

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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A GREAT VICTORY

LAW LORDS UPHOLD CATHOLIC DEFENDERS OF PUBLIC MORALITY

Edinburgh Catholic Herald

Dr. Halliday Sutherland won his case in his appeal to the House of Lords against the decision of the Court of Appeal which decided that the verdict of a jury in another Court should have been applied in favor of Dr. Marie Stopes (who is not a medical doctor.)

It will be remembered that this Marie Stopes wrote a book about "Birth Control." Dr. Halliday Sutherland, a Catholic medical man resident in Edinburgh, attacked this Stopes' book in language of considerable directness and vigor, and on account of this attack Stopes took an action for libel against Dr. Sutherland. The remainder of the narrative is best supplied by an excerpt from the London Times of Saturday last, Stopes being the "respondent" and Dr. Halliday Sutherland and his Publishers the "appellants" referred to in the Times excerpt, which was as follows:

The action was brought by the respondent against the appellants for damages for an alleged libel contained in the said book. The passage complained of, as set out in the statement of claim, was as follows:

EXPRESSING THE POOR TO EXPERIMENT

"Secondly, the ordinary decent instincts of the poor are against these practices (meaning the plaintiff's system of birth control), and, indeed, they have used them less than any other class. But owing to their poverty, lack of learning, and helplessness, the poor are the natural victims of these (meaning the plaintiff) who seek to make experiments on their fellows. In the midst of a London slum a woman (meaning the plaintiff) who is a Doctor of German Philosophy (Munich), has opened a birth control clinic (meaning the said clinic) where working women are instructed in a method of contraception described by Professor M'Iroy as 'the most harmful method of which I have had experience.' (Proceedings of the Medico-Legal Society, July 7 1921.) . . . It is truly amazing that this monstrous campaign of birth control should be tolerated by the Home Secretary, Charles Bradlaugh, who is condemned to goal for a less serious crime."

THE JURY'S FINDINGS

Each of the appellants pleaded justification and also fair comment. The questions left by the Lord Chief Justice to the jury and their answers thereto were as follows:

(1) Were the words complained of defamatory of the plaintiff?—Yes.

(2) Were they true in substance and in fact?—Yes.

(3) Were they fair comment?—No.

(4) Damages, if any?—£100.

Upon these findings the Lord Chief Justice held that the action was concluded in favor of the defendants (appellants) by the jury's answer to the second question.

The Court of Appeal, by a majority of Lords Justices Bankes and Scrutton, the leading Justices dissenting, held that the findings of the jury amounted to a verdict for the plaintiff (the respondent) for £100, and allowed the appeal. The appellants appealed from this judgment, and there was a cross appeal by the respondent claiming that, should the judgment in her favor not be upheld, she was entitled to a new trial of the action on the ground of misdirection.

Mr. Serient Sullivan, K. C.; Mr. Theobald Mathew, Mr. Rabagliati, and Mr. Harold Murphy appeared for the appellants; and Sir Hugh Fraser and Mr. Herbert Metcalfe for the respondent.

The House of Lords, as already stated, decided in favor of Dr. Sutherland. The Lord Chancellor delivered the leading judgment. The real questions, he said, to be determined by the Law Lords were, first, what was the meaning and effect of the verdict of the jury, and, secondly, whether there should be a new trial. The Lord Chancellor's judgment discussed these points and referred to numerous previous legal findings which has bearing upon them. Proceeding his Lordship said:

THE LORD CHANCELLOR'S JUDGMENT

By the last two sentences of the alleged libel the defendants in effect charged the plaintiff with carrying on her campaign by means of literature not less obscene than that for which Charles Bradlaugh was prosecuted, and of such a nature as to infringe the criminal law, which forbade such publications; and this charge, the most serious of all, was also found by the jury to be true in substance and in fact. Their Lordships' attention was called to passages in the plaintiff's books upon which the defendants had relied as supporting this charge, and those passages appeared to him to be of such a nature as fully to justify the find-

ing of the jury. That all the above charges were true at the trial on matters of fact to be considered under the plea of justification was clear from the circumstance that towards the end of the arguments counsel for the plaintiff handed to the Lord Chief Justice a note defining the statements of fact contained in the alleged libel in the following terms: "(a) experiment, (b) victims, (c) most harmful method, (d) crime, (e) more serious," and the summing-up by the learned Judge proceeded on these lines.

Then, if, as the jury had found, all the above charges were true—if it were true that the plaintiff took advantage of the helplessness of the poor to subject them to experimental processes of a harmful and dangerous character and carried on her campaign by means of obscene publications, which constituted a breach of the criminal law—which remained in the alleged libel to which the description of "unfair comment" could have been intended by the jury to apply? Lord Justice Scrutton, in his judgment in the Court of Appeal, pointed to two statements in the paragraph complained of as being statements of opinion upon which a question of fair comment might arise—namely (1) the statement referring to "the decent instincts of the poor," and (2) the expression "monstrous campaign." He thought that another expression—namely, that the offence of which Charles Bradlaugh was convicted was "less serious" than that of the plaintiff—might also be regarded as a statement of opinion; and apart from these three expressions, he could find nothing in the alleged libel which the jury were entitled to rank under that category.

After referring to Edwards v. Bell (1 Bing., 403.) Morrison v. Harmer (3 Bing., N. C. 759.) and Cooper v. Lawson (8 A. and E., 746.) he said that it appeared to him that the present case fell within the principle of those decisions, and that the epithets "monstrous" and "more serious," which in gravity fell far below the substantive charge and added nothing to it, need not be separately justified. If that were so, then there was, as Lord Justice Younger held no evidence whatever on which a rational verdict could be found to the effect that the comment was unfair, and the judgment of the Court of Appeal in favor of the plaintiff could not stand.

THE APPEAL ALLOWED

His Lordship was further of opinion that there was no good ground for ordering a new trial on the ground of misdirection. He therefore moved their Lordships that the appeal be allowed and the cross appeal dismissed, and that the judgment of the Court of Appeal should be discharged and the judgment of the Lord Chief Justice restored, with costs above and below.

"DEPLORABLE EFFECT"

Viscount Finlay, who concurred, said that it appeared to him that it was impossible to hold that the bounds of fair comment were exceeded by the expression of an opinion honestly held that such practices were revolting to the healthy instinct of human nature. There was an old and well-attested aversion from such methods in this ground. This sentiment was voiced by the historian of the Roman Empire when in his 40th chapter he referred to such practices as "deplorable precautions." Their Lordships were referred in the course of the argument to certain passages in the books published by the plaintiff of such a nature that they were not read aloud. These books had a very large circulation, and for his part he could not doubt that they were calculated to have a most deplorable effect upon the young of both sexes.

It would be absurd to say that the epithet "monstrous" as applied to such a "campaign" passed the bounds of fair criticism, or that it was not fair comment to use language implying that such passages aggravated the criminality of the obscene libel.

A great deal had been said about the sincerity with which the plaintiff held the doctrines which she taught and carried into practice. One of the plaintiff's books was entitled "A New Gospel to all Peoples." In the prefatory note the author claimed that this gospel was the result of inspiration, and that she was merely the vehicle for conveying a message from a higher power. This message contained a foul charge against "certain ministers of the Church" with regard to the instruction given by them to the young committed to their charge. Her sincerity was not the question. If an obscene libel were published, the fact that it formed part of a campaign prosecuted with all sincerity afforded no defence. The right of free speech was claimed for the advocate of the new gospel, but they must submit to have their tenets and their practices criticised. A French savant was reported to have said that if he had been consulted at the time of the creation of the world he

could have given some hints of great value; and this appeared to some extent to be the attitude of the plaintiff.

His Lordship thought it was unfortunate that the plaintiff used in connection with her clinic the title "doctor." She was a Doctor of Philosophy, but the use of the term "doctor" must lead a great many of the people who frequented the clinic to believe that the person in charge of it was a Doctor of Medicine.

Lord Shaw of Dunfermline, and Lord Carson gave judgment to the same effect.

Lord Wrenbury dissented and delivered a dissenting judgment, but as four members of the Court out of five agreed in upholding the appeal of Dr. Sutherland he won his case.

"MASS OF THE NATIONS"

THE LEADING FIGURES OF PAN-AMERICAN COUNTRIES PARTICIPATE

Washington, Nov. 28.—The most colorful Thanksgiving Day service in the land, with the most distinguished congregation, yesterday drew to St. Patrick's Church here the official representatives of eighteen foreign countries and eminent leaders of the United States Government.

The service was the annual Pan-American Solemn Mass of Thanksgiving which has come to be known here as the "Mass of the Nations." Annually it draws to the Holy Sacrifice throngs of diplomats not only from the Americas but from many other parts of the world. There is always a representative of the United States Department of State and of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps. The President has attended often. The highest Catholic prelates in the Archdiocese of Baltimore are in the sanctuary, and it has become proverbial that the Cadets of St. John join in the procession, their gray and black uniforms contrasting with the splendor of archiepiscopal robes in the picturesque pageant.

APOSTOLIC DELEGATE PRESENT

In the sanctuary at this year's Mass were two Archbishops, the Most Rev. Pietro Fumasoni Biondi, D. D., Apostolic Delegate to the United States, and the Most Rev. Michael J. Curley, D. D., Archbishop of Baltimore. Sweeping up the aisle in their brilliant robes, tiny pages carrying their trains while the orchestra played Grieg's splendid "The Countless Hosts in White Array," they took their places on canopied thrones facing each other across the sanctuary, while the monsignori and officers of the Mass, in their vivid robes, took their places. The cadets formed two long files down the centre aisle.

The Rev. Clarence E. Wheeler was the celebrant of the Mass, the Rev. Edward P. McAdams was deacon, the Rev. William J. Carroll was sub-deacon, and the Rev. Francis J. Hurley, the Rev. John K. Cartwright and the Rev. Lawrence J. Sheehan were masters of ceremonies. The sermon was by the Rev. Dr. George W. Johnson, of the Catholic University, and both the mixed choir and the Famous St. Patrick's sanctuary choir sang.

The distinguished congregation heard in the sermon an ardent plea that the world return to religion. It must discard the "cult of secularism" which substitutes "earth for heaven, humanity for God, the ballot for the altar, the law for religion," which would regenerate the world by constables, judges and jailers, and from which, he declared, there can come no true peace or contentment to the world.

"The world will never be saved by associations for the restraint of anti-social impulses, by pedagogical formulas looking to social efficiency, by legislation designed to make men good in spite of themselves," said Dr. Johnson. "The only hope of salvation is in religion. Not pseudo-religion that naively thinks it can impress the world by becoming worldly, not easy-chair religion that contents itself with platitudes and pretty sentiments, not that most absurd of all religions, the religion of lives without faith. The religion we need is that whose symbol is the cross, with its implication of suffering and self-denial, whose fundamental tenet is that Jesus is not Elias, is not John the Baptist, is not one of the prophets, but the Christ, the Son of the Living God."

PAN-AMERICAN DIPLOMATS

The representatives of the Pan-American Republics at the Mass included: Senor Dr. Felipe A. Espill, charge d'affaires of Argentina; Senor Dr. Javier Paz Campeno, charge d'affaires of Bolivia; Senor Don Samuel de Sousa Leao Gracie, charge d'affaires of Brazil; Senor Don Beltran Mathieu, Ambassador of Chile; Senor Dr. Francisco Ochoa Ortiz, Minister of Ecuador; Leon Dejean, Minister of Haiti; Senor Don Francisco Sanchez Latour, Minister of Guatemala; Senor Don Manuel C. Tellez, charge d'affaires

of Mexico; Senor Dr. Enrique Olaya, Minister of Colombia; Senor Don J. Rafael Oreamuno, Minister of Costa Rica; Senor Don Arturo Padro, charge d'affaires of Cuba; Senor Don Federico C. Alvarez, charge d'affaires of the Dominican Republic; Don Hector David Castro, charge d'affaires of Salvador; Senor Dr. Jose Antonio Rigerino, charge d'affaires of Nicaragua; Senor Dr. Don Ricardo J. Alfaro, Minister of Panama; William Wallace White, in charge of the legation of Paraguay; Senor Dr. Hernan Valarde, Ambassador of Peru; Senor Dr. J. Varela, Minister of Uruguay.

HIGH U. S. OFFICIALS ATTEND

J. Butler Wright, assistant Secretary of State, represented the State Department, and other prominent persons who attended were Admiral William S. Benson, of the Shipping Board; Major General John A. Lefevre, commandant of the Marine Corps; Brig. Gen. Dennis E. Nolan, Deputy Chief of Staff of the Army; Comdr. Steven Yeandle, aide-de-camp to the chief of the Coast Guard, and Justice Pierce Butler, of the United States Supreme Court.

PUCINI, FAMOUS OPERATIC COMPOSER, HAS PASSED AWAY

Brussels, Dec. 4.—Giacomo Puccini, noted operatic composer, died here after receiving the Last Sacraments of the Church, administered by the Papal Nuncio to Brussels. A throat infection following an operation was the cause of death.

When his condition became grave the Italian Ambassador and the Nuncio, as well as members of the composer's family, were called to the bedside and remained there most of the night.

The Belgian authorities cooperated with the Italian colony here to arrange for the funeral. Word was received that the Italian government decided to accord the composer a State funeral at public expense. Recently Signor Tittoni, President of the Italian Senate, notified Puccini that his name had been ratified for membership in that House.

Puccini came of a family long noted in Italy for its musical abilities. It was due to this fact that, in spite of the extreme poverty of his early life, he was able to obtain a musical education by the grace of a government pension. His first opera, "De Villi," had its premiere at Milan in 1884. Four years later his "Edgar" was produced, but it was not a success artistically, although the music was of high order.

His next opera, "Manon Lescaut," was produced at the Teatro Regio in their own vivid robes, took their places. The cadets formed two long files down the centre aisle.

The Rev. Clarence E. Wheeler was the celebrant of the Mass, the Rev. Edward P. McAdams was deacon, the Rev. William J. Carroll was sub-deacon, and the Rev. Francis J. Hurley, the Rev. John K. Cartwright and the Rev. Lawrence J. Sheehan were masters of ceremonies. The sermon was by the Rev. Dr. George W. Johnson, of the Catholic University, and both the mixed choir and the Famous St. Patrick's sanctuary choir sang.

During a visit to the United States Puccini promised to write an opera built around an American theme. The result was "The Girl of the Golden West," first presented at the Metropolitan, December 10, 1910. It was never recorded rank among the great operas.

MAN OF MILLIONS AND A WAR HERO BECOMES TRAPPIST

Paris.—A few days ago, at the Trappist Monastery of Soligny, the solemn profession of Father Marie Albert was received. The new religious was, in civil life, M. Van der Cruyssen, formerly entrusted by the Belgian Government with important economic missions to the United States, Germany, Italy and Holland. Before entering holy orders, M. Van der Cruyssen, who was a millionaire, left his entire fortune to the Belgian Association of the Catholic Middle Classes and to the club "Dieu et Patrie" which he had founded.

The profession was attended by M. Maurice Pirez, first vice-president of the Belgian Chamber and former president of the Catholic Youth, by two other Belgian deputies and many prominent citizens of Brussels. Cardinal Mercier sent a telegram of felicitations, and a message was also received from M. Van de Vyvere, in the name of the middle classes.

M. Van der Cruyssen, who enlisted at the age of forty, brought back from the War the rank of captain, six medals, and the French and Belgian War crosses. He was cited in Belgian army orders as "seeking and carrying out intrepidly the most audacious undertakings and the most perilous reconnaissances." He laid his decorations in the chapel of the Abbey, near the altar

of the Sacred Heart, with the decorations of the twenty-two French Trappists who were mobilized. The collection includes seven Croix de Guerre, a Cross of the Legion of Honor (that of the brother porter, an ex-captain of the colonial artillery,) seven palms, eleven stars and six medals of various kinds.

PROTESTANT RESENTS ATTACK ON CHURCH

NOTED BOSTON ARCHITECT CHALLENGES JOHN JAY CHAPMAN'S STATEMENT

Ralph Adams Cram, the distinguished Boston architect, has sent an open letter to Joseph Jay Chapman, of Barrytown, N. Y., challenging Mr. Chapman to prove his assertion that the Catholic Church openly seeks to control American education. Mr. Chapman made this charge recently in a letter to Bishop Lawrence of Massachusetts in which he objected to a Catholic being one of the Fellows of Harvard. Mr. Chapman referred to the recent election of James Byrne, the first Catholic ever chosen to serve as a member of the corporation.

No sooner was Mr. Chapman's letter made public than members of the Board of Overseers of Harvard, with one exception, hastened to disavow the sentiments expressed by him and to pay tribute to Mr. Byrne as a high-minded, useful and welcome addition to the Fellows of the university.

In his open letter Mr. Cram, who is a Protestant, accuses Mr. Chapman of ignorance of the Catholic educational system in America, which he praises and about which he advises Mr. Chapman to learn something. The letter follows, in part:

"You confuse me hopelessly, and I hardly know where I stand under the circumstances. A few days ago one of the Board of Overseers of Harvard University sent me a copy of your speech on Harvard and its new Graduate School of Business Administration. I read this with such feelings of gratification, such a conviction that here at least was one who dared to come forward not only in a just and conclusive criticism, but with a profound sense of the fundamentals of university training, that I was prompted to write you at once and express my gratitude and my admiration.

"On the day I purposed writing you I received directly from you a copy of an open letter you have addressed to the Right Rev. Bishop of Massachusetts in his capacity as one of the Board of Overseers of Harvard University. In this letter you protest with your usual vigor and incivility against the election of a Roman Catholic as a Fellow of Harvard University.

"In this letter you take occasion to make some of the most extraordinary and unfounded, statements and accusations that I have ever come in contact with outside the celebration of the K. K. K. It is for this reason that I say that you confuse me hopelessly. After reading your speech on the Business College I felt prepared to fight under your banner to the last. Now I feel that it is equally my duty to stand against you with equal determination.

"Will you, not only for my own information but for that of others in a like position, state explicitly where and when the Roman Curia, or any other official body of the Roman Catholic Church has declared it to be its 'outspoken purpose' . . . to control American education? Although I am not a Roman Catholic, I happen to know something about this Church, and something about its system of education. I formally challenge you to show cause for making your amazing statement. For my own part, I deny it explicitly.

"Apart from your categorical charges, I find myself still more puzzled by your position. My knowledge of the colleges in the United States under Roman Catholic control and of the parochial schools is that the principles that control their scheme of education, the educational methods there pursued and the results obtained come much nearer being the sort of education you yourself have pleaded for in your Harvard speech than do the non-Catholic colleges and public schools of this country. I repeat, I speak on this matter from the standpoint of one who has come in contact with these Roman Catholic colleges and schools, and I gravely doubt whether you can say the same for yourself.

"You say that 'liberalism presupposes free discussion,' yet it clearly appears to me that you argue precisely against this, for, on the assumption that it is the 'outspoken purposes of the Roman Church to control American education,' you insist that 'the presence of a Roman Catholic on the governing board of a non-Catholic college or school makes it impossible for the board to discuss this great issue frankly.' Of course I deny

your premise, but if for the sake of argument we were to admit it to be true, then apparently your position is that the question should be 'discussed' not between Catholics and non-Catholics, but solely by the latter; in other words, that the court should be packed' and a judgment rendered with the accused party unheard.

"Once more, I repeat, you confuse me hopelessly, you cannot reconcile your two pronouncements, nor harmonize the latter with the breadth and soundness of judgment you have heretofore exhibited in so many fields. The only explanation is that you have been curiously misinformed, and that even as you urge in the case of Harvard University, you yourself have disregarded the sound advice 'audi alteram partem.' May I urge you to accept, let us say, an invitation from Notre Dame University and from any one of the priests of my acquaintance whom I maintain parochial schools, in order that you may see the actual facts in the case, and so honorably withdraw from what I must hold to be an untenable position?"—The Echo.

CZECHS WILL NOT ABOLISH EMBASSY TO VATICAN

Prague, Nov. 20.—Dr. A. Hobza, lecturer on International Law at the University of Prague, is receiving scant support for the plea he made recently in a newspaper article for the abolition of the Czechoslovakian Embassy to the Vatican. He was severely taken to task by Professor C. B. Drapalik, one of the editors of the Catholic daily, Cech. Aside from that reply his arguments have generally been considered as unworthy of being dignified by controversy.

Dr. Hobza's article contained an attack on the Apostolic Nuncio at Prague in which the latter was accused of augmenting the number of clerical agitators. The author also said that there would be enough avenues of communication between Czechoslovakia and the Vatican without the present diplomatic relations because "the Pope has a sufficient number of envoys, secretaries and spies."

DR. SEIPEL PLEADS FOR ASSAILANT

Vienna, Dec. 2.—Karl Jaworek, who shot and seriously wounded ex-Chancellor Seipel, has been sentenced to three and a half years at hard prison labor.

There was a remarkable scene in court yesterday when Dr. Seipel faced his would-be assassin.

Dr. Seipel still carries in his breast the bullet which Jaworek fired last June 1, and which kept him precariously between life and death for more than a month. Nevertheless, the pale, ascetic priest, managed in four minutes, against the desire of the prosecutor and against the rules of court, to become the best witness for the defense.

Dr. Seipel's appearance in court as a witness caused a sensation, many persons rising as he entered. He was obliged to attend to give evidence of the attempt to kill him, he tried, in the interest of the prisoner, to express his full forgiveness.

After describing the shooting and testifying that his long confinement was "not alone due to my wounds but to diabetes, from which I have long suffered," the former Chancellor, when asked how he felt toward the prisoner, replied that he regarded Jaworek "in a spirit of forgiveness."

At this Jaworek sobbed for the first time during the trial.

The lightness of Jaworek's sentence was directly due to Dr. Seipel's testimony.

Jaworek, who confessed his guilt, shot himself at a railway station immediately after the crime. In addition to three and a half years at hard labor Jaworek must fast one day in every quarter.

MEETS GIRLS' DRESS ISSUE WITH HUMOR

Versailles.—The pastor of Villeneuve-Saint-Georges, in the Versailles diocese, recently inserted the following notice in his parish bulletin: "M. le Cure knows as well as anyone the difficulties of the high cost of living and the increased cost of cloth. He has the deepest sympathy for the sorrow of the young girls who are unable to procure, for their wedding, more than half a dress, which leaves their chest and arms bare.

"He has therefore purchased a very fine scarf of white wool, which will be kept in the sacristy, and which he will make a point of offering to all young brides who are too thinly clad and who would risk catching cold in our church.

"This fatherly solicitude, he trusts, will be appreciated by all interested parties."

CATHOLIC NOTES

The Rev. Dr. Brauns, Germany's new Minister of Labor, is a Catholic priest, who is intimately connected with Labor Unions. Three other priests are members of the Reichstag.

Belleville, Ill.—The site in Chicago upon which Father Marquette offered up the first Mass celebrated within the present limits of Illinois is to be purchased by the Knights of Columbus. Action to that effect was taken at the State Convention of the order here.

Dublin, Nov. 1.—Father Scully, S. M., a native of Dun Laoghaire, Dublin County, enjoys the distinction of being the first priest ordained in the Fiji Islands. His ordination took place at the Catholic mission in the Islands. This mission is in the charge of the Marist Fathers.

Fort Wayne, Ind., Dec. 8.—The Right Rev. Herman Joseph Alerdy, Bishop of Fort Wayne, one of the oldest members of the American Hierarchy in point of years' service in the episcopate, died here Saturday afternoon as a result of an automobile accident Thanksgiving Day. He was seventy-nine years old.

Cologne, Dec. 4.—The new bell which has been cast for Cologne Cathedral to replace the "Kaiser-Glocke," which was melted down for use as military material during the War, is to be brought to Cologne shortly from Apolda. It is hoped that it may be rung from the cathedral for the first time on Christmas Eve. The "Kaiser-Glocke" was cast in 1874 from metal obtained from French guns captured during the Franco-German War. It weighed 27 tons.

Rome, Dec. 4.—Negotiations for a Concordat between Rumania and the Holy See will be resumed next month. M. Penescu, the Rumanian Minister to the Vatican, has been delegated by his government to represent it in the negotiations. Monsignor Dolci, Nuncio to Bucharest will represent the Holy See in the negotiations at the Rumanian capital. Monsignor Dolci has just returned to his post at Bucharest after completing his special mission to Constantinople in a manner which has won him great praise.

Rome, Dec. 4.—Baron Bornemize, the new Hungarian Minister to the Vatican, presented his credentials during the past week. He was received by the Pope and after the audience called upon Cardinal Gasparri, Papal Secretary of State. Later, the Minister paid a visit to the Vatican Basilica. The Republic of Poland has decided to raise its legation to the Holy See to the rank of an Embassy, according to reports received here. It is understood that the present Polish Minister Skrzyński will be named Ambassador and will present his new credentials in the near future.

London, Dec. 1.—The Malines Conversations are to be resumed, according to an announcement from an Anglican source. This informant says that at a meeting of the Oxford University Society for Religion last week, the Vice-Chancellor of the university read a letter from Cardinal Mercier brought over by Lord Halifax. Bishop Gore says he was delighted when Lord Halifax told him a date had been arranged for further conversations. In the Anglican Church Times, however, Bishop Gore says: "I frankly own I see no way over the enormous dogmatic obstacles which Rome has interposed between us and them."

Dublin, Nov. 21.—The history of the Irish Brigade in the service of France upon which M. Albert Depreux engaged will soon be ready for publication. For the purpose of the compilation access to the official archives has been given to the author by the French Government. M. Depreux is one of the most distinguished of French military historians. He is librarian and vice-president of the Fondation Thiery, a research college endowed for the assistance of scholars in every field of knowledge. The Irish Brigades who fought in the service of France were comprised of members of leading Catholic families who had to flee from their own country.

Vienna, Dec. 4.—Austria is soon to have her monument to the memory of the Unknown Soldier, says the Osservatore Romano. Unnumbered are the soldiers and nameless, who died for Austria on her battlefields, and in the prisons and hospitals beyond her confines. The project of the country, which has lost so many of her sons, and so much territory will not trust to the future the task of providing a memorial in remembrance of the victims of the last War. France, England, Belgium, Italy and America have already erected superb monuments to the Unknown Soldier, and they consider that these symbolic tombs are the final tribute of nations to the fallen who have not found rest in the cemeteries of their fathers.