the rights of humanity, the bonds of solidarity, international morality, fraternal cooperation, unselfish sacrifice of ambitions, justice for all nations were again shot into the sky of the hopes of suffering people, but in the glaring light of post-war events they paled considerably in contrast to their former brilliancy. They lacked the color that once attracted and aroused the imagination of the people, and hence failed to call forth such spontaneous and warm applause as they did two years ago when the world was awaiting in breathless expectation the Peace Conference of Paris with its promise of a peace that would make the world a safe place in which to live for all future times. Since that lapse of time, in the opinion of many, the world has become less safely inhabitable than ever before. It was for this reason that a frost of pessimism hung in the air at Geneva. The monarch of the sky, old King Sol, tried his best to put a little cheer into the atmosphere when in the morning, lazily rolling out of his bed behind Mt. Blanc, he peeped through the curtain of mist which hung before his huge, rocky chamber and saw how little genuine enthusiasm greeted the first General Assembly of the League of Nations. For the rest of the day his good nature did not desert him, for he bounteously poured out his golden treasures of warmth and brightness for the occasion. The weather was superb.

There was much reason for this pessimism concerning the League of Nations among those gathered at Geneva. Three of the great nations of the world were absent, Russia, Germany and the United States. The first two were as little wanted as the latter was eagerly sought after. If it was true that the eyes of the world were turned to Geneva on the 15th of November, it is no less true that from Geneva, where almost the whole world had gathered for this event of history, all eyes were turned to America. The absence of the United States was very keenly felt. "The most deplorable thing about the affair is," two Englishmen said, "that the United States left the League in the lurch." Had these two gentlemen honestly searched their conscience concerning the events that shaped the League, they might have come to the conclusion that it was not the United States but the Powers that left the League in the lurch, the real League which might have accomplished for humanity what had been promised, the League which the United States, far from deserting, would have championed with the best of its blood. England has every reason to feel snugly satisfied with the League as a glance at several of the articles of the Covenant and an analysis of them will show. The League is so unquestionably a good thing for England and so unmistakably a bad thing for the United States that this harsh statement of a prominent European is much to the point: "Had Lloyd George brought back to his people a treaty as disadvantageous to them as the Versailles Treaty is to the United States they would have thrown him into the Thames." At any rate it is significant that the Covenant, Treaty and all that sketches thereto, were accepted by the English Parliament with but little debate and that Lloyd George, unlike Wilson, Clemenceau, Orlando and Sonnino, the other treaty-makers, has managed to hold the confidence of his nation. All this explains quite effectively why from the English point of view "it is a most deplorable thing that the United States left the League in the lurch," most deplorable for England of course.

The city and its environs gave no signs of the absence of the United States. Quite the contrary, everywhere among the maza of flags fluttering from windows, from spires and flagpoles, from the boats on Lake Geneva, the Stars and Stripes were in evidence. Not knowing the political situation one might have received the impression upon entering and passing through the city that the United States was quite as much a part of the League. But so much sharper was the contrast when the buildings of the League of Nations came into view: no flag of the United States. So too, as the automobiles approached bearing the delegates, their secretaries and advisers, of the forty-one nations at Geneva, each wearing a little emblem of their respective nation, vivacious dancing in the wind as they sped by, no United States flag greeted the expectant crowd. Naturally the United States was the subject of much comment, favorable and unfavorable, both because of its absence and for an added reason, for the morning papers from Paris brought extracts from President-elect Harding's speech at Brownsville, Texas, on Armistice Day, and among them the statement: "America did not fight to make the world safe for democracy, but for one supreme cause which inspires men

to offer all for their country and their flag." This struck the fond beliefs of people of our kind. If nations had not fought for democracy, for what did they fight? For national aggrandizement? If so, then no League can help the world. Pessimism increased.

This pessimism was accentuated by the fact that France had declared it would withdraw from the General Assembly should the delegates decide over its veto to admit Germany at this time as a member of the League. The Petit Parisien brought an editorial to the breakfast table of the delegates on the morning of the gathering in which it insisted that only one answer could be given to any request or demand for admitting Germany into the League: "At no price today, but certainly tomorrow." The admission of Germany into the League, France fears, will mean a revision of the Treaty, and France at present is not interested in the revision but in the fulfillment of the Treaty. Failure to the letter. Again, membership of Germany prevents the occupation of the Ruhr-gebiet, and France does not want to lose a chance here. Then there is the question of reparation; German gold marks are valuable to bolster up a fallen credit, and France fears that the League is too fragile a piece of pottery to entrust such a precious treasure to its care. England is for the admission, but England, says France, faces a Germany whose fleet both of war and peace is destroyed, whose colonies England drew to its bosom and called its own, whose whole commercial and industrial life it controls almost at will; it has brought its bacon home. Because of such antagonistic interests grave fears are entertained for the success of admitting Germany come to a vote, there is no question that the League would have been put to a severe test, but it would have been a test that would have decided what the League is worth. However, there was little likelihood that this would be the case. The "Little Entente" was on the side of France ready with its help, if in return France helped to keep Bulgaria out of the League. Bulgaria is to Czechoslovakia, Serbia and Jugoslavia what Germany is to France, an undesirable companion in a League whose aim should work a check by jowl. Balance of power—the monarch who said to his hand—reappears in quite rejuvenated form. *Vive la roi*, the old-time diplomats undoubtedly mutter under their breath, circumstances forbidding them to say this too loud.

Pessimism found anything but consolation from these events of the day. Besides history with singular irony always introduces its events at the wrong time. So the Treaty of Rapallo between Italy and Jugoslavia was introduced. In vain the League had grappled with this problem. With ugly cynicism the promulgation of this Treaty was timed with the opening of the League. It seemed as though the impotence of the League was to be flouted before the world, scorching out the message that, League or no, the notorious, ill-famed, old-time diplomacy had gained another victory.

The General Assembly faced a very difficult task, in fact so difficult that the suggestions were to "pigeon hole" different delegates to a "pigeon hole" different of getting rid of disagreeable work. Let time take care of the world's troubles, it is suggested, and let the delegates concern themselves with a program that will insure the closest harmony among nations. Differences must be swept from this program. In other words the Parliament of the World will do well to let its business be that of a debating society. If the League wishes to commit suicide, this advice is splendid.

The peculiar, antagonistic problems which the League faces are not precisely the crux of its task. Problems there will always be, as well for individuals and nations so for this League of Nations. It could joyously look them in the face were there less selfishness, jealousy, hatred and greed, engendered by a disastrous nationalism, among the member nations of the League. Love they need, love of God and love of men. *L'amor che muove il sole e l'altre stelle*, the love which moves the sun and the other stars, as President Motta of Switzerland so well said in the closing words of his remarkable address. Shortly before eleven o'clock as the delegates filed into the Salle de la Reformation, where the General Assembly held its sessions, a Sister of Charity, leading at each hand a little girl, to all appearance oppressed, made her way through the waiting crowd, serenely unconcerned with the great event and quite untroubled by the hubbub of the world. Here they met, the Sister of Charity and the Nations of the League—Christ and the world—and the words of the Master, "the peace which I give the world cannot give" received a fresh interpretation. Peace is not made; it is not an article of manufacture. Peace flows from sources of life, from minds that are just, from hearts that are simple and from wills that are humble. As long as nations

trample justice under foot, stalk about with impunity of design, and overreach each other with sinful pride, peace will not dwell in their midst. No league, no matter what its mechanism, can bring it to them. —A. J. Masch, in America.

## THE WOMAN QUESTION

### ANGLICANS ARE DIVIDED ON WHETHER THERE SHALL BE FEMALE MINISTERS

(By N. C. W. C. News Service)

London, Dec. 20.—The English Church Union, the shock troops or *arditi*, so to speak, of the Anglo-Catholics, has issued a memorial prepared by its theological and liturgical committee, dealing with the resolutions of the Lambeth Conference on the ministry of women in the Church of England.

The Lambeth fathers resolved that women might be allowed to accept some ministerial office, analogous to that of the deaconesses in the Primitive Church, but there arose the question whether the lady deacons should be permitted to marry. On this question there was not strict unanimity among the Lambeth fathers.

But the English Church Union, while very keen to extend the work of the religious sisterhoods and nuns of the Anglican Church do not treat the bishops when it comes to admitting women to the active ministry of the Church, and the report of the English Church Union says:

"It is desirable that the whole idea of woman instructing and exhorting the general congregation should be decisively repudiated as (1) based upon an unwarranted assumption of what the offices of deaconesses in the Primitive Church involved; (2) a breach of Catholic order and custom; (3) inevitably tending to widen the gulf between the English Church and the rest of historic Christendom; (4) *ultra vires* for a provincial or local church; (5) likely to lead to increasing divisions among ourselves."

Not, apparently, does the English Church Union take more kindly to the proposals for the reunion of Christendom which have been made by the Anglican bishops. The committee holds that as a basis for reunion the recognition of confirmation and absolution as parts of the sacramental system, as necessary as well as baptism and the Holy Eucharist. The same committee is opposed to permitting non-episcopal ministers to preach in episcopal churches, and holds that these should be allowed to preach only when their denomination has made an arrangement accepting "the Catholic faith and sacraments," and has given an understanding to the rest of historic Christendom, secured a ministry of validly ordained bishops, priests and deacons. In addition, non-episcopal ministers should never be allowed to preach in Anglican churches, since they are never likely to accept such a condition as that just outlined.

## STRONG POSITION OF CATHOLICISM

### HILAIRE BELLOC SAYS CHURCH IS THE GREATEST FORCE IN EUROPE AT PRESENT TIME

London, Jan. 7.—The important position which the Catholic Church occupies in the field of the betterment of social conditions was emphasized by Hilaire Belloc in a lecture to Catholic students.

He declared that, in considering the state of Europe after the great catastrophe which had swept away aged old institutions and obliterated boundaries of countries, the most important factor of all was ignored by the press and by the politicians alike. Quite apart from the quarrel between Catholics and non-Catholics, he said, the greatest spiritual force remaining in Europe, and it was a recognized fact that the most important phenomena were dependent on spiritual forces.

In proportion as one understood the recent renaissance of the Catholic Church would be one's perception in attempting to forecast the history of Europe in its immediate future, he suggested.

With relation to the Catholic civilization, Mr. Belloc said that with the exception of Great Britain, the Church in Europe had the field. Although neither newspapers nor statesmen dilated on this fact, the general national traditions of Catholic countries were in the ascendancy. They saw the resurrection of Poland, a wealthier Italy; a stronger France; Spain, and even Belgium still full of vitality.

The old idea of a dying Catholic civilization was gone, completely exploded, and this it was which accounted for the state of affairs in Ireland, because the power of Catholicism, even as a national asset, was recognized. Among the intellectual classes in the Latin countries the wave of returning Catholicism made itself very acutely felt. Catholicism is vivid and intense among the Poles and the Irish, aided by being closely intermixed with their national feelings as ill-treated and neglected

nations. Catalonia, the one district in Spain infected by anti-clericalism, is being rapidly re-evangelized, Mr. Belloc said.

One of the immediate sources of strength lay in the fact that while the industrial classes had become largely estranged from the Church, Catholic countries (in his personal opinion) were rapidly advancing toward a solution of the "Capital vs. Labor" problem, except in Belgium, where he feared that economic conditions might have disastrous results perpetuating the servile condition.

Undoubtedly, taken as a whole, he said, he considered the Catholic Church the greatest force, even politically, in Europe today.

## HOLY FATHER POINTS WAY OF PEACE

The achievements of Pope Benedict XV, during and since the War have ascribed his name among the greatest of the Roman Pontiffs. Vested with the sublime dignity of Vicar of Christ at a time so momentous in history, he proceeded to make manifest to the world that the Divine authority to teach all nations still reposes in undiminished vigor in the Visible Head of the Church.

Amid the crash of thrones, the fall of empires, and the rocking of the social structure, the rock of Peter stood firm as the intangible pillar of truth and the unshaken foundation of confidence. By his fearless insistence on the rights of God and the rights of man, by his indispensible claim of Divine authority to teach and rule the Kingdom of Christ, by his sublime example of justice, of charity and of patience, the Sovereign Pontiff during these trying days has been an inspiration and a benediction to mankind.

His utterances have impressed Catholic and non-Catholic alike with the truth that Pope Benedict's is the one universal teaching voice that speaks with Divine authority. He has pointed out in terms clearer than any statesman the nature and conditions of enduring peace. He has declared that the peace which the world desires and must have is not peace founded on enmity, on the force of might, or on selfish interests, but the peace based on the principles of right and justice that God has written in the consciences of men, the peace that solves the problems of the day, and leaves no room for future conflicts, the peace in a word that seeks to re-establish the reign of Christian charity and Christian civilization.

The Holy Father's keen mind visualizes the obstacles in the way of enduring peace. Fearlessly in any local, in allocation, and in occasional addresses he calls them to the attention of the world.

On Christmas Day, referring to these troublesome and dangerous days, he declared "The world is afflicted today by five great plagues: the negation of authority, the hatred among brothers, thirst for pleasure, disgust for work, and forgetfulness of the supernatural obligations of life."

Analyzing the social and industrial perils that threaten the world, we find their bases ultimately in one or more of the causes enumerated by the Holy Father.

Radicalism and Bolshevism are founded on negation of authority. Crime may be attributed to the same cause and to thirst for pleasure and disgust for work. Divorce and the breakdown of family life spring from selfish thirst for pleasure and forgetfulness of supernatural obligations. Religious indifference and the scrapping of ethical standards can never be overcome until attention is paid to the eradication of the fundamental causes producing them.

The Holy Father has delivered a timely message, which should be heeded. Serious men the world over are loud in their praise of the moral leadership of our Holy Father. His voice speaks with the wisdom of the ages and with the authority of Christ. Three hundred million Catholics who call him "Holy Father" will be a vast power to make operative the principles of Pope Benedict, and to ensure to the world the blessings of enduring Christian peace.—The Pilot.

## THE DUTCH LEGATION

(N. C. W. C. Special Cable)

The Second Chamber of the Dutch Parliament has voted, 66 to 11, a sum of 10,000 florins to transform its special mission to the Holy See into a permanent legation. This action followed the defeat of a motion against granting credit for this purpose after a long debate, by a vote of 48 to 28.

The proposal that Holland establish such a legation was first made before parliament by Jonkherr Van Karnebeck, Foreign Minister, who declared that the reasons which led to the establishment of the temporary mission in Rome, in 1915, were no longer applicable now that peace had been restored. The abolition of the Dutch representation at the Holy See, he pointed out, would be undesirable, because the Vatican is becoming a very important center for diplomatic communications and information.

## CATHOLIC NOTES

London, November 30.—By the will of the late Father Tully, parish priest of the Essex town of Romford, the Franciscan Monastery at Stratford secures possession of the relic of the True Cross, with the silver reliquary and the parchment of authentication.

An underground chapel, which is an advanced reproduction of the catacombs of the second and third centuries, is one of the features of the Church of the Holy Rosary in Washington, the main edifice of which will be finished within the next month.

New York, Dec. 29.—Alfred J. Talley, prominent Catholic circles in New York, has been appointed Judge of the Court of General Sessions of New York county by Governor Smith. Mr. Talley, who is a graduate of the College of St. Francis Xavier and a member of the Catholic Club, was Civil Service Commissioner under Mayor McCallan from 1904 to 1908 and has been chief assistant to District Attorney Swann since 1917, conducting in that time some of the most important trials in the city.

New York, Jan. 1.—Marshal Ferdinand Foch cabled today New Year's greetings to Supreme Knight James A. Flaherty, K. S. G., of the Knights of Columbus, in response to greetings forwarded to the head of the French army by the Board of Directors of the K. of C. "France wishes America and the Knights of Columbus a year of unprecedented prosperity." Marshal Foch cabled: "You, by your splendid pilgrimage to France in 1920 showed us that the heart of America was with us. I look forward to the joy of seeing you and your Knights again during this New Year."

Paris.—The conversion of pagans, infidels, Jews and other non-Catholics who die during the twenty-four hours of the day is the object of a crusade of Holy Masses recently begun in Paris. The Masses are to be said daily in perpetuity to obtain for the beneficiaries the entrance into the Kingdom of Faith and the happy death for each in the soul of the Church. The society which has initiated this pious enterprise is known as the "Apostolic League of Masses for the Conversion of Dying Pagans and Infidels." The movement has already received the approval of the authorities. It is proposed to extend the League in England and America. Abbe de Fraeger is head of the League.

Catholic students in the universities of Spain are at work to realize the program which they proclaimed as a means of rescuing education and religion from the hands of the champions of "neutral" education. Their demands have been presented to the Minister of Public Instruction. The whole program breathes a determination to rid the Spanish universities of the spirit of hostility to religion which has made them inimical not only to Catholicism but to Christianity. The students desire also to increase the facilities for popular education which shall also be equally safe from the "neutral" taint. They have urged the founding of primary schools and a larger remuneration for teachers.

The Hague, Dec. 27.—The second chamber of the Dutch Parliament has voted, 66 to 11, a sum of 10,000 florins to transform the special mission to the Holy See into a permanent legation. This action followed the defeat of a motion against granting credit for this purpose after a long debate, by a vote of 48 to 28.

New Orleans, Dec. 27.—Plans have been completed for the erection of a permanent college in this city to accommodate Dominican students and announcement is made of the forthcoming transfer of the famous Dominican Library at Avila, Spain, to the new establishment. The Dominican College and House of Studies at Rosaryville, a suburb of New Orleans, for years past has been preparing young men for the work in the Philippine Islands, China and Japan. The foundation of the establishment followed the taking over of the Philippines by the United States. Under the Spanish regime the Dominicans had been the foremost educational influence in the islands and their institutions, notably the University of St. Thomas, the leading institution of learning in the islands and the College of St. John of Letran, which includes close to one thousand students, are famous the world over and have furnished a model for many modern colleges.