

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 FRIEND'S GREETING"

I'd like to be the sort of friend that you have been to me, I'd like to be the help that you've been always glad to be, I'd like to mean as much to you each minute of the day, As you have meant, old friend of mine, to me along the way.

I'd like to do the big things and the splendid things for you, To brush the gray from out your skies and leave them only blue;

I'd like to say the kindly things that I so oft have heard, And feel that I could rouse your soul the way that mine you've stirred.

I'd like to give you back the joy that you have given me, Yet that were wishing you a need I hope will never be; I'd like to make you feel as rich as I, who travel on, Undaunted in the darkest hours with you to lean upon.

I'm wishing at this New Year time that I could but repay A portion of the gladness that you've strewn along my way.

And could I have one wish this year, this only would it be; I'd like to be the sort of friend that you have been to me

—EDGAR A. GUEST

WEEKLY IRISH REVIEW

IRELAND SEEN THROUGH IRISH EYES

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FEELING THE SMART OF THE WORLD'S SCORN

If Lloyd George really expected any result from his invitation to the Irish fighters to come in and lay down their arms, he must have been grievously disappointed. And, as is usual with the English Government, he must have entirely undervalued and misunderstood the spirit that moves the Irish fighters. None have come in in response to the will-you-walk-into-my-parlor request. The fight goes on as steadily, and if anything more determinedly than ever. And George's proclamation of Martial Law, which was to have extinguished the fighters and the fighting in eight days, has proved only a defeat in delay. For since the proclamation the fighting has both intensified and increased in magnitude. The policy of Black and Tan reprisals has abated. This is not because the British Government came to realize the savagery of their soldiers, after being worsted by fighting men, wounding and slaughtering, and burning, and murdering, and robbing, and causing the death of children, culminating in the burning of Cork, and was revolting the world. And the champion of civilization who always holds her ear to the ground realized that she had gone too far.

LEGAL REPRISALS

Legal reprisals, however, are not abating. The sentences of twelve months imprisonment and fifteen thousand pounds fine upon Editor Hooper of The Freeman's Journal for the unforgivable crime of attempting to expose England's brutalities by publishing in his paper the photograph of the scarred and lacerated back of a boy who had been flogged in Portobello barracks, Dublin, shows the savage determination of the British Government to break Ireland and the Irish spirit and reconquer the country again without counting expense, moral or otherwise. The savage sentences upon Hooper, however, is a good thing. The Continental countries could not be convinced that the champion of civilization who had roused the world to outlaw Germany for her alleged crimes against humanity, was indulging in brutalities in Ireland which could only be paralleled by the Turk in Armenia. Now the world will be convinced that flogging is only one of the many tortures commonly inflicted upon Irish boys whose crime is that they are fighting to drive the foreign invader off their soil—the self same crime as was Washington's.

KEVIN BARRY SPURNS BRIBES

It was told in this column some weeks ago how the eighteen year old Irish boy, Kevin Barry, was cruelly tortured to force from him the names of his companions before he was finally hanged for the crime of engaging in a fair fight with a body of fully armed soldiers, overcoming them and taking their rifles from them. Universal service now recounts how a Washington lady, Mrs. R. E. Beardon, has received from her mother, the widow of an Anglo-Irish magistrate and Unionist, in Dublin, a letter in which her mother says: "Kevin Barry was hanged this week for attacking a lot of fully armed soldiers and taking their rifles. The day before his death a conditional reprieve arrived from Lloyd George. He was taken out of his cell by two officers, with the scaffold with the rope dangling from the roof, and sold that was for him."

"It, however, he gave up the names of his comrades he was to get thousands of pounds for each name, full protection, absolute secrecy, and a free pass to any part of the world. He listened attentively, pointed to the scaffold; and said: "I am quite satisfied with the arrangements, they seem to be perfect. Now take me back to my cell and let me prepare for eternity."

CLUMSY CALUMNY EXPOSED

A fine example of English methods in Ireland has just occurred. Michael Collins, the fighting chief of the Republican army, for whose capture the English military have raked and combed Ireland from end to end many times, receives no letters through the mail. If any simple minded person did address a letter to him, of course it would be intercepted by the watchful censor. However, strange to say, a letter addressed to Michael Collins was recently delivered for him at the Mansion House (residence of the Lord Mayor) in Dublin, the other day. It proved to be a communication from America informing him that a body of reliable American gunmen were being despatched by trusted Irishmen on this side of the Atlantic to help him out in his campaign in Ireland. Of course this letter was written and despatched by the British agents in America by prearrangement with the British Government—opened in the Dublin post office, there photographed and then forwarded to his destination. Those who followed the news in recent months have noticed, three or four times, reference to the allegation that American gunmen were being imported for the purpose of assassinating Englishmen in Ireland. The object of putting out these reports was to prejudice the world in general, but America in particular (who would be particularly abhorred at the use of hired American city gangsters), and also to give the English Government excuse for hampering trade between America and Ireland, and diverting American vessels from Irish ports. Then the sending of the letter to Michael Collins supplied the Government with "evidence" to prove its case at any time! Such and so noble are the methods to which the British Government has always stooped in Ireland.

SYMPATHY WORLD WIDE

American newspapers give their readers no idea of the intensity of the interest excited by the Irish question in the European countries—we might say the countries of all the other continents, for an Englishman recently writing to a London newspaper from Persia tells how when travelling in remote parts of the Persian mountains, a couple of months ago, an invariable question put to him with eager interest by the natives, was: "Will your king let MacSwiney die?" News from Italy shows that despite Italy's own troubles popular opinion is in a high state of excitement over the Irish question—and public bodies are passing resolutions of sympathy for, and support of, the Irish people in their heroic fight. One of the greatest and most noteworthy public meetings called there in favor of Ireland was held in the city of Milan. Signor Mauri, one of the leaders of the popular party in the Italian Parliament, in addressing the meeting, caused a sensation by reciting some of the horrors that were being inflicted on the Irish people.

"ENVIVA L'IRLANDA"

And there was a noteworthy scene in the Italian Parliament during the discussion of the ratification of the treaty of Rapallo when one of the deputies, dilating upon liberty said: "See how dear is liberty to martyred Ireland." Immediately he said this, there were rounds of applause from all parts of the House. The applause continued and gradually grew louder and louder till at length the whole chamber, profoundly stirred across the aisle, crying "Enviva l'irlandia." One Italian journalist, describing the scene, said that in over twenty years experience of the Italian Parliament he never recalled such a wonderfully spontaneous outburst upon a matter not connected with their own country.

BRUTAL TREATMENT OF PRISONERS

Here is an ordinary sample of how prisoners taken with arms in their hands, in open battle in Ireland, are constantly being treated by their civilized captors. This statement is reproduced from the Dublin Daily Independent. The name of the particular prisoner is not given, but set down as Mr. X.—a most necessary precaution to save him from further and more emphatic attention of the same kind: "We arrived at Portobello Barracks about 1:30 a. m. I was taken to the guard room and left alone there. I had seen some Black and Tan cadets in the barracks precincts. About an hour later I was taken out and cross-examined by the tam-o-shanter men, who asked me my name, age, etc. I answered these questions. I was stripped in order to be examined for identification marks. They saw two scars on my left leg and asked where I got these. No further ques-

tions were asked. I put on my clothes and was brought back to a guard-room and locked up.

"About ten minutes later six men in tam-o-shanters entered. They tied my hands in front of me with some sort of cord, pushed me down on a plank bed, face downwards. They started beating me, with rifle butts and belts, and continued this for some minutes.

"I received a blow somewhere about the back of my head which caused internal bleeding. Blood occasionally filled my mouth and nostrils.

"I was dazed and still lying there when they again returned. They took me out to the rear and put me standing against a wall. Two of the men seemed slightly drunk. They levelled their rifles about eight yards from me.

"I saw two flashes. Then I fell against the wall. Some of them got me by the shoulders and ran me along back to the cell, where I lay with my hands still tied until morning.

"The next day I was placed in a cell with several other political prisoners, one of whom attended to my wounds."

SEUMAS MACMANUS,
OF DONEGAL.

LABOR COMMISSION

SCATHINGLY DENOUNCE BRITISH BRUTALITY AND LYING

(Associated Press Despatch)
REPORT IS FIFTY PAGES

London, Dec. 28.—A scathing denunciation of Government methods in Ireland and a strong expression on the futility of coercive methods to suppress either the Sinn Fein movement or the "Republican Army" occupy for the most part the report of the Labor Commission which recently visited Ireland to study conditions there.

The report, which occupies fifty pages, has additional appendices giving extracts from police reports and other documents, and photographs of destroyed property. It deals with aspects of the present situation and the sentiment in Ireland as well as a specific study of reprisals. It shows incidentally that an appeal to Premier Lloyd George, signed by Arthur Henderson and William Adameson as late as December 23, had failed to bring a response to the commission's desire to institute an "official truce" so that steps toward peace might be taken.

AS LLOYD GEORGE REGARDS ARSON AND PILLAGE

Declaring the "Irish Republican Army" to be formidable, because intangible, the report says that it could easily be defeated, and it exists only because it has the sympathy and support of the vast mass of the population.

"So great has been the provocation by the Crown forces that 80% of Irish men and women," adds the report, "now regard the shooting of policemen and the throwing of bombs at lorries with the same philippic rejoicing as the Irish people's response to the shooting of civilians in the presence of their wives and children. The destruction of creameries, etc., only serves to stimulate recruiting by increasing the numbers of desperate men."

RIDICULES OFFICIAL PRETENSIONS

The report declares that in the Black and Tan and Auxiliaries "the Government has created a weapon which it cannot wield; it has liberated forces which it is not at present able to dominate."

The report ridicules the official contentions that Sinn Fein were themselves burned and destroyed property in towns of markedly Sinn Fein sympathies as "unreasonable and indeed stupid." A minute description is given of all cases investigated. One interesting point is that in the case of the Croke Park tragedy, when on November 21 numerous persons were killed or injured at a football game, the report absolves the authorities from anything in the nature of "premeditated reprisals."

TERRORISM BY DRUNKEN FORCES

The report testifies to the difficulty of gathering information owing to the terrorism existing, eye-witnesses being threatened even with death if they divulge what they have seen. It describes minutely the character and organization of all the Crown forces. Dealing with the constabulary, it says: "We feel compelled to express the opinion that by no means a negligible proportion of the Royal Irish Constabulary as at present constituted are men of intemperate habit utterly unsuited to their duties."

The strongest condemnation, however, is reserved for the auxiliaries, who, it is declared, evidently enjoy special and protected position.

A CLASS WEAPON

It asserts that wherever reprisals have been scientifically carried out there has been almost invariably a detachment of constabularies—men possessed of ability and education, and inflamed by political passion,

who brook no interference from other Crown forces, and do not seem to recognize even the authority of Dublin Castle."

The report voices the apprehension felt by the Labor party in England, when it says with reference to this force: "It is a class weapon which is being forged in Ireland and could be used in England."

BRITAINS NAME MUST STINK IN WORLD'S NOSTRILS

The report declares "a thing is being done in the name of Great Britain which must make her name stink in the nostrils of the whole world. The honor of our people has been gravely compromised."

The commission charges the Crown forces, among other things, with burning, destruction, looting and flogging.

GOVERNMENT RESPONSIBILITY

Regarding the Government's responsibility for reprisals, the commission states: "We do not believe the Government directly and definitely inspired reprisals and violence, but while it has perfectly denied certain occurrences which are beyond doubt, it has associated itself with, and defended crimes committed by the Crown forces in Ireland. Blame for the present situation does not rest primarily with the members of the Crown forces, but with the Government."

LOOTING, THEFT AND FLOGGING

Among the points in the commission's report are the following: "Even if only a tithe of the fires which admittedly have occurred in many parts of Ireland during the past few months were caused by Government agents, the case against the forces of the Crown and the Government would, in our judgment, be amply proved."

"There are so many undoubted cases of looting and theft that the commission must add these crimes to those of burning and destruction. Cases of beating and other forms of punishment came to our notice, some of which we were able to investigate.

"In some places there has been a good deal of flogging of the people."

BRUTAL TREATMENT OF WOMEN

"Rough and brutal treatment of women is by no means the worst that has to be said against men in the service of the British Crown."

"Final solution of the Irish problem will not be found in a policy of reprisals and vengeance. It will have to be found along the lines of conciliation and consent by a more enlightened method of negotiation."

LABOR CONFERENCE

London, Dec. 28.—At a conference today, at which steps were taken to place the full weight of British organized labor behind the Irish claim for self-determination, the Parliamentary Labor party passed a resolution, by a large majority, voicing approval of the Parliamentary Labor party's declaration regarding "outrages conducted in the name of the Sinn Fein and reprisals by servants of the crown."

It expresses satisfaction with the efforts of the Labor party inquiry commission to secure a cessation of all violent and punitive actions in Ireland and to inaugurate peace negotiations between the Government and elected representatives of the Irish people.

THE BASIS

The resolution suggests the following ground as a possible basis for negotiation and settlement of the Irish difficulties:

First—Withdrawal of all armed forces.

Second—Placing of responsibility for maintaining order in each locality in Ireland on the local authorities.

Third—Provision for immediate election by proportional representation of a constituent assembly charged to work out whatever constitution for Ireland the Irish people desire, subject only to two conditions, namely protection of minorities and guarantees that the constitution should prevent Ireland becoming a military or naval menace to Great Britain.

Brig. Gen. C. B. Thompson, who accompanied the commission, declared that the soldiers in Ireland were, to a large extent merely child dress, and added: "The army of occupation is masterful and criminal. The Black and Tans are violent in thought and deed. In addition to being the perpetrators of the worst outrages they are the most provocative element in that unhappy country."

PREMIER BOUND

Gen. Thompson said he thought the prime minister knew what was happening in Ireland but, he declared, "is the tool of the powerful cliques who are working the Irish policy."

Tom Johnson, secretary of the Irish Labor party, donned a mask and said: "This is a little symbol which proves the complicity of the British Government in these murders."

J. Bromley, in moving the resolution deploring "the lamentable condition of affairs in Ireland," men-

tioned the Croke Park incident. There were cries of "Amritsar!" He concluded with a warning to the British Laborites that "the auxiliaries, with their class hatred, their political and racial hatreds and anti-Catholic bias, for the nucleus of a 'white guard.'"

A resolution was adopted unanimously challenging the Government to disprove the commission's accusations regarding reprisals and other outrages charged to the crown forces. The conference was held as a curtain-raiser for a campaign in behalf of self-determination and in opposition to the Government's alleged policy of repression to be inaugurated by the Laborites in Manchester on January 17 and concluded in London on February 15.

"A SERIOUS INDICTMENT"

A. G. Cameron, chairman of today's conference, in opening the lengthy discussion on the inquiry commission's report, characterized it as the most serious indictment against British methods in trying to govern Ireland ever placed before the British people. The speaker declared: "The manner in which Sir Hamar Greenwood (chief secretary for Ireland) has evaded questions in the House of Commons reflects discredit upon himself and the House."

Mr. Cameron added: "As a result of her handling of the Irish question, Great Britain has not a friend in the world."

SIR PHILIP GIBBS

AGREES WITH GENERAL SMUTS THAT IRISH MIS-GOVERNMENT WILL END EMPIRE

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

"Taking his stand upon the Eight Beatitudes of the Sermon on the Mount, which, he declared, are better than the Fourteen Points of President Wilson, Sir Philip Gibbs, the world-famous war correspondent, called upon his fellow Catholics to give a lead to the world."

Sir Philip's appeal was made at a rally of the Catholic men of South London, when more than a thousand members of the Guild of the Blessed Sacrament, the Mayor of Lambeth, and more than a hundred clergy from all parts of South London were present. The speaker who has seen all the horrors of war at close quarters, called for a reconciliation of the peoples, and more especially for a reconciliation between the peoples of England and Ireland.

Dr. Michael Mayr is first to hold office in half a century

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

Vienna, Dec. 1.—Austria now has a Catholic Premier for the first time since 1871.

Dr. Michael Mayr has been selected for this post by the Christian Socialists, who, as a result of the recent elections, are now the greatest party in Austria. He will have the title and portfolio of Chancellor of the Confederation.

At the time of the formation of the new Austrian State it was Dr. Mayr who had the principal part in framing the new federal plan of government. The State is now constituted of eight federal territories, among which Vienna, with its two millions of inhabitants, for the first time in history, has complete sovereignty as a special unit of the confederation.

Dr. Mayr is a professor of the university, a practical Catholic, and from the beginning of his political career has been a stout defender of the Church and her interests. He was born in Upper Austria in 1864 and made his studies under the Benedictines at Kremsmuenster, one of the oldest conventual schools of Austria. For some time he collaborated with Dr. Ludwig Pastor, author of the great "History of the Pope" at the Roman Institute of History. Subsequently he was chosen for professorship at Innsbruck where he achieved an enviable reputation by numerous works on Tyrolese history, notably "Emperor Maximilian" and "Andreas Hofer." He is an expert in Tyrolese art and the possessor of a precious collection of old pictures.

THE ALLEGED WHITE TERROR IN HUNGARY

The methods employed to discredit Hungary before the world today and to spread the story of a "White terror" may be fairly judged by the publication of two gross pictures which appeared in the official Hungarian Communist organ at Vienna, *As Amber*. They represent a number of civilians, as it would appear, struck from extensive gallowes, and are labeled: "Martyrdom of Hungarian workmen on Horthy's gallows." The latest photograph from Zalaegerszeg internment camp. Six workmen simultaneously put to death by Horthy's henchmen—but there is no "White terror" in Hungary." The fact is that both the pictures represent different views of the execution of six Russian spies in 1916. Even the Austrian gendarmes are still visible on the scene with their characteristic helmets. One of the pictures, moreover, recently came as a post-card from a field gendarme who in 1916 was in Nowi Radomsk, Poland, and who had mailed it on March 29, 1916, to a friend in Tropau, Austria. So the old war picture is reproduced by the Communist *As Amber* to discredit the regime of law and order in Hungary. Such lies are

BISHOPS ONCE VILIFIED NOW EMPLORED TO HELP

The Irish Bishops who were vilified, both in the House of Lords and in the House of Commons, on the stand they took with regard to Irish conscription, appear now to be called on by these illustrious assemblies to help the Government out of a tight corner. That is apparently the only construction that can be placed on a speech made in the House of Commons by Sir Hamar Greenwood, the Irish Secretary, who said: "We can win the more quickly if the great Roman Catholic Church in Ireland will help us more than it has done in the past. My appeal to the Hierarchy would be to come out and condemn the murder business with the same zeal with which they fought conscription in Ireland.

The Irish Bishops have already condemned the "murder business" and, as the Archbishop of Tuam has so aptly said, "as one crime does not justify another, I have condemned reprisals as well." The Irish Secretary can hardly expect the Bishops to come out as his propagandists.

ARCHBISHOP HAS DONE MORE THAN ALL POLITICIANS

The Archbishop of Tuam in his proposal for a Truce of God has done more for peace and reconciliation than all the politicians put together. But apparently the Irish Secretary does not read the newspapers. The whole thing, as Sir Philip Gibbs has said, could be settled in a week, but only on Christian principles, and not on the chilly expediency of party politicians. The people of England are justly aroused over the murders of the British officers in Dublin, but they are not so blinded to all sense of justice as to confuse the punishment of individual murderers with the systematic overwhelming and oppression of a whole nation, and as the days pass it becomes more clear that the nation, as a whole, is not behind the policy of reprisals.

BRUSSELS, DEC. 11.—Carton de Wiert, Belgium's new premier, is a staunch Catholic, and the acknowledged leader of the younger right (group of Catholic democrats). Although barely fifty years of age, his name has been prominent in the various Catholic campaigns throughout Belgium for the last thirty years. At the very dawn of his public life he already had achieved a country-wide popularity and was elected a deputy when still in his prime. He has been regularly re-elected ever since.

Right Rev. Patrick J. Keena, D. D., Pastor of St. Francis de Sales Church, Oakland, was consecrated as Auxiliary Bishop of Sacramento on December 14, at an imposing ceremony in St. Mary's Cathedral by Most Rev. Archbishop Hanna. The assistant consecrators were Right Rev. Thomas Grace of Sacramento and Right Rev. John J. Cantwell of Los Angeles. The Most Rev. Archbishop Christian of Exauce, Vicar General, Right Rev. Bishop Glass of Salt Lake City attended in the sanctuary.

During the year 1920, the 1200th anniversary of the Saint Irenus will be observed. She was a princess, the daughter of St. Dagobert II., King of the Eastern Franks. The anniversary is that of her death, which occurred on December 24, 720. She was the founder of a community which was established in honor of the Blessed Virgin. Her story is of interest not only for her own life and work, but for the connection which she had with the labors of St. Willibrod, the Apostle of the Frisians.

From the Vicariate of Central Tong King comes the news of the ordination of eleven new native priests, which forms the record of the ordinations of natives in this Vicariate. With these eleven new priests, the native priests of the Vicariate reach the figure of a hundred and thirty-seven. The Vicariate Apostolic of Central Tong King, Indo-China, was founded in 1918, and was confided to the Dominican Order. The present Vicar is Magr. Pietro Minogori y Obineta, O. P., Titular Bishop of Pitonaca, who was appointed thirteen years ago.

Recent investigations in Brittany have proved conclusively that most parents there prefer sending their children to the parochial schools, rather than to the State official schools. The Catholic "Nouvellet de Bretagne" published the result of an inquiry, conducted particularly with reference to the district of Mordelles, which shows there are 610 children in the Catholic schools against 153 in the State schools. At Neuvry-en-Mauges, a village of Anjou, only one pupil was educated in the State school for the past twenty five years. All the rest attended parochial schools.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 20.—The National Catholic Welfare Council has been incorporated under the laws of the District of Columbia, with Cardinal Gibbons, George E. Hamilton and Rev. John J. Burke, C. S. P., general secretary of the Council, as the incorporators. In the articles of incorporation, filed with the recorder of deeds of the District of Columbia, the objects and business of the corporation, it is stated are "to unify, co-ordinate, encourage, promote and carry an all Catholic activities in the United States; to organize and conduct social welfare work at home and abroad; to aid in education, care for immigrants and generally to enter into and promote by instruction, publication and direction, the objects of its being."

then spread broadcast throughout the world to produce the impression of a reign of terror and misdeeds. It is all done in the interest of a concerted campaign of vilification.—America.

CATHOLIC NOTES

Detroit, Dec. 19.—The Rev. Dr. Bready, pastor of the Central Methodist Church at Pontiac, is to be presented with a set of the Catholic Encyclopedia by the members of the Detroit Council of the Knights of Columbus in recognition of his splendid work in behalf of freedom of education during the recent Michigan school amendment campaign.

Paris, Dec. 2.—Before closing its session, the Criminal Court of the Department of the North filed a petition to the Minister of Justice asking that a very strict censure be passed on moving picture shows. The jurors stated that most of the young men arraigned before them had been badly influenced by "detective stories" in which they appeared to have taken too great an interest.

Ossining, N. Y., Dec. 20.—Almost apostolic zeal for souls has won for Lo Pe Hong, of Shanghai, the distinction of being the first Chinese Christian to receive knighthood in the Order of St. Sylvester. In conferring this honor on Mr. Lo, Pope Benedict, through Cardinal Gaspari, Secretary of State, recalled and praised the charitable work which has made him known to Catholic missionary organizations and to ecclesiastical officials all over the world.

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