## The Catholic Record

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THE AGITATOR BY THE OBSERVER

we not begun to ask questions.

expressed dissatisfaction with a conditions of every day life. pictures of what the future has in take the hindmost. store for them; and if this is not done, the "advanced" labor leader, ing view of life! such as this man, has no use for

We asked him what he thought of Samuel Gompers. It appeared that 'Sammy," (as he called him), is what is technically known as "a back number." He doesn't give sufficiently quick action, we suppose; perhaps does not keep in mind the "whole lot of people who want a little encouragement." At all events, Samuel Gompers does not please our agitator.

He talked loudly and at length. His talk was extravagant; but it was couched in phrases which are inciting to workingmen; and were quite evidently not of his own manufacture. The substance of his remarks was about this : The laws and the courts are made and used for the righ man; judges are put on the Bench to favor the rich man. Labor produces everything. (He forgot that man has never created, and never will create, one ounce of raw material. one tree, one blade of grass.) There is no such thing as profiteering. If a ity of Government; all the less so seller of goods can get ten times their value, he is justified in getting it; and so is the laborer justified in getting ten times the value of his labor.

The future of the world will have

banks: apparently no place for anything but some sort of Socialistic substitute for the Buddhist Nirvana. What is a profiteer?" he asked, with an arrogant gesture which plainly said: "You don't know?" We timidly suggested an answer; timid with the nervousness the man who has read some things, and studied a little, so often feels in the presence of absomethings. In the presence of absomething expected to prosecute all violents expected to prosecute all violents expected to prosecute all violents expected. lutely self-satisfied ignorance. For lators of the law and see that they instance, we said, the man who buys a cargo of fish for two cents a pound and sells it for sixteen cents a pound. His laughter was loud and long. "By what law is he bound to sell for less than sixteen cents?" We suggested the law of fair-play. His laughter rang out still more loudly. 'Fair-play?" and he gave us a pitying glance. "Why is it unfair?" We answered, "It is dishonest." Now, indeed, we felt the full force of his pity. "Dishonest"!! "Oh," said we, "you do not see any difference between honesty and

And now he hedged a bit. "Oh, yes," he said; and he stopped laugh- sets out the acts, not only of the ing; "I do, idealistically." He meant that there is no honesty in actual life. That is the sort of thing that aggressive, loud-mouthed, ignor- has been and is ant men, who have a smattering of Socialist writings, are preaching all over Canada today. And the worst of it is, that Canadian workingmen in determined to call a grand jury. thousands are listening to them. offices in the labor unions are men of exactly this stamp. This man himself has acted as a labor leader, in some matters and on some

It would be a great mistake to underrate the influence of men of the penalty provided by law. this sort. Their influence is great; and it is most pernicious. Their habit is to supply the place of facts with innuendo and suspicion. They play on the passions of men. Some-

always accompanies fanaticism; the strong appearance, if not the reality, of earnest conviction.

What kind of a world do they picture to those who listen to them? Not the real world; not public Society as it is. Far from it. The Have you met the professional world is had enough; but yet not labor agitator? He is the curse of nearly so bad as they say it is. We try rules, or whether lawless people labor unions today; and he is to be asked this man: "Then, if what found everywhere you go. One such you say is true, the disputes of we met the other day in a public place capital and labor involve war; dog where there was much conversation. eat dog; and the devil take the hind-He suggested and insinuated his most?" He agreed that that was "advanced" ideas, which had Eng. the only prospect he could see. He lish Socialism all over their face; admitted the existence of a principle | IRELAND SEEN THROUGH IRISH and he might have passed for merely of right and wrong; "idealistically; a pretty strong labor advocate had (that seemed to be a favorite word of his): but he could not see how it Slowly we drew him out. He was to be applied to the actual

certain labor journal; we found it Here, then, we have the was because that paper did not go "advanced" labor view; which may far enough. "There's a whole lot of be summed up like this: The people," he said, "who want a little disputes of capital and labor cannot encouragement." Which, being in- be settled on principles of right and terpreted, means that labor papers wrong; and that leaves only one way ought to flatter and fool the working. of settling them; get all you can; men, and draw for them delusive everyone for himself; and the devil

What a hopeless, helpless, despair-

#### ENCOURAGING SIGN

COAL OPERATORS TO BE INVESTIGATED

Those who like ourselves felt indignant with the evident political manipulation of the Coal Strike issues will read with great pleasure the following announcement of a thorough investigation of the whole coal situation including the operators whose fabulous profits have been vouched for by Ex-Secretary of the Treasury MacAdoo as well as by his successor Secretary Glass.

The reversal of Secretary of Labor Wilson's decision as to wages acceptable to the miners, and the substitution of Fuel Commissioner Garfield's schedule favorable to the recalcitrant operators' demands was, in the face of the enormous profits of the latter, one little calculated to enhance the respect for the authorwhen it was notorious that the Cabinet had been dead-locked for days over the matter.

The present investigation being judicial will be, it may be confidentno place for lawyers, clergymen, or ly hoped, beyond the reach of political influence.

> called primarily to deal with charges against coal operators, will cover all phases of the controversy in the coal industry, and will be nationwide in its scope. The statement of Government attorneys brought out the fact that the investigation was intended not only to furnish relief in the pressuffer the penalties provided. The Lever law carries a penalty of \$5,000 fine or imprisonment not to exceed two years in the penitentiary.

It was stated that the determina tion to begin the Grand Jury investigation came as a result of disclo ures in the proceedings against the miners' leaders, which, it was said, tended to show that the coal operators, as well as the miners, were in a conspiracy to violate the Lever law. Agents of the Department of Justice started two weeks ago an investigation of alleged violation of the Sherman anti-trust law by onerators and the evidence collected by them has been added to that offered in previous investigation of the

"The information, at great length defendants, but of others," reads Mr. Slack's statement, "showing that the injunction has not only been disbut that the Lever obeyed, has been and is now being grossly, openly and defiantly vio-lated. Upon the facts in this information being called to the attention

"It must be clearly understood Too many of the men who have that the Government intends to ask made their way into the leading of this Grand Jury indictments for such violations of the law as may be developed before it, and that this is not for the purpose only of bringing relief from the present intolerable situation, but the Government expects to prosecute all violators of the law to the end, and expects to insist that such violators shall suffer

"We shall not only insist that the coal operators are in league with the miners to violate the Lever act, but we shall further insist that the coal operators themselves have combined to violate the criminal provisions of times they are fanatics themselves; the anti-trust acts passed by Con-

such provisions.
"A most thorough, sweeping, and searching investigation will be made by this grand jury, and all violators, whether they be miners, mine offi-

brought to book.
"The time has come, it is here now, to have it determined whether or not the Government of this counshall have their way—whether this is a Government of law or of a group of men .- N. Y. Times.

#### OUR IRISH LETTER

ARMISTICE DAY IN DUBLIN Copyright 1919 by Seumas MacManus

Armistice, Day which the King of England ordered to be observed by a two minute solemn silence pause, was in Dublin trimmed with frills which George Rex forgot to provide for—a smashing into and turning inside out, of Sinn Fein Headquarters

Dublin Castle Yard for the solemn observance—and immediately it was got rid of they were ordered out at the double quick, and fifteen minutes later were smashing in the doors of the Sinn Fein in Harcourt Street. Inside, they first captured a nurse who was attending the janitor's dying wife, then a winsome typist of sixteen summers (in whom they evidently beheld a source of disaster to the Empire), and finally six live Sinn Feiners, four of them M. P's. Charged with being members of an association proclaimed dangerous by Lord French, the criminals-and a great haul of booty-were trundled off in two big military lorries. The Dublin papers made merry over the fact that the foremost lorry, carrying the booty, and guarded by a hundred played such dread evidence of Sinn Fein terrorism as a band-box, a luncheon basket, a pianola, a typewriter, a bird cage, a blackboard, a fiddle, a silk hat, and three umbrellas! -every fearsome item of them posiproof that these traitors are

still trucking with the brutal Huns. In the second lorry, surrounded by three hundred heavily armed guards stood the arrested Sinn Fein desperadoes. To hilarious amusement of onlooking multitude, and the provoking discomfiture of the haughty military officers (who seemed vain as if they had just captured the Kaiser, and whole German military outfit) the criminals in the lorry hailed sarcastic witticisms thick and fast upon their captors. Young Brian O'Higgins, M. P., the post, who was one of the captives, evoked a particu-larly provoking long and loud roar of laughter from the spectators when he said: "And now boys, in grati-tude for the triumph of Anglo Saxon liberty and democracy over German militarism and tyranny, let us pause and solemnly bow our heads, for two minutes heavenly reflection."

COLLEGE BOYS AND COLLEGE BOYS As the Trinity College boys had

that morning heard that Dublin, in flagrant disobedience to King George, purposed ignoring the two-minute silence order, five hundred of them, actuated by loyal impulse, fortified with every weapon they could lay hands on, from motor crank handles to broomsticks, and set out ing the solemn two minute period they were in the streets, zealously cracking heads with as much silence and solemnity as was consistent with effective work. But, an echo of their doings sounded in the halls of the National University, three hun-dred students of which, taking a hurried leave of bewildered pro essors standing forlornly at blackboards, were, in short time after, esting the stuff that was in the skulls of the Trinity boys. Squads of puzzled police had to remain silent spectators of a fierce battle in the Dublin street. Little more than fifteen minutes of wild warfare, however, persuaded the Trinity boys to call it day, and hurry home. The newspapers report, however, that home going was not merely hurried but helter-skelter-with the National University boys on their heels, stimu lating them to smash the speed-limit into smithereens. They had no time to collect their wounded with them, but all who retained the powers of their legs were grateful to get within Trinity gates in time to slam it in the face of the onrushing enemy whose numbers were just about half their own. The National boy dubbed it the Retreat from Mon boys Then reforming their ranks, and raising national and Sinn Fein songs they presented themselves with the freedom of the city for the remainder of Armistice Day.

HISTORIC TRINITY COLLEGE Trinity College was designed to be,

and then they have the force which gress, and that they have violated the great stronghold of Anglicism in Ireland, where the scions of the Anglo-Irish families have been care-fully taught that their unswerving loyalty is ever due to England, and their eternal hostility to the Green cers, operators or dealers, will be Ireland that gave them birth, and He points to the remarkable and gave them wealth, and gave them their lands, and strands, strongholds and castles, and everything in life which is worth while. Yet, strange to say, despite this immortal teaching, no generation passes that does not witness, coming unscathed out of Trinity some true and great Irishman, who went in Anglo Irish, and whose names were to become a source of pride and glory to National Ireland, and an inspiration to every Irish lover of liberty. Henry Grattan, Wolf Tone, Robert Emmet, Tom Moore, Thomas Davis, Smith O'Brien, Isaac Butt, Charles Stewart Parnell, and Douglas Hyde, all products of Trinity in their various This comparison of the "unprogres generations are names that are sive South, with the progressive written in gold upon the tablets of Northeast is particularly interesting Irishmen's immortal memory.

Trinity College was first founded and inside out, of Sinn Fein Heauquartes by the Military—and a battle royal in the streets between the Anglo-first library was purchased by sub-scription raised among Elizabeth's scription raised among Elizabeth's financed with a portion of the great arrogant form Elizabethan plunder in Ireland. Its presses the whole Nationalist University of Irelaud— for the final overthrow at Kinsale, of all war hungry heroes whose appe- the last Irish chieftains, Hugh all war hungry heroes whose appetite for action your two minute O'Neill, and Hugh O'Donnell—the to Belgium under Prussian Rule." silences cculdn't satisfy.

The military were drawn up in spark of Irish liberty. seeming stamping out of the last

Rudely shocked would they have een who founded the College if they could have foreseen every genera tion of all the generations since, noble products of ignoble Trinity sacrificing themselves to rekindle the fires of liberty that they had thought stamped out forever in the present crisis Trinity harbors and shelters an important minority, the most cultured of its denizens. Anglo-Irish by blood, but Irish of Irish by spirit, staunchly Protestant in religion, but loving and beloved of Catholic Ireland, who are earnestly striving to redeem the institution from its shameful traditions, and who hope one day to have it worthily standing for Irish liberty against English tyranny.

NATIONAL UNIVERSITY MAKING

Unlike Trinity College the National University, still very young in years, has been from its incoption a great and worthy aid to Ireland. And, and most worthy professors, Eoin Oratory School and New College, MacNeill, who was the President of where he held a scholarship. the Irish Volunteers, was sentenced to penal servitude for life. He broke career brought him three classes—stones and picked oakum in the in Classical Moderations, in Literathere today it is safe to say that nine and for seven years was out of every ten would covet standagain.

Another most noted professor of the National University is Dr. Sigerson, the poet and dean of Irish literature—and moreover, a nerve special-ist of international reputation, pupil In 1915 he married th Chief Consulship in Ireland. The versatile Dr. Sigerson is likewise noted as a collector of Napoleonic relics, and also of miniatures. His latter collection is at present displayed as a loan exhibit in the Dublin

National Museum.

COUNT PLUNKETT The Curator of the Dublin Museum up to the rebellion of 1916 was Count Plunkett—who is now a vice President and famed exponent of Sinn Sein. The Count was proud of a poet-daughter and a poet-son, the latter of whom at Eastertime 1916, he gave to the four-in the-morning military equad. The Count, old though he be, felt called upon to quit his peaceful pursuits and step into the gap left vacant by his son's martyrdom. The Count's fighting qualities proved an utter surprise to those who had known him as the gentle and suave man of culture, widely known art critic and great antiquarian. At that time, in fact. he was President of the Royal Society of Antiquaries in Ireland. For their principles—or might it be said for the principles of their children—both Count and Countess Plunkett, both aged, suffered imprisonment and dread hardships, indignities after

AN INTERESTING ARTICLE

A highly interesting comparison between Unionist Belfast and Nationalist Dublin is drawn in the Fortnightly Review by one of the Anglo-Irish themselves, one, too, who says that he was fed and bred up upon the parrowest of the narrow antiand has for more than 300 years been, Irish creed of Belfast. He is Pro-

fessor Longford, the Professor of at Tyburn on June 1, 1571, and beati Japanese in the University of Lon-don. He had large experience of both the North and South of Ireland. He says that while Dublin is idealistic Belfast is entirely materialistic. well known fact that while Dublin is honeycombed with bookshops the great and "progressive" city of Belfast has just one! "In Dublin," he writes, "patriotism is a religion. It is nurtured on a refined literary culture, and on a knowledge of the national history which is shared by all classes for a trace of which one may seek in vain in Belfast. The trade of the Dublin bookstores is not so much in modern trash, as in classical literature. The fine arts it is not a rash statement to mention that the refinement of soul is reflected in the spiritual faces of the people." rishmen's immortal memory.

For the purpose of making Dublin
n English intellectual stronghold visited Ireland recently, and was shocked to find " Militarism presses the whole people beneath its iron heel and leaves scarcely a resemblance of constitutional rights and privileges. we must go to Alsace before the War

SEUMAS MACMANUS

#### OXFORD UNIVERSITY

EMINENT CATHOLIC SCHOLAR APPOINTED TO HISTORIC CHAIR

In succession to Professor Goudy, Mr. Francis de Zulueta will become there will be found, we believe, the Regius Professor of Civil Law at first Catholic Fellow of All Souls since Oxford, and a Fellow of All Souls. Mr. de Zulueta has been All Souls of New College.

Born in 1878, he is the son of Senor

Don Pedro Juan de Zulueta and of Madame Laura Mary de Zulueta, daughter of Sir Justin Shiei, K. C. B. He is the nephew of the late Count St. Vincent de Paul, of Father F. M. de Zulueta, S. J., and of Madame Rafael Merry del Val, and therefore a first cousin of Cardinal Merry del Val. and of the present Spanish though young in years, it has already Ambassador at the Court of St. James. made history. One of its senators He was educated at Beaumont, the

A very distinguished academical dread penal prison on bleak Dart moor. One of its lecturers, the true and a Fellowship of Merton, as well poet, the very beautiful character, as the Vinerian Scholarship in Law. Thomas MacDonagh, it supplied as In 1904 he was called to the Bar by target with his back to a jail wall Lincola's Inn, but, like most previous facing a British military squad at Regius Professors, does not practise of clock on a morning of Eastertide in the Courts. In 1907 he moved to 1916. And of professors and students his old collegs, becoming a Fellow. associated with the life of the College ing in Thomas MacDon gh's blood-filled shoes when occasion calls Shortly before the War he became that held with so much distinction at sity of Oxford. Balliol by his friend and fellow Cath

In 1915 he married the second of the famous Charcot. He is also daughter of the late Mr. H. A. Lynedistinguished as the father of a dis. Stephens, of Grove House, Rocham; tinguished daughter, Dora Sigerson Shorter, recently deceased wife of Clement Shorter. His second daugh-1916 to 1918, a Captain in the Worter-in-law of the Cincinnati Platt (the poet,) who held the American Chief Consulship in Iraland Th. chair once held by one of the English Martyrs, and never again until today occupied by a Catholic.

The new Professor's vast learning and brilliant scholarship are attested by legal publications of European reputation, but he has not hitherto published any books addressed to the general reader. If only for this reason, his inaugural address and the lectures of a more general character. which the Regius Professors are accustomed from time to time to give, will be anticipated with special eagerness .- The Universe.

The Universe has elsewhere these interesting notes and comments on Professor Zulueta's appointment: A DISTINGUISHED APPOINTMENT

Both Catholicism and the Univer-

sity of Oxford are to be congratulated

on the appointment of Mr. Francis de Zulueta as Regius Professor of Civil Law, to which we refer in another column. From the academic and legal points of view alike, it is a brilliant appointment, and the Chair adorned in so distinguished a fashion by Lord Bryce and Professor Goudy will lose nothing in its new occupancy. But from the Catholic point of view, the appointment is even more notable. Not only is this the first time since the Reformation that one of the greater Chairs at Oxford is held by a Catholic (Cambridge set the precedent when Lord Acton was made Professor of History), but Mr. de Zulueta's Catholic predecessor in office was one of the English Martyrs and quartered by Elizabeth's orders | Papal Delegate Archbishop Bonzano | held an informal reception. | which salve to didermine or overthrow the just and wise provisions of our Government."

fled on December 29, 1886. Story had been appointed to the Chair in 1585, and two years later became Principal of Broadgates Hall, now Pembroke College. One of the great-est canonists and civil lawyers of his time, he was in charge of many of the legal processes against the Protestants under Mary, particularly the prosecution of Cranmer. For this he incurred the special oblequy of the Protestants, and, having been kidnapped in Flanders by English agents in Elizabeth's reign, was brought to this country, where he gained the has been in charge of the engine-Martyr's crown.

THE OLD LEARNING RESTORED The history of Mr. de Zulueta's Chair is not in other respects such as to gratify Catholic sentiment. It was founded by Henry VIII. in 1535 principally as a step in the revolt from Rome, and the point of the movement was less to establish the civil lawyers than to depress the canonists. Owing to the peculiar development of Engthe civilians had come to have little to do by the time of the Reformation in comparison with the canonists. The latter reigned supreme, and Henry naturally found in the Cæsaro Papism of the Civil Code a very suitable instrument for superseding them. In founding his new Chair "be cut," as Maitland says, the very life-thread of the old learn It has remained to secularized Oxford of the twentieth century to replace in the Chair once occupied by that "Italus atheus," Gentili, a professor of the Old Religion, who will at once adorn the University and uphold from one of her principal positions of dignity the banner of the Catholic Faith—one, too, who is the cousin of a Cardinal Secretary of State and the nephew of a distinguished Jesuit. It is pleasant also the Reformation—of All Souls, founded alone among the Colleges of educational object.

HOW A PROFESSOR "DIED"

In announcing this appointment and recalling the earlier history of He is the nephew of the late Count de Torre Diaz, that saintly client of speech known to pedants as "litotes the dictionaries define as "an ironically moderate form of speech," as when one alludes to a "terminological inexactitude." Mr. de Zulueta's predecessor, Blessed John Story, acco ing to our contemporary "figured greatly as a persecutor of the Protestants"—this, of course, was to be taken for granted. But to record that, having been Principal of Broad-gates Hall, he "died in 1553" is a last century, is dead at his home in for the polite ears of Times readers, with a large following. Lately be the beatus was hung up till he was exerted himself to infuse vitality choked, taken down half-dead, dis-embowelled while he expired, and which broke up into factions and then cut up into four pieces—apart separate schisms. The dead leader from his head—which were then held at the disposal of that glory of erected opposite his own residence Sub-Warden, thus undertaking a highly responsible office parallel to Professor of Civil Law in the Univer-

### THANKSGIVING MASS

AMBASSADORS AND CABINET OFFICERS AT PAN-AMERICAN MASS

Washington, Nov. 27. - Government officials, Latin - American the Cardinal's apartments, where he diplomats, and church dignitaries chatted pleasantly with His Emiattended the twelfth annual Pan-American Mass at St. Church, where the Rev. J. A. Cunnane | the Catholic of Baltimore delivered the sermon. The ceremonies were in charge of ing the Prince expressed himself as the Very Rev. Edward G. Fitzgerald esteeming it a privilege to have met

of the Catholic University.
"We thank God today that we live under a form of Government based upon the principles of Divine justice," said Father Cunnane. Divine wisdom teach the population, especially the stranger within our gates, to realize that if they would be worthy of the blessings and accounted as desirable citizens they must all become thoroughly Americanized.'

Flags of many nations were used for the church decorations. The Stars and Stripes draped the Stations of the Cross and the pillars, while the standards of Central and South American countries were suspended the allied countries were spread fan-

like from the balcony.

Among those attending the services Among those attending the services Gibbons, Primate of the American were Ambassadors and Ministers hierarchy of Catholic Church, today from Chili, Argentina, Bolivia, Guatemela, Venezuela, Ecuador, Colombia the Dominican Republic, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Haiti, Salvador, Uruguay, Brazil, Peru, Panama, and Cuba. General Pershing was present for the army and Admiral Grayson for the navy. Among others present were Secretary Lansing, Secretary Glass, Secretary Houston, and Chief into a warmer flame in the hearts

Closing the Mass, Mgr. Thomas

# CATHOLIC NOTES

Sixty-eight years ago, Saturday, ovember 22, His Eminence Desideratus Cardinal Mercier, Archbishop of Malines and Primate of Belgium, was born, at Braine-l'Alleud, a few minutes' walk from the battlefields of Waterloo, Belgium.

Sister Mary Louise of the Ursuline Convent at Tiffin, Ohio, is the only licensed woman engineer in that room at the convent for the twenty years.

All Christians are glad to hear that religious services are again held in Rheims cathedral. Mass was celebrated on All Saints' Day at the Blessed Virgin's altar. The damage is not so great as is seemed and plans for the restoration of the wenderful old church are already

under consideration. Rome, November 23.-It has been officially announced that an Apostolic Delegation has been established in Japan to further the progress of the faith, which is now making great strides in that country. The delegate appointed is Monsignor Fum-asoni Biondi Pietro, at present occupying a similar office in the East

In many eastern Catholic schools the teachers have introduced once a week what is called a Catholic press hour. The lesson in religion made interesting and instructive by requiring the pupils to report some topic connected with church and religion that they have read about in their Catholic family paper. The matter is taken up and discussed during the catechism hour. to reflect that in Professor de Zulueta and thus the teaching of religion is given actuality and connected with the events of today.

The Catholics in Pittsburgh have established in the Duquesne University a training course for social Reader in Roman Law since 1912, Oxford for a definitely religious and and Fellow, Tutor, and Sub-Warden Catholic, as distinguished from an workers. It accords to the girls who opportunity of training for advanced social work. The classes will be in the university school rooms in the very heart of the down-town section of Pittsburgh. Innumerable charitable and social agencies of the city are cooperating, so that those who enter the courses will have not merely the Catholic theory of social service but actual practice work in immediate contact with the cases that are happening every hour in Pittsburgh, which is such a wonderful sociological laboratory.

Dr. Adolf Christen, years old, a leader of the Old Cath masterpiece in the literary device to Olten. Dr. Christen was President which we have referred. In words of the Synod in the Swiss Old Cathquite plain, but perhaps too vulgar olic National Church, at one time our race, Good Queen Bess. So to replace the proper church of "died" Blessed John Story, Regius which Catholics were robbed by the Old Catholics.

On Friday afternoon, November 14, Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, on his return to Washington from Annapolis, paid an informal Cardinal Gibbons at St Patrick's Rectory, Washington, D. Prince was accompanied by Admiral Halsey and other members of his suite. Monsignor Thomas received him at the door and escorted him to nence. Bishop Shanan and Dr. Dougherty, rector and vice rector of University present at the interview. On leaving the Prince expressed himself as

Right Reverend Monsignor Hrynie wicki has returned to his episcopal see, Wilno, Poland, from which he was banished thirty-eight years ago by the Russian government. Dur-ing his period of banishment he has lived in the interior of Russia and later in Lemberg. The aged bishop's first effort was to discover and if possible, take possession of his former residence, but he found it had been completely demolished. When his presence in the city was known he was given an enthusiastic in crowds about the hotel where he was forced to stay, eager to see and to welcome him to his own again.

Baltimore, Nov. 25 .- Cardinal issued this Thanksgiving message: "We offer thanks to God this year because of the many blessings received from Him during the past twelve months, in particular for the cessation of the World War, and in our own country for the prosperity and peace we enjoy. We thank Him for the spirit of patriotism fanned of our people, and manifesting itself most recently in the resolve to curb recited prayer for the authorities effectually those destructive forces and afterward Cardinal Gibbons and which strive to undermine or over-