

# The Catholic Record.

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

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### CHOOSING A CAREER

Among the knotty problems which face responsible parents, guardians, and instructors in these disturbed times, the choice of a career for their young charges presents an increasing difficulty. It is rarely possible now to forecast the chances that may decide a matter upon which a reasonable success or comparative failure depends. A few years ago a preference for a certain profession or trade was usually regarded as an indication that apprenticeship or some other course of training would commit a youth to a lifelong pursuit. Today, with so many broken lives and interrupted careers to illustrate the mistake of entering over crowded callings, the prospect seems clouded for all but the exceptionally gifted ones.

Of course there have always been notable exceptions to the general rule, striking instances of later choice involving a complete departure from the family tradition. How many preachers, doctors, authors, artists of various kinds have abandoned legal and commercial activities to embrace callings which made little or no appeal to their elders? Did Augustus Meredith, a naval officer in Portsmouth, ever imagine in his wildest dreams that his son George would pass through several changes of occupation, to end as a novelist and poet of distinctive character and unique reputation? Or again, did the Liverpool Baptist divine discover qualities in his son which would bear him into literary and political channels whereby the name of Augustine Birrell would be blazoned about the world?

Youth is life's springtime. In that second season day-dreams occupy the fancy. As in nature, so in the formative years; the skies so bright and friendly, the tender shoots and bursting buds weave visions which transform realities, leaving youths and maidens to seek what Milton styles "fresh woods and pastures new." The awakening soul expands in a congenial atmosphere of feeling and imagination. But now this natural outlook is shadowed by painful memories and gloomy fears. Poetry and hope do not flourish in the turbid medium which succeeds an exhausting conflict. The youthful mind perceives as never before that castle-building does not harmonize with things as they are. Harsh liabilities surround most employments; for the spirit of restless change affects even the commonest kinds of work, and the lavish public expenditure which the War necessitated has stimulated expectations which breed extravagant claims, so that much time must elapse before industrial conditions settle into a wholesome routine. However, we are thinking less of the class which relies upon collective bargaining for the adjustment of hours and wages than of the directing and administering class, who are just now confronted with difficulties of a very complex order. These can no longer anticipate an easy course for their sons and daughters, whose careers are now affected by currents and eddies that may completely alter their activity and destination.

Now it is becoming clear to all whose sight is not obscured by prejudice or excessive self-regard that early advantages of birth and training can no longer assure our young adventurers happy settlements unless they employ the five or ten talents with which they are endowed diligently and faithfully. The social and economical sitting to which all pretensions are now subjected makes little or no allowance for weakness or wilfulness. Boys and girls have to cut their wisdom teeth in their early teens; there is no time for trivialities that neither prepares them for their work in the world nor wholesomely exercises their powers. Work and play are finely balanced in the best careers. Many who are deemed successful taper off when they have become rich, and no lavishness of expenditure or display can disguise their moral failure. A barren and uninteresting age is a poor climax to a strenuous competitive struggle for wealth and importance.

"The years that the locust hath eaten" leave behind them vague regrets that somehow the true goal of life has not been attained.

Here no plea is advanced for a premature seriousness. The attempt to antedate experiences that are proper to those of riper years is generally a grave mistake—it may even infuse a subtle strain of half-conscious hypocrisy into ingenuous natures.

### WEEKLY IRISH REVIEW

#### IRELAND SEEN THROUGH IRISH EYES

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A LIAR CONFESSES THAT HE LIED

Lord Lieutenant French has been getting into several kinds of hot water recently. There was called to America some time ago, the startling information that Lord Mayor MacCurran of Cork was shot by the Sinn Fein themselves. It develops that it was Lord French who first gave out the startling information—and when excited public opinion called upon him to show what grounds he had for so asserting, he publicly denied his own words—to the delight of the Irish and the disgust of the English people.

H. J. Greenwall, a London journalist, representing The Daily Express, had had a long interview with the Lord Lieutenant in which French told him that it was because Mayor MacCurran as Brigadier of the Irish Volunteers refused to sign the death warrant of a traitor to Sinn Fein (who was afterwards shot) that death was meted out to himself—after he had been summoned to a secret Sinn Fein court, and formally tried and sentenced. In both Ireland and England naturally this pronouncement of the Lord Lieutenant created a furor so intense that the London papers, naturally believing the Lord Lieutenant's word and speaking in the public interest, called for immediate publication of the information in possession of the authorities. French finding himself in an awkward corner lay low for a few days; but as the furor still increased, he then boldly denied the truth of the interview.

The Daily Express in reply assumed full responsibility for the truthfulness of their journalist. Mr. Greenwall himself published a statement in the Daily Express stating that not only had Lord French supplied this startling intelligence to him, but he had, moreover, said several other things which he, Mr. Greenwall, considered so highly indiscreet that, putting his English patriotism before his journalistic ambition, he suppressed them! "Frankly," says Greenwall, "I was thunderstruck at the manner in which Lord French spoke. True, he requested me to be careful. I was careful, and Lord French should recognize how careful I was. That portion of the interview saddling the murder on Sinn Fein naturally created a greater sensation in Ireland than in England; and Lord French who failed to foresee the storm in Ireland, now attempts to evade it by reflecting on my personal honor and veracity. He uttered the words attributed to him. More than that, he said things which in my view should not have been said for publication by the Lord Lieutenant and which I suppressed. So the good Lord Lieutenant has made himself as unpopular in England for not standing to his lie as he made himself in Ireland for uttering it.

Some journalist pointed out that they who know Lord French socially are not surprised either at his making the accusation without being prepared with his proof, or at his denying the allegation without justification.

#### NOT THE FIRST TIME FRENCH WAS FOUND OUT

It is not the first time that the noble Lord has been publicly convicted of statements that were not consistent with absolute fact. His friends are recalling how in his Boer War book he gave General Smith Dorrien a severe fustigation for one of the various big blunders of the Boer campaign—his conduct of the Battle of La Cateau—upon which it was immediately discovered that he had at the time, in his official report, highly praised Smith Dorrien for the same act. In the period between the time of praising and the time of blaming, Smith Dorrien had gone out of favor at the French court. Mr. Asquith, also, recently exposed him that for he, Lord French, was writing letters to Asquith, praising him for his support, at the same time that he was asking Lord Northcliffe to raise the cry, "Asquith must go." A French journalist, quite recently, had another interview with Lord French at the Viceroy's Lodge, at which likewise Lord French made some startling statements about Ireland and the Irish people. Immediately the interview was published, and a storm stirred up, Lord French issued a statement that the account of the interview was grossly untrue. It is significant that both

interviews were given in the genial evening hour.

#### DECENT ENGLISH SENTIMENT

The signs of the times are multiplying among that percentage of justice-loving Britishers who are leaving the mass of the British people. The thirty-eighth annual conference of the Independent Labor Party held at Glasgow, by a vote of 366 against 66, demanded the recognition of an Irish Republic. The New World, a paper established by British ex-soldiers and sailors, in a recent issue said: "Ireland has been struggling for freedom from British misrule for eight centuries. For eight hundred years English Imperialism has attempted to make Ireland English, but without success. Ireland will never reconcile herself to English rule, and it is time the people of Britain realized this. If the mailed fist of our pin-headed Jankers is not stayed the Irish people will become irreconcilable enemies, not only of English Imperialism, but also of the English people. And no wonder."

#### REV. DR. IRWIN REFUSED PASSPORT

That the Rev. Dr. Irwin, the Co. Antrim Presbyterian clergyman, who is now travelling with De Valera, is doing good work for Ireland in America, may be inferred from the fact that the Irish Government is conducting a stringent inquiry into the laxity of the officials who permitted Dr. Irwin to quit Ireland. He had been refused a passport, and it can not be discovered how he managed to slip away, and to convey himself across the Atlantic. Only, he did it—somehow—by submarine, aeroplane, or wireless. Dr. Irwin is a Master of Arts, Bachelor of Divinity, and a Doctor of Philosophy. He is a member of most of the leading committees of the General Assembly of the Irish Presbyterian Church. He is also syndical convenor of the Sustentation Fund of that Church, the mainstay and support of three-fourths of its ministers. He is a director of the Widows' Fund of the same church, the fund which maintains the widows and orphans of the ministers. He has been an active worker in the Presbyterian Church Insurance Society. He is Vice-President of the County Antrim Anti-Tuberculosis Committee, and is also a worker in the Ulster Farmers' Union. He is well known in Ireland as a thinker and writer on vital social problems. As map, minister, scholar, and worker, Dr. Irwin far outweighs a fleet-load of his brother clergymen who were here a few months ago to inform America that the Pope is the actual President of Sinn Fein, and that the true object of the movement is to drive all "heretics" out of the Pope's own little island, and drown them in the Atlantic.

#### PROTESTANT MAGISTRATE RESIGNS

By the way the Pope must also be the secret commander general of the British military in Ireland, and captain of the police, if we may judge from the following complaint of a "heretic" Mr. George Gray, a Protestant gentleman in Tipperary, written to the Lord Chancellor of Ireland, resigning his position as Justice of the Peace: "On March 9th my house was raided by military and police, my wife's jewelry and money taken possession of to the value of 200 pounds, and I was placed under arrest and taken to Cork prison, being liberated after five days, without any charge made against me, or even an apology for my detention. In consequence of my own treatment and similar unjust cases reported to me, I find I cannot any longer conscientiously continue to act as an impartial judge between the Crown and the people." The crime, of course, for which this mark of friendship was bestowed on him, was that he sympathized with the Irish people.

#### BISHOP FOGARTY PAYS TRIBUTE TO IRISH MARTYR SPIRIT

Bishop Fogarty of Killaloe visited the political prisoners and hunger strikers in Mountjoy Prison, when the country was tremblingly awaiting news of the first death among them. He afterwards made an impressive statement to the journalists. "All of those whom we saw," he said, "were extremely weak, some being hardly able to speak. Another day of this struggle and the worst might happen at any moment to any of them. It was a heartrending sight. It affected me profoundly to see those noble-minded men, of stainless character, many of them without trial or charge, in prison at all, and then to look upon them stretched and exhausted, calmly awaiting death, should that be necessary, for the sake of principle, for they are absolutely inflexible in their resolution to die rather than submit to what they regard as a horrible outrage on common humanity and justice. No martyrs could excel them and as martyrs they will be venerated in Ireland should they die in this struggle."

#### ENGLISH PROFIT ON IRISH MISRULE

Last year England lifted in Ireland the enormous revenue of £37,000,000. This year, 1920, the estimated revenue has jumped by 33%—to almost £50,000,000. The following

is the 1920 estimate of Irish revenue:

	Pounds
Customs.....	14,070,000
Excise.....	10,818,000
Stamps.....	908,000
Income Tax.....	10,778,000
Excess Profits.....	10,239,000
Land Value Duties.....	4,000
P. O. Services.....	2,197,000
	49,004,000

Last year £15,000,000 of the £37,000,000 was not profit for the Imperial purse. The British profit this year will be considerably higher.

The distinguished London journalist, Clement Shorter, who was in America some time ago, gave to the Dublin Freeman's Journal a review that attracted wide attention, both in England and Ireland. He frankly said it was England's duty to clear out of Ireland—although he should like to see Britain proclaim a Monroe Doctrine for the Island.

SEUMAS MACMANUS,  
Of Donegal.

### A SINN FEIN ADDRESS AT OXFORD UNION

A week or so ago Seumas MacManus had this reference to the following lecture delivered by Grattan Emond before the Oxford Union on the 20th of January last:

"Young Grattan Emond, a son of Sir Thomas Grattan Emond, who was for years Redmondite member of Parliament for Wexford, and who is a descendant of Henry Grattan, the great orator of the Independent Irish Parliament of the eighteenth century, delivered a Sinn Fein lecture before the Oxford Union. Young Emond, who is an ardent Sinn Feiner as his father was a Parnellian, had for his audience a very large gathering of intellectual people, who were much impressed by the fine and well-reasoned discourse which he delivered to them. It is good to note that some of his boldest statements were, by these intellectual English, received with rounds of applause—evidencing that there is some little sanity developing in the original Junkerland, England."

As a matter of fact the students of the great English intellectual centre, have long made it a practice of hearing all sides of any great question. Sir Edward Carson was heard at the Oxford Union as well as John Redmond. It is safe to say that Grattan Emond presenting the Sinn Fein view of the Irish question would make a far deeper impression on Oxford students than the Leader of the Ulster obstructionists. Of this we are assured, there are amongst the leaders of Oxford's intellectual life men whose solution of the Irish problem differs little from that of Sinn Fein.

#### THE LECTURER LOST A BROTHER IN THE BRITISH NAVAL SERVICE DURING THE WAR

#### GRATTAN EMOND'S ADDRESS

There are three main difficulties in speaking to this audience. In the first place, it is well known that today only liars are safe and if an honest man gets up and says what he believes to be the truth he is pretty sure to find himself in jail.

#### THE ANGLO-IRISH WAR

Secondly, who knows whether within a few minutes I may not have outstayed my welcome; for the most of the people here are loyal British subjects—perhaps mildly pacifist as far as the Anglo-Irish war is concerned—whereas I claim the simple position of an alien enemy. You deny us the rights and privileges of alien enemies, saying we are only criminals, and that, I think, is the fundamental question in the relations of the two countries today.

#### WHAT WE LOOK UPON AS LAWFUL ACTS OF WAR, YOU CONSIDER TO BE FOUL AND DASTARDLY OUTRAGES. IF YOU RECOGNIZED US AS ALIEN ENEMIES, THEN EVENTUALLY YOU WOULD COME TO THE CONCLUSION THAT THERE IS SUCH A THING AS AN IRISH NATION, A THING WHICH NO ENGLISHMAN HAS YET DONE.

#### THE RIGHT TO USE FORCE—TO WHOM DOES IT BELONG?

I use the word nation in the sense we understand it in Ireland—a sovereign people with power of life and death, with as much right—with more right to use force against you who are keeping us down than you have to use force in keeping us down. But you do not recognize us as aliens, and one of the most important and valuable characteristics of the British people is their dislike for clear-cut, final conclusions, or "definite" statements.

#### ALL ARGUMENTS BOTH WAYS

My third difficulty is that the English insist on having all arguments both ways; you are the only people who both have your cake and eat it. There are innumerable examples of this in Anglo-Irish relations.

For hundreds of years there was a British decree in Ireland which enacted that any Irishman caught with long hair was to be killed at

sight; for long hair was the fashion among the mere Irish. This decree was not revoked, but in the eighteenth century another was issued which enacted that any Irishman caught wearing his hair cropped short was to be killed at sight—of such was the fashion of the Sinn Feiners of the day.

The new Lord Mayor of Dublin said not long ago that he was in great distress; if he walked along the streets in a slovenly manner he was pretty sure to be arrested for being drunk and disorderly, but if he walked with upright bearing he was equally sure to be arrested for being reasonably suspected of having drilled secretly. Well, His Lordship was arrested and although he has been in jail for two months he has not yet been informed which of the two crimes he has committed.

Again there is the well known fact that Ireland is guilty and deserves no sympathy because she is so prosperous. The people of the south and west are rolling in money. But in the next breath we shall be told that the reason why Belfast must not be subjected to the rest of Ireland is because it would be scandalous to subject the rich, prosperous people of Belfast to the poor, thriftless, penniless people of the south. So that my wonderful fellow countrymen have the miraculous capacity of being both penniless and rolling in money at the same time.

#### TWO WEIGHTS AND TWO MEASURES

Then there is the more serious matter of that famous British gentleman, Sir Edward Carson, who made a speech in Ireland last July, and threatened "hypothetical" rebellion. The law officers of the crown, after careful consideration, came to the conclusion—which was announced by Mr. Bonar Law—that the threat of hypothetical rebellion is no crime or offense whatever; and yet for that act, the threat of, or even the allusion to hypothetical rebellion, for that act which is neither crime nor offense, sentences have been passed on my friends during the last two or three years amounting to several thousands of years' hard labor.

#### YOU MAY SUCCEED IN HAVING THE ARGUMENT BOTH WAYS!

#### THE ASSASSINATION OF A WHOLE PEOPLE

We have, it is true, a certain number of old gentlemen in our country who are writing to the papers to inform us that the honor of Ireland is gone, the good name of Ireland is lost forever, because 14 policemen have been shot; but these old gentlemen are the very ones who in all their lives have never admitted that Ireland had a good name to lose. For my part, I don't feel impressed by the lamentations of men who call themselves Irishmen and yet need killing of a policeman to remind them that there was such a thing as the honor of their country. In like manner, the press of this country during the last month has expressed the horror and honest indignation of the British public at what it described as the attempted assassination of Lord French; while that same British public in general, and the British Government in particular, are daily and hourly engaged in a far greater crime—the attempted assassination of a whole people! It has been suggested that the present regime and the present terrible situation are being perpetuated because of the outrages and acts of violence which are taking place in Ireland. That is to say, the war is going on because people are fighting—that is not an argument but a paraphrase!

#### A CONVENIENT CLOAK

Let us be quite clear on the question of "outrages" so called. Leaving out, for the moment, Dublin Castle and its agents, there are few criminals in Ireland, but some of them have blasphemed the national cause in claiming the name of Sinn Fein as a cloak for their crimes. Those who have not claimed this cloak have been offered it by the English press!

No Christian people can indorse crimes but I have nothing whatever to say, no word of condemnation against attacks on police barracks, etc., they are acts of war. I feel no more horror at the death of a policeman in Ireland than at that of any British or other soldier in the late War. Innocent men were killed. Six million innocent men were killed in the War; what for? For the Versailles Peace Treaty!

#### SINN FEIN OUTLAWED AND SUPPRESSED—STILL RESPONSIBLE

Why does not Sinn Fein condemn outrages? Surely you have heard that in 59 proclamation Lord French has informed the world that Sinn Fein no longer exists! I can but quote the words of a great Christian Bishop: "We will not cry halt; we will not cry 'foul' while the game is on."

#### MORE UNITED THAN ANY OTHER NATION

You say we cannot agree, but we are more united than any nation on the face of the earth. The Irish Government has a larger majority among the elected representatives of the people than any other government in Europe; but even if we were

as disputed as you are in England, what business is that of yours? Is that at present the majority of the internal condition of France or Belgium.

#### THE PRIME MINISTER'S SHAMELESS TAUNT

Your Prime Minister informed us that we cannot be a nation because we have no language; that is a lie with a little truth in it. I admit that at present the majority of our people do not speak Irish, and the laws which made it a capital offense to do so have had some success; but there is another way of looking at it.

Language is not necessary for nationality, e.g., Belgium and Switzerland; but I admit that these are exceptions; the general rule is one nation, one tongue, and when a people lose their language they lose also the spirit of nationality. There is only one nation I know of, certainly there is only one nation in Europe and possibly in the world which although it has lost all, although it has lost its laws and liberties, although it has lost its State organization, although it has even lost its language still, by a miracle of Almighty God, has preserved unconquerable the spirit of national independence, and that nation is my own.

#### EVERY MAN'S DUTY

We read in the press about the "Sinn Fein Policy"; there is no such thing. Sinn Fein is not a policy; the lawful government of Ireland is entitled to adopt any and every policy to drive the English out. No Sinn Fein is not a policy but a platitude—the old platitude that is every man's duty to work and fight for the independence of his country.

#### A MEANS TO AN END

Independence, you may say, is an impossible ideal; it is not an ideal at all, but only a means to an end. The ideal of most Sinn Feiners is not simply an independent Ireland but a free Gaelic-speaking, Christian co-operative State.

#### THE "ENGLAND" THAT IRELAND KNOWS

In the years of struggle and bitterness which are before us, I would ask you to remember that, astonishing as it may seem, the vast majority of Irishmen have never been in England. All they see of England is an occasional baton charge, an occasional bayonet charge, by the armed forces of the British Crown. And yet no one in this country can honestly believe that we want to be separated from you.

Those few of us who have been in England and have English friends, those few of us who have been to this university, have an added reason for looking forward to the day of peace. We want to be able to appreciate the institutions and traditions of this country at their true value, without having our eyes jaundiced, our minds prejudiced, by the tyranny of this interminable, this detestable war.

#### THE WAR WILL GO ON

Well, the war will go on, it will get worse this year; changes in the British Government will make little difference. As our troops acquire experience, as they acquire arms, their raids and operations will become on a much larger and more ambitious scale. Your troops, looking upon us as criminals and not as enemies, in their indignation will take vengeance on the civilian population; much blood will be spilt.

But no nation has ever deserted freedom, or ever won freedom, except at the price of suffering and bloodshed. The only terms you have offered us up to this have been terms of unconditional surrender. When English people talk of settling the Irish question they mean tricking or persuading or forcing the Irish to become loyal British subjects. Sometimes we are offered some inflated, or emasculated, glorified county council, more often we are offered tanks and bayonets—but the object is the same—to eliminate the sovereignty of Ireland and make us happy Britishers. We don't want such a "settlement"—we are fighting for recognition.

#### WHO IS RESPONSIBLE?

You say Ireland is responsible for the present state of affairs. If England washes her hands of all blame do not accuse Ireland; rather had you better accuse God the Father, who created Ireland a nation and meant her to be free.

#### THE NORTHEAST CORNER

The question of Belfast and the Northeast Corner in no way affects the issue. That is simply a matter of the ultimate frontiers between the Irish Republic and Great Britain. It will be settled at the peace conference. You may, of course, send Dr. Bridges, the Poet Laureate, "a la Anunnzio," with a band of brigands to hold that "civitas Britannissima" Belfast—but we might send Mr. W. B. Yeats with another expedition to capture the "civitas Hibernissima" of Liverpool!

#### THE CAUSE OF IRISH FREEDOM WILL NEVER DIE

That is for the future; for the present the war will go on. We can stick it out to the end, having done

so for over seven centuries, and one day Ireland will be free, for we have truth and we have life on our side.

The knowledge, the belief of our people that they belong to an ancient and a sovereign nation—a nation which was civilized a thousand years before the Anglo-Saxons emerged from the crepuscular obscurity of Northern Germany—that belief is a fact which not all the military and financial power of your great empire, not all the cultural power of your laws, your language and your ancient civilization—and certainly not all the petty tyrannies of lying ministers and drunken viceroys ever have been able, or ever will be able to destroy.

### CATHOLIC NOTES

Ireland's coal supply will last for fifty years, says Prof. H. Ryan, University College, Dublin.

New York, April 26.—To commemorate the canonization of Joan of Arc, May 16, there will be a Solemn Pontifical High Mass in St. Patrick's Cathedral on the morning of that day, and in the afternoon a pageant at Fordham University, in which more than 11,000 children will take part. This pageant will be presented under the auspices of the Catholic Actor's Guild of America.

James Byrne, Harvard, 1877, a New York lawyer and classmate of President Lowell, has been elected a fellow of Harvard University. He was chosen by the corporation several weeks ago, and on March 1 he agreed to serve. Mr. Byrne's election was approved by the board of overseers. Mr. Byrne is the first Catholic to be elected to the corporation which dates back 284 years to 1636.

London, April 15.—Sir Phillip Gibbs, the Catholic correspondent who made his name during the War, is being congratulated with a number of other journalists on having received a knighthood from the King. Sir Phillip was attached to the daring Hector Munro ambulance. He began to write pictorially of what he saw, with the result that he was soon accredited correspondent to a London daily with all the privileges of a war correspondent. As such he completed the campaign.

For the first time in the history of the Hebrew Union College of Cincinnati, the foremost seminary of Judaism in the United States, an invitation has been extended to a Catholic priest to address the members of the senior class on a Catholic topic. Rev. Joseph Reiner, S. J., regent of the School of Commerce and Sociology of St. Xavier College, Cincinnati, will speak to the young men who will be ordained Rabbis in June on Pope Leo's Encyclical "On the Condition of Labor" and the Bishop's Program of Social Reconstruction.

London, April 25.—At the conclusion of the conference at San Remo, Arthur Balfour will visit the Vatican and discuss with the Pope the operation of the League of Nations. Premier Lloyd George, who is also a Welsh Nonconformist, is also expected to visit His Holiness, though no definite plans have been made. The decision to consult the Pope on the subject of the League of Nations is described in England as a striking recognition of the power of the Vatican as a political force in Europe.

Washington, D. C.—Shortage of teachers and the consequent closing of 18,000 Public schools in the country at large serves once more to emphasize the great value of the 5,852 Catholic parochial schools which are providing educational facilities for more than two million children, without expense to the States. Not only are thousands of Public schools without teachers and the children dependent upon them without instruction, but of these 50,000 according to officials of the United States Bureau of Education, are being taught by persons lacking adequate training or their work.

Rome, April 13.—Enrico Quatrini, the gifted Umbrian sculptor, who has for patron Benedict XV, and who, being commissioned to prepare the monument for Cardinal Rampolla, has been allotted a vast studio within the precincts of the Vatican, has just completed the base for the statue of Benedict XV, which was ordered by a committee in Constantinople. The Holy Father, accompanied by one of his brothers and a sister, went to see the work this week. Among those who have subscribed are the Sultan, the schismatic Armenian Patriarch, the Grand Rabbi and many other personalities of the Moslem world.

Baltimore, Md., April 26.—Announcement of the reception of Justice Wendell Phillip Stafford of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, into the Catholic Church has been made by Cardinal Gibbons. Justice Stafford was born in Barre, Vt., in 1861 and has been a Justice of the District of Columbia's Supreme Court since 1904, previous to which he was a judge of the Supreme Court of Vermont. He was president of the Vermont Bar Association in 1898 and is the author of several books of both prose and poetry. Included among these are "North Flowers," a book of poems published in 1902; "Voices, a Dramatic Ode," 1915; "The Land We Love," poems, 1916, and "War Poems," 1917.