

The Catholic Record.

"Christianus mihi nomen est Catholicus vero Cognomen."—(Christian is my Name, but Catholic my Surname)—St. Pacien, 4th Century

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WEEKLY IRISH REVIEW

IRELAND SEEN THROUGH IRISH EYES

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METAMORPHOSIS!

The amount of reserve strength still left in the Irish people will be the determining factor in the Peace Conference. If they feel they can go forward with the fight for even another six months they can compel north while terms from England. For England and England's ministers are today in more desperate straits than they have known in a hundred years—if we except their utterly desperate condition just before America entered the War. Chiefly because of the marvellous (we might say miraculous) fight that the little Irish Republican Army has made, England's power in Europe, in Asia, in all corners of the world is paralyzed—and her vast schemes for after-the-war aggression have all proved futile. Pole, Persia, Turk, and Arab flout her. And among the bigger powers at the diplomatic table she, with her hands tied by little Ireland, can no longer bully and browbeat so that she is moving heaven and earth to defer the diplomatic game, and mark time, till she is again in position to dominate the board.

This is one compelling reason for the amazing climb-down of Lloyd George, who a few short weeks ago, loved to tell the world that "we have the Irish murder-gang by the throat, and there will be no let-up till we strangle it." But by one of his most recent utterances in the House of Commons Lloyd George, making his astounding right-about-face, not only forgot to call De Valera the "chief of the murder-gang" but actually made many of the old hard-shell Tories gasp by politely terming the same murder chief "The Chieftain of the overwhelming majority of the Irish nation!"—and he was writing to the murder chief "I shall be glad indeed to welcome you on Thursday next." And George's Army Commander in Ireland was meeting and making terms with "murderers" for whose heads a few days before, he would gladly have paid ten thousand pounds apiece.

WILL THEY BARGAIN ON EQUAL TERMS?

In the terribly desperate condition, then, of English affairs, which drove Lloyd George to this extremity, the success of Ireland's demands (as was said) depends on the amount of stamina still left in the Irish people after all their long and fearful ordeal. If they are at the end of their strength Lloyd George will make a good bargain for England. If they feel they are not yet breaking under the awful strain, Lloyd George will pay a just price for his purchase of peace. So far as we on the outside can know, the spirit of the people is as steel, and they can, if necessary, face the dread night of horrors again. But will England dare again to inflict her dread horrors on the heroic little nation?

ANOTHER REASON FOR THE COME-DOWN

But there was still another mighty pressing reason for Mr. George's coming to earth and consenting to "gladly welcome" to his parlor the Irish murder-chiefs. What English ministers call "Irish murder" seems to resemble treason—in that if it is successful it must cease to be called murder. And the Irish "murder campaign" now seems to have been infinitely more successful than we, on this side of the ocean were given the slightest inkling of. We knew of course that the cables constantly gave us a truth by the acre. But they gave us even more truth by the truths that they concealed than by the lies they stated. The London Review of Reviews lifts an edge of the curtain—and the consequence is that even England (by its masters led to almost as much as America) is shocked. The English Review of Reviews created not only sensation, but perhaps consternation, by the glimpse it has given at the concealed facts of the Irish situation.

The Review of Reviews sent its special correspondent to investigate in Ireland and find what he could find. The result was to the English public, painfully startling. He found, that the vast English army which was supposed to be subduing Ireland seemed—despite its great numbers, its elaborate and enormous equipment, its cannon, machine guns, aeroplanes, armored cars, tanks and the rest of it—practically beaten to a standstill in the chief scenes of operations—that is in Cork, Kerry, Limerick, Tipperary, parts of the western midlands, and Donegal. The correspondent's final conclusion is expressed in a few pithy, sensational words—"Sinn Fein has proved itself more than a match for General Macreedy." And again—"The question bound to arise before many more months have passed is whether the Army of Occupation must give up its attempts to administer the country." These conclusions of the Review's correspondent gave the self-sufficient Britishers a shock.

WHAT THE PUBLIC WERE NOT PERMITTED TO KNOW

The fact that the half-armed raw Irish boys by their admirably organized guerrilla warfare were depleting King George's magnificent forces he intimates in guarded words—"It is impossible to avoid the suspicion that the wastage of men has been much greater than the Government has permitted the public to know." Judging from the statements of Irish fighters, and statements of civilians, "supported in every case by a wealth of circumstantial evidence," he considers that the hundreds of English soldiers officially reported as killed should, instead, read thousands. He considers that the big success of the I. R. A. (Irish Republican Army) "dates from the capture, last November, of an important military arsenal in Cork (which was never reported in the newspapers) in which the I. R. A. succeeded so completely that it replenished its own poor stores with vast quantities of machine guns, rifles, ammunition, and bombs."

Then he gives to the light some items of carefully concealed history. "In one ambush at Ballyvourney, of eight lorries of heavily armed soldiers, seven of the lorries were completely destroyed and only a handful of wounded men escaped." A great quantity of arms and ammunition was taken. At Clonbannin Cross, soon after, General Cummings and his whole escort, with the exception of a few mounted men were annihilated. At Crossburry about the same time, there was another ambush in which Sinn Fein claims that nearly a hundred men were killed while military reinforcements coming to their aid, were driven back." In every one of the cases the Sinn Fein casualties were very slight.

The correspondent of the Review says that at the time of the armistice the I. R. A. had driven the English army completely out of a large section of the South-west—and that in other sections the English regiments were practically shut up in their strongholds, unable to move about the country, and unable to keep up their lines of communication with one another. As samples of how the figures of dead and wounded are juggled by the Government, for the deception of the country, he instances that, after a big fight at Mill street, a short time ago, in which heavy casualties were inflicted on the British Army, Dublin Castle in its report of the casualties, gave only the numbers of dead and wounded brought back to Mallow headquarters. But the I. R. A. secret service reported that numbers of dead and wounded were also brought to Killarney, to Cork, to Tralee—of whom no record was given to the public. The foregoing are only a few out of many startling items of information which the Review Correspondent obtained at the Irish front. Little wonder he was astonished less wonder that Lloyd George should welcome his high horse gladly to welcome "murderers"—England's official term, now, and always, for all people who have the presumption to dare to drive English invaders and spoilers from off their soil.

THE COURAGEOUS STAND OF THE BISHOPS

When Ireland was being bullied with threat of newer and deeper horrors, on the very eve of Lloyd George's coming down from his high horse to "gladly welcome" the Irish "Chieftain," the Irish hierarchy, assembled under Cardinal Logue at Maynooth, had addressed burning words to the world.

"Ireland's condition has now challenged the attention and aroused the indignation of all true lovers of liberty. Last October we had to place before the world a picture of Ireland which, however horrifying, in itself, was but an inadequate representation of the indignities and outrages to which our country had been subjected. Since then every horror has been intensified, and we are now threatened with even darker doings ended with even darker doings because our countrymen spurn, as they rightly do, the sham settlement devised by the British Government." These strong words, going forth to the world coming from all the Bishops and Archbishops of Ireland under the leadership of such a pronounced Conservative as the venerable Cardinal Logue, undoubtedly had their effect in helping Mr. Lloyd George to alight from his very tall steed, and "gladly welcome" the "murderers."

MRS. SNOWDEN TESTIFIES TO FAILURE

At the very same time that the Irish Bishops were crying aloud to the world on the horrors with which the "Friend of Small Nations" was visiting Ireland, the noted Mrs. Philip Snowden, who had just completed an Irish tour of inspection, was giving to the press the result of her observations. She had gone to, and inspected the scenes of operations in various parts of the South. "The Government's policy of reprisals is terrifying everybody," she said, "but I am unable to discover that it is doing

anything at all to destroy the Republican movement, and if there is one thing which has impressed me more than another it is the futility of this policy." She witnessed the destruction of two houses, under military order, in Cork. Cork people were asked she observed, what Gen. Strickland expected them to do. He placed the responsibility on the citizens for everything that occurs, and they are powerless to do anything. In the meantime this destruction of property and the loss of innocent lives, which frequently happens, is converting people to Republicanism, and stiffening Republicans in their views, and opinions. I have talked with many unionists who told me they have adopted Republican views as a result of this coercion policy.

"COULD GIVE POINTS TO THE BOLSHEVIK IN TYRANNY AND TERRORISM"

In Cork she saw Crown forces driving lorries on to the footpaths, scattering the people in every direction, and the attitude of these men in the streets was intensely provocative. Another thing which impressed her was the manner in which women were being terrorised to compel them to give information about the hiding places of men. Revolvers were held to their heads, their houses were pulled to pieces, and their bedrooms invaded. She had met many women who had not taken their clothes off for weeks, they were so fearful of what might happen. The children's nerves were also greatly affected by the present state of affairs. "I have seen in Russia, and I have come back very antagonistic to Bolshevism. I am entitled to be so, because I had always maintained a critical attitude against the tyranny of the minority over the majority, and of the methods of terrorism necessary to maintain this rule. But no supporter of the British Government in its policy towards Ireland is entitled to criticise Bolshevism, because the British Government could give points to the Bolshevik in the matter of tyranny and terrorism."

SEUMAS MACMANUS, Of Donegal.

HOOVER'S WORK APPRECIATED

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

New York, July 22.—The American Relief Administration of which Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, is chairman, made public today expressions of appreciation from X. G. Cardinal Piffi, Archbishop of Vienna, and Ignatius Rieder, Archbishop of Salzburg, of the Hoover organization's child feeding work in Austria. The feeding operations in Austria, as in other war stricken sections of Central Europe and Eastern Europe, are supported by the \$29,000,000 contributed by the American people during the European Relief Council drive.

Cardinal Piffi wrote as follows to E. G. Burland, A. R. A., representative in Vienna: "From the reports and information sent to me I have been given an insight into the large extent of the American relief work which is being carried on for the benefit of Austria and I can clearly see how much the child-feeding work, along with the dollar parcel operation, has helped alleviate our misery."

I therefore feel that I owe a deep debt of gratitude to the American Relief Administration, all the more since I know that a great many institutions which are being operated by clergymen or Catholic organizations have been considered by you over and over again and that you have been always kind to them.

Archbishop Rieder wrote: "On reading of the activities of Mr. Herbert Hoover I was filled with deepest gratitude and admiration for the noble philanthropist who inspired the great relief work and who achieved all these things. I regard Mr. Hoover as the man predestined by Providence to save thousands and thousands of poor Austrian children from starvation. I trust that God will bless him and all those that have been assisting him."

VILLA RETURNING TO THE CATHOLIC CHURCH

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

El Paso, July 25.—Considerable credence is being given a report from Juarez that Francisco Villa, noted Mexican rebel leader, has returned to the teachings of the Catholic Church and is practicing again the religion which he abandoned.

Durango is now farming at Canutillo Durango, and, according to the reports received here, has rebuilt the chapel at Canutillo, which was erected by Spanish priests years ago, and more recently used as a granary. There Villa regularly attends Mass on Sunday.

Villa, during his infidelity, attacked the priests of the Church and damaged much Church property.

SEPARATE SCHOOL TAXES

ARCHBISHOP McNEIL REFUTES MR. HOCKEN'S CHARGES

MR. HOCKEN'S LETTER

To the Editor of The Star:

Sir: In reply to your correspondent "North Toronto," I desire to point out that the present law secures to Separate schools all the school taxes paid by incorporated companies upon shares held by Roman Catholics. All the R. C. shareholders have to do is to get the boards of directors to pass a resolution stating the amount of stock held by R. C.'s, and that proportion will go to the Separate schools. What the bishops want is somewhere about thirty per cent. of the school taxes paid by such companies to be taken by Separate schools. That would divert hundreds of thousands of dollars of taxes paid by Protestants to support sectarian schools that teach the catechism of the R. C. Church. The essential principle of all Separate school legislation is that the taxes of R. C.'s only shall go to the separate system. The bishops are trying to introduce the new principle of dividing the school taxes of incorporated companies on the basis of population or school attendance. Nothing could be more un-just than to compel Protestants to contribute to the propagation of the Roman Catholic faith.

H. C. HOCKEN, Toronto, July 18.

THE ARCHBISHOP'S REPLY

To the Editor of The Star: Sir: Thirty years ago the Toronto Railway Company entered into an agreement with the city regarding the use of streets, and one clause of the agreement reads thus:

"Section 21.—And it is hereby agreed that all the said railway property liable to be assessed for school purposes shall be assessed for the rate levied in respect thereof shall be payable to the Public school fund of the city of Toronto."

Last year the Public Schools of Toronto received about \$40,000 in taxes from this company. Catholic shareholders paid nearly twelve thousand dollars of this tax.

In the Star Mr. Hocken expresses indignation at the possibility of the Separate schools getting any money in taxes from Protestants. I beg to assure him that we have no thought of attempting to do what his friends did in 1891.

The School Act of 1863 exempted Separate school supporters from all taxes assessed for the support of other schools. We depend on the Assessment Act to make this exemption real and effective, and as the Assessment Act has not been amended since 1886 in this respect the result is that now no Separate school supporters are exempted from certain Public school taxes.

Mr. Hocken states that what the bishops want is "somewhere about 30% of the school taxes paid by companies." He is referring to the financial difficulties in which the Assessment Act has placed the Separate schools. It is not "the bishops" that are primarily interested, but the Separate school supporters who find that the Assessment Act has run for thirty-five years without amendment to meet changed conditions, with the result that a large part of the school taxes assessed upon Separate school supporters now goes to the Public schools. The Assessment Act now violates the School Act of 1863. We are not asking "somewhere about" 30%. We have not formulated any demand or proposed any definite amendment.

Mr. Hocken insists that the Assessment Act needs no amendment in our regard. All we need, he tells us, is to get the Catholic share-holders to induce the boards of directors to pass resolutions stating the amount of stock held by Catholics, and, presto, the thing is done. We have tried all this and found it unworkable. Shares in companies are a form of property which changes hands every day without public record. The owners are found in many and widely separated parts of the Province of shareholders in the larger companies.

The board of directors of a company at Sturgeon Falls tried to divide the school taxes assessed upon their property, and failed. The C. P. R. tried to find some legal way of dividing the school taxes in Ontario, and failed. The hydro commission tried to divide the school taxes levied upon their assessable property, and failed. The hydro and other public utilities were not in existence when the Assessment Act was last amended to meet the need of Separate schools.

The directors of the Canadian National Railways are not trying to divide the school taxes, because they know that the Assessment Act must first be amended. All Separate school supporters are paying

taxes through these railways to the Public schools.

The banks are not trying to give their Catholic shareholders an opportunity to support Separate schools in Ontario. The effort required to ascertain the religion of their shareholders is too great and too expensive. Many of their shareholders are estates, institutions, and other collective bodies.

The Separate schools are in a difficult financial position. We are not asking anything unreasonable or unfair. So far we have not asked more than that the subject be taken into serious consideration. The education of seventy-five thousand children of Ontario is the duty of the Separate schools. It is a public service under public supervision, efficiently performed, and at moderate cost. The high cost of living and of building has forced the supporters of this service to seek justice in a fair amendment of an obsolete Assessment Act.

N. McNEIL, Archbishop, Toronto, July 20, 1921.

THE LONDON KNIGHTS

STRONGLY SUPPORT SEPARATE SCHOOL CLAIMS

A Meeting of London Council, Knights of Columbus, Number 1410 representing a membership of four hundred men was held on Friday, July 22, at their club rooms, London.

The question of securing the legislation necessary for the proper functioning of Separate Schools was discussed with great interest and considerable warmth. That public utilities in which Catholics are interested equally with non-Catholics should pay all their taxes to the Public Schools was characterized as a crying injustice that demanded immediate redress. The present provision for the division of the taxes of incorporated companies in proportion to the amount of stocks held by Catholics and non-Catholics respectively was shown to be ineffective and entirely unworkable except in the case of small companies whose shareholders were known. In the case of companies where shares are widely held, and are bought and sold daily, it is an obvious impossibility to determine the proportion of stock owned by Separate School supporters. This has been recognized in Alberta and Saskatchewan and a suitable legislative provision has been made for such cases.

In the matter of Secondary Education it was pointed out that in 1863 when the Separate School Act was passed the Common School System embraced the entire course now divided between the Public and High Schools. It was, therefore, held that Catholics have by the British North America Act the full right to establish High Schools where the numbers warrant such Separate High Schools. In any case the right to the Fifth Class in the Elementary Schools has never once been questioned; but Separate School supporters are taxed for the Fifth Class work in High Schools even though they maintain their own Separate School Fifth Class. This is a plain infringement of constitutionally guaranteed rights in Denominational Education.

The fact that Catholics are deliberately excluded from the taxpayers right to vote for the Board of Education which controls the Education High Schools makes this invasion of their rights all the more glaring. The feeling was general amongst the large number of members present that fair-minded Protestants when informed of actual conditions would whole-heartedly cooperate with Catholics in their effort to secure a fair measure of legislative relief from the disabilities under which Separate Schools now labor.

The following resolution moved by Mr. E. V. Hession and seconded by J. J. Callaghan and Dr. P. J. Sweeney was unanimously adopted.

Whereas under the British North America Act, which is the constitution of Canada the educational rights in the matter of denominational schools of Protestant minority in Lower Canada and of the Roman Catholic minority in Upper Canada were guaranteed by Section 93 of the said Act which reads as follows: "In and for each Province the Legislature may exclusively make laws in relation to education, subject and according to the following provisions:

"Nothing in any such law shall prejudicially affect any right or privilege with respect to denominational schools which any class of persons have by law in the Province at the Union."

And whereas no rights either educational or religious were surrendered by the minority in any Province at the time of Confederation. And whereas amongst these rights are the full development of the Common School System and the equitable division of the school taxes for minorities and the proportional distribution of all school grants.

And whereas the School System of Ontario is deprived of the legal machinery necessary for its complete functioning.

And whereas The Catholic School System of Ontario does not receive its just and proper share of certain school taxes and school grants. Therefore be it resolved that this meeting respectfully requests the Government and the Legislature of Ontario to enact such legal measures as will place the Roman Catholic Minority of this Province in the full enjoyment of its educational rights under the constitution. And that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to Premier Drury, The Honourable, The Minister of Education and their colleagues in the Ontario Cabinet; to the members of the Ontario Legislature; to the Catholic press of Ontario; and to the local newspapers.

IRELAND NORTH AND SOUTH

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

Presiding at Limerick Protestant Diocesan Synod, Rev. Dr. Hackett, Dean of Limerick, said:

"My opinion is that where our people have suffered it is not because of their religious opinions and as the present representative of the City and County clergy, I am glad to be able to say that never in their experience have the relations between all religions been more harmonious, and never have our clergy been more kindly and more courteously treated by their neighbors in the Diocese."

The North of Ireland is the only place where religious intolerance prevails. There Catholics have as such been persecuted by the Orange men. For the property of Catholics destroyed in the town of Lisburn by Orange mobs, compensation amounting to \$1,250,000 has been awarded by the Courts. In this town the Protestant proprietors of a factory refused to dismiss Catholic employees. The position of a Catholic. The proprietors received a written notice stating that if they retained him in their employment "after this week we will burn the mill!" The firm did not dismiss him or any other Catholic worker. The mill was burned. All these facts were deposited on oath. Immediately after the occurrence it was represented in the anti-Irish press that the burning was a Sinn Fein outrage.

Worcester, Mass., July 22.—Registrations for admission to Holy Cross College next year have reached the full capacity of the accommodations and about 150 applications will have to be turned away, according to announcement of Rev. James J. Carlin, S. J., president. Present accommodations provide for 600 boarding and 150 day students. It is hoped that additional dormitories will be completed by the Fall of 1922.

Washington, D. C., July 25.—Georgetown University has been named by the United States War Department as one of the thirty-four education institutions to be known as "distinguished colleges and honor military schools, respectively, for the year 1921." The recognition gives each college and university the right to one appointment virtually without examination to the Regular Army each year.

BOOTLEG WHISKEY

WRECKING MORE BRAINS THAN WAR SHELL-SHOCK

N. Y. Times

Dr. Perry M. Lichtenstein, resident physician at the Tombs, testified before a Commission in Lunacy sitting to determine the condition of Philip Murtha, twenty-eight, of 541 West 141st Street, said that alcohol is causing more insanity since prohibition went into effect than was caused by shell shock and kindred influences during the World War.

He testified that Murtha was suffering from alcoholic insanity and that his was one of many cases that had come to his attention since prohibition. Many steady drinkers, he added, are unable to give up intoxicating liquor and will drink the poisonous substitutes now being offered for sale. He said this alcohol is absorbed through the lymphatic system and causes a toxic condition which deadens the nervous system and produces what is known to alienists as alcoholic psychosis.

Whether a person was incurably insane, he said, depended upon how much damage was done to his nervous system before treatment began. He admitted that some acute types recover following withdrawal of alcohol and general hygienic measures, but that others remained chronically insane, and that in one particular type definite alteration and destruction of the nerve cells and their processes are present.

Y. M. C. A. PHILANTHROPY COMES HIGH

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

Prague, Czecho-Slovakia, July 10.—Legal representatives of the Y. M. C. A. are still pressing—but thus far without result—their demand for payment of 6,000,000 Czecho-Slovak kronen for the services its agents and workers are supposed to have rendered to the people of Czecho-Slovakia after the World War. Along with its demand for the money the Y. M. C. A. submits a long catalogue of its accomplishments in this country.

The notion that prevails here is that the executives of the Y. M. C. A. were not very economical in their management of affairs. President Voska of the Y. M. C. A. organization in Czecho-Slovakia, made many business ventures in this country. Some of them failed. His salary was 800,000 kronen a year. The Y. M. C. A. is also accused of having profited in food and supplies which it distributed.

CATHOLIC NOTES

Paris, July 8.—Cesar Cairo, who was recently chosen president of the municipal council of Paris is a staunch Catholic and a member of the Christian Newspapermen's Corporation.

The Bishops of Poland have issued a letter of thanks to the French Episcopacy. The document was addressed to Cardinal Lucon, Archbishop of Rheims, who was one of the first to order a special novena of prayers for Catholic Poland.

Dublin, July 15.—Irish Catholics are determined to make this year's collection for the Pope a record one. Relatively the collection in Ireland is the highest of any Catholic country; but so touched have the people been by the sympathy and generosity shown by the Holy Father in his Apostolic Letter that everybody who has the means is anxious to contribute more now than on any previous occasion.

Paris, July 14.—Col. Rollin, a prominent artillery officer, who left the army at the conclusion of the War to complete his theological studies, said his first Mass in the Cathedral of Montauban last week. The new priest, who is the son-in-law of a Senator, is a widower with ten children. On the day of his ordination, one of his sons received the tonsure.

Dublin, July 13.—By an arrangement for which there is no justification in logic or in fact, the Board of National Education in Ireland has since its foundation nearly one hundred years ago been composed of Catholics and Protestants in equal number. One-fourth of the population has had the same representation as three-fourths. Will Catholics have any voice at all in Northeast Ulster?

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Paris, July 14.—The recent ordination in the Church of St. Sulpice of Paris was the largest witnessed for some time. Fifty-six priests and eight deacons having been ordained. Among the priests was the Abbe Garlier, former secretary of the Conference of Lawyers of Paris who promised to be one of the most eloquent lawyers of the Paris bar. Formerly president-general of the Catholic Youth of France, he had just entered the Seminary when he broke out of St. Mass in Paris, he celebrated his first Mass in the Church of St. Sulpice in Paris, a large number of Parisian lawyers came to present their congratulations.

Boston, July 22.—A striking reminder of the service and sacrifice of the Catholic young men of the country was given last Sunday when five important squares in this city were dedicated to the honor of five Boston boys who died in the service of their country in the recent World War. Not only were all of them Catholics, but all were members of St. James' Parish. The five young men whose memory was thus honored were Thomas F. Burke, Co. H, 47th Infantry, killed in the second battle of the Marne; Lieut. Jeremiah E. Sullivan, of the 101st Infantry, killed in Argonne Forest; and Francis E. Shea, Thomas F. Foley and Corporal Denis D. McCarthy, all of the 101st.

Washington, July 25.—Announcement was made here today that Dr. Hardee Chambliss has been appointed to take charge of the work of the Department of Chemistry at the Catholic University, owing to the prolonged illness of Rev. Dr. John J. Griffin, who has been in charge of the department since its opening in 1895. Dr. Chambliss is one of the most distinguished chemists in the United States. He graduated from John Hopkins University in 1909, and since then has devoted himself to chemical research and teaching. During the War he was commanding officer of the U. S. Nitrate Plant, No. 1, Sheffield, Ala., with the rank of lieutenant colonel. A member of the principal chemical societies in the United States and England, he has been given by the U. S. Civil Service Commission the highest rating as a chemist and chemical engineer.