WEEKLY IRISH REVIEW IRELAND SEEN THROUGH IRISH

EYES Copyright 1921 by Seumas MacManus STURDY IRISH PRESBYTERIANS TALK OUT IN MEETING

In view of the perseverance with which our English propagandist friends insist that a chief part of the trouble in Ireland is religious, there are some gems of proof worthy of being quoted this week which testify that even though the Orange-men of the Northeastern corner will not permit Catholics to live in their midst, intolerance is unknown in the other quarters of Ireland. The Moderator of the Presbyterian General Assembly of Ireland, Rev. Dr. Glenn, when retiring from his position at the annual Assembly meeting June 10th, said in the course of his report : "Wherever I have gone in the South and West I have heard our people state that, amidst a fearful political upheaval and unpardonable atrocities which have been committed in their midst, as

Rev. W. P. Young, a Presbyterian minister in Galway, said that in the cases, to deliver lectures. I try to district of 169 miles which he had to travel once a month, covering all West Galway and Connemara, "I saying that this boy was treated with the conflict, and to reconcile men to west Galway and Connemars, "I saying that this boy was treated with have never met with the slightest discourtesy from any individual in the matter of my worship. If there described cannot be men. There is only one word that describes them—

only one word that describes them—

peace. Our efforts more than once only one word that describes them—

peace. Our efforts more than once only one word that describes them—

deprecated the partition of Ireland and the setting up of two parliaments—because Ireland was a unit.

Mr. Waddell went on to pay a beautiful tribute to Irishmen. He said knocked down on the floor, and which the Church hands down by her institution.

Meanwhile We are filled with anguish when we consider that anguish when we consider that the church and the church hands actually killed. Then he was beaten over the head with revolver butts, and put through an down by her institution.

Meanwhile We are filled with anguish when we consider that the church hands actually killed. Then he was beaten over the head with revolver butts, and which the Church hands actually killed. Then he was beaten over the head with revolver butts, and which the Church hands actually killed. Then he was beaten over the head with revolver butts, and which the Church hands actually killed. Then he was beaten over the head with revolver butts, and which the Church hands actually killed. Then he was beaten over the head with revolver butts, and which the Church hands actually killed. Then he was beaten over the head with revolver butts, and which the Church hands actually killed. Then he was beaten over the head with revolver butts, and which the Church hands actually killed. Then he was beaten over the head with revolver butts, and which the Church hands actually killed. Then he was beaten over the head with revolver butts, and the church hands actually killed. Then he was beaten over the head with revolver butts, and the church hands actually killed. Then he was beaten over the head with revolver butts, and the church hands actually killed. Then he was beaten over the head with revolver butts, and the church hands actually killed. Then he was beaten over the head with revolver butts, and the church hands actually killed. The head with revolver butts, and the church hands actually killed. The head with revolver butts, and the church hands actually killed. The head with revolver butts, and the head with revolver butts, and the head with hea happen, could change the essential charm of Ireland or the essential lovableness of the Irishis face. Then they kicked him yet, on account of the extreme scerman's character. "There is nothing like an Irishman after all. There is upon his head. All this in endeavor of every age and sex, and those the God's finest workmanship. I believe that to a certain extent, the exclusion of the Northeast from the rest of deviltry continues while King George Ireland will react unfavorably upon the Northeast and favorably upon the other parts of the country. If they will insist upon this separation. we must never separate religious affairs. There will never be two Parliaments or two Irelands within our Church, anyhow."

The Rev. J. B. Armour, a prominent member of the Assembly, very severely condemned the setting up of Carsonia, or the dividing of it on religious lines from the rest of Ireland. He did not believe the new Parliament could be a success because it sanctioned on their part, a business of the Northeastern quarter it was only what was to be expected In looking at it in a sectarian light. Northeast were cutting off from themselves upwards of three hundred thousand of their own faith in the other parts of Ireland. He conthen impersonating and voting for those who had been prevented from voting themselves. "It was shameful." The Parliament that they set up was no Parliament and they had practically handed over their destinies to the landlord and Episcopalian party. He had never brought politics into the pulpit but he never feared to stand up in public before a host of people and tell them the great wrong they were doing themselves and Ireland by their intolerant and anti-Irish attitude. Sir James Craig, he said, had, like Grattan, watched by the cradle of his Parliament and would yet live to follow its hearse. And when the time came, he would be glad to see sarse. Rev. Armour's talk was straight from the shoulder.

THE PENALTY FOR LOVING IRELAND A nephew of the present Bishop of Liverpool, Mr. Claude Chevasse, who at Oxford learned the Gaelic language and became a great lover of it, and who afterwards came to Ireland to study the language among the native Irish speakers—and who then, falling in love with Ireland, took up his residence there and threw himself into the work of helping to revive the language—has just been arrested by the Black and Tans, after his house was raided and searched and revolver alleged to be found. Chevasse, since he took up the Irish language work, has had several encounters with the armed forces of his countrymen, and has been arrested several times. This is part of the penalty that any man has to pay who engages in the seditious work of reviving the language of Ireland.

"NO CHRISTIAN CAN DEFEND" IRISH POLICY

The storm thickens around the

latest of their friends to turn on, and comdemn them, is Canon Barnes, a notable dignitary of the English Established Church. Worse still, Canon Barnes chose no less private a place than the puipis of Westminster Abbey for the burling of his condemnation at the heads of the pair-when he preached a notable sermon on a recent Sunday night, there. He declared that those who were today trying to rule Ireland were "flouting the element-ary principles of Christian conduct." And generally, throughout his talk, the newspapers report that he did not mince words in his onelaught upon the system which the Chief Secretary and the Prime Minister have endorsed and defended-and which Canon Barnes says Christian can defend."

YET THE DEVIL'S WORK GOES ON

Yet the work which only the devil an defend, still goes forward in Ireland. On the very next day after the Canon had spoken, Judge Doyle, sitting at Loughrea, and hearing a case, for compensation of a boy who had been fearfully tortured and yet there is not one trace of religious abused by some of the Crown forces said from the Bench: "It is not my business, in hearing criminal injury The Rev. H. T. Waddell, a Presbyterian minister of Howth, Dublin,
deprecated the partition of Ireland
wall to be shot, and put through all kicked insensible. His attackers then poured Jeyes' fluid over him, took coals off the fire and dashed them in to make him confess that he knew something about an ambush. And be it noted that this outrageous is preaching peace between England and Ireland, and Lloyd George pretending to implore President de yet to come. It is, however, a matter Valera to make peace. But the

OBJECT OF BURNING CUSTOM HOUSE It now appears that by the burning anxiety in regard to all nations, meant especially to paralyse the working of the Belfast Parliament.

It has just come out that at the time dignity of devastation and slarghter. political boycott of three fourths of Ireland. If, in turn, these three fourths of Ireland should boycott the the Custom House officials had harsh and cruel occurrences of this completed six weeks working day and night at parcelling and piling up all the documents and records sufficient consideration been given he said the Presbyterians of the Northeast were cutting off from relating to local administration and taxation that were necessary for the truits of peace which peoples setting up of the parliament of Carsonia. These were to have been demned the methods used at the dispatched north on the following belfast elections, in intimidating and day. These piles were to have been but in the public strife which is dispatched north on the following taking place in your country it is preventing people of an opposite get the attention of the raiders, who, See—a counsel consistently acted om coming to the polls, and it is stated, evidently knew their upon up to the present in similar cirway about with the greatest precision. They carefully sprinkled the Northern documents with gasoline first, and set them ablaze. This was giving the Carsonia Parlia-

ment a pretty warm send off. FRANCE REMEMBERS IRISH COMMERCE OF OTHER DAYS

The French commercial journal, Exportons," just to hand, contains a full page article dealing with the proclamations issued by Dail Eireann in reference to English goods and the opening up of a weekly trading service between France, England, and America, via Antwerp. It is pointed out that transport expenses would be reduced if goods were sent through Belgium, and that this route would also lead to a faster dispatch and avoid the danger of delays caused by strikes in England. The article concludes: "France does not forget the centuries past when the French flag was seen flying in the ports of Ireland."

SHUMAS MACMANUS, Of Donegal.

MME. CURIE DENIES FATHER WAS JEWISH CONVERT TO FAITH

Chicago, June 30.—In a statement prepared for the N.C.W.C. News Service Mme. Marie Sklodowska Curie, co-discoverer of radium, denied statements appearing in the secular press to the effect that she was of mixed Jewish Swedish ancestry and that her father was a convert to the Catholic faith. Her signed statement

"In view of the fact that in the English language press here, there have appeared statements incompatible with the truth regarding my family and about my origin and head of Sir Hamar Greenwood and ancestry, I respectfully request that his master Lloyd George. The you affirm in my name that I was

bown in Poland of Polish parents of afflicted and the needy, have been at Roman Catholic faith. My ancestors likewise, both on the side of my father and on the side of my mother. were also of pure Polish nationality. The native village of the Sklodowski family is called Sklody and is located in the Lomza district."

HOLY FATHER ON IRELAND

DEPLORES SUFFERING AND VIOLENCE

Following is a translation of the Holy Father's letter on Irish conditions. A part of this document was quoted recently:
To Our Beloved Son, Michael, Cardinal Priest of the Holy Roman Church, under the title of Santa Maria della Pace, and Archbishop of

BENEDICT XV. POPE Dearly Beloved Son, Health and

Armsgh.

the Apostolic Benediction.
When in the mysterious designs of God We were raised to this Chair of Peter Europe was ablaze with war. You are aware that with a full

the matter of my worship. If there is any interference anywhere it is only one word that describes them—they must be devile." The evidence had shown that this boy was awaked, in the middle of the night and applause.

Only one word that describes them—they must be devile." The evidence had shown that this boy was awaked, in the middle of the night and dregged from the bed in his room, home or abroad, lasting tranquility being teld that he was going to be

by the weight of woes produced by the War. For although the clash of arms has almost everywhere ceased, yet, on account of the extreme scar-city of the necessaries of life, many by the weight of woes produ innocent, are being cut off, whilst everywhere, even amongst the nations that have emerged victorious from the conflict, there are apparent Valera to make peace. But the British Government, whether or no, is determined to have peace in Ireland—even though it be the peace of the tomb.

On some conscission to Os the Ireland to one peace in Ireland—even though it be the peace of the tomb.

ished peoples. But while We are filled with of the Dublin Custom House, the Irish Republican Army meant not the condition of Ireland. Unflinchonly to paralyze the working of the ing, even unto the shedding of blood, British Government in Ireland, but in her devotion to the ancient Faith There is assuredly no doubt that to the desires of nations, nor have promised to themselves been resped But in the public strife which is

cumstances—to take sides with neither of the contending parties. Such neutrality, however, by no means prevents Us from wishing and desiring, nor even from praying and beseeching the contending parties, that the frenzy of the strife may as soon as possible sabside, and that a lasting peace and a sincers union of hearts may take the place of this

terrible enmity.

For, indeed, We do not perceive how this bitter strife can profit either of the parties, when property and homes are being ruthlessly and dis-gracefully laid waste, when villages and farmsteads are being set aflame, when neither sacred places nor sacred persons are spared, when on beth sides a war resulting in the death of unarmed people, even of women and children, is carried on.

Mindful, therefore, of the Apostolic Office and meved by that charity which embraces all men, We exhort English as well as Irish calmly to consider whether the time has not arrived to abandon violence and treat of some means of mutual agreement. For this end We think it would be opportune is effect were given to the plan recently suggested by distinguished men as well as skilful politicians: that is to say, that the question at issue should be referred for discussion to see held. discussion to some body of men sel-sorted by the whole Irish nation, and when this conference has published its fladings let the more inflaential among both parties meet together, and having put forward and discussed the views and cenclusiens arrrived at on beth sides, let them determine by common consent on some means of settling the question in a sincere spirit of peace and

econciliation Meanwhile We have heard with heartfelt pleasure that you, Our beloved Son, impelled by charity which suffers no delay, and commands us to

pains to establish and zealous to foster an Association known as the White Cross, the object of which is to collect alms for the relief of those reduced to straits by the devastation of property or other acts of violence. It is no less a source of joy to us that many others, though differing in re-ligion and nationality, have united with you in this union of love, and that to your united appeal great numbers of generous men, not merely from Ireland but from other nations, have given an enthusiastic response. And while praying for these and for all who contribute of their own or collect money for this most charitable work, the most precious blessings from the Lord, We forward as a token of Our paternal affection for your people so hard pressed, 200,000 Italian lire, and we trust that this sum will do something to relieve the distress. And with Our eyes up-raised to Heaven, with sighs and groans We implore Almighty God, Who permits not the tears of His suf-fering children to flow without consolation, that perfect peace may now at last abide with you, and as an augury of this and in testimony of Our paternal charity, We lovingly impart to you, Our Blessed Son, and we endeavored, to the utmost of Our to the whole flock entrusted to your care, the Apostolic Benediction.
Given at St. Peter's, Rome, 27th of

April 1921, and the Seventh Year of BENEDICT PP. XV.

MOVING APPEAL FOR MERCY

FOR BRAVE IRISH SOLDIER CONVICTED OF "MURDER"

The father, mother, and brothers of the late District Inspector McGrath, who was fatally wounded in County Longford, and for whose murder J N. McKeon, commandant of the I.R.A., has been tried and found guilty, have sent an appeal to Lord Fitzalan (the Viceroy), General Macready, and Sir Hamar Greenwood to exercise the preregative of mercy in the case of

McKeon. The appeal goes on:
"We desire it to be understood
that the sorrow and loss sustained by us will be all the greater should it entail the loss of an additional life, and, above all, should it entail the execution of one who evidently believed himself to be fighting legitimately for the independence of his country, and whose last act, by the side of the deceased, was truly Christian.

I, his (McGrath's) mother, who did not grudge his services in the Great War, who was proud of his having won his commission, with the Military Cross, on the battlefield, in Ireland than Protestants, but in respectfully beg that the hand of justice be tempered with mercy; and, we his father and brothers, do not ask for vengeance but ask that true consolation will be afforded to us all in your giving effect to what we carnestly believe would have been the last request of the late district inspector—that the man who spared and protected his prisoners should be spared and protected when a prisoner himself."-Manchester Guardian.

"FORGIVE"

people to forgive. Wearing the unoccustomed garb of a penitent, a Wettin comes to Ulster, strange conto be absolved seems assumed too hastily; perhaps for a purpose. But God grant that of sorrow, deeds of reparation, and prespeedy amendment go with this confession of English outrages in Ire land, and that sincerity, a confessicn's prime requisit , be not lacking. But Ireland forgives. Too long has she stood in the shadow of the Cross to forget how her Master's first words pleaded with His Father that those who had pursued Him even to a felon's death might be forgiven. She knows what suffering is. she who has been scourged and buffeted and spit upon by lustful Herods and time-serving Pilates, she upon whose dark head has been pressed a crown of thorns. One last forture has been mercifully spared. She has never been rejected by her own. Today, even as the nails are sunk, martyred Ireland forgives. That is her noblest victory, as it was the sublimity of the Cross. Irish people, whose heart has long been sorrow's home, can forgive besause they, too, have been crucified.

Throughout the world, the sons and daughters of the Gael have carried the lesson of the Cross. They know as only they can know who have suffered and have put aside the passing glory of the world to follow Christ, that on some Calvary must come the last wos and passio of men and nations. The glow on the hill beyond Jarusalem was as blood, but it quickly paled to the gold of an Easter dawn. So, too, the quoted, that they were unable to find hills of Ireland are red with the in Ireland the religious differences bleed of her sons; blood that cries aloud for justice, and will be heard in God's good time. Therefore, can aloud for justice, and will be heard in God's good time. Therefore, can Ireland, whose symbol is the Crucifix, look beyond the angry waters where the control of the contro look beyond the angry waters where her persecutors sie in darkness, to lay aside all difference of parties and repeat the prayer of her crucified work opinions and bring aid to the Master, "Forgive."-America.

NOT A RELIGIOUS ISSUE

PROMINENT LEADERS OF SINN FEIN ARE PROTESTANTS (By N. C. W. C. News Service)

Washington, June 27.-Senator ish forces against the Irish people in their struggle for independence" and recognizing the right of the Irish to "a government of their own choice."
discussed the religious question in
Ireland. He declared that the religious issue had been injected to preju-"A propaganda has been spread

over the world, and particularly over the United States, that, after all, the contest in Ireland is simply a question of religion," Senator Norris de-"This propaganda has been clared. industriously circulated throughout the United States with the particular view and object of influencing ministers of the Protestant churches. It is claimed that wherever the Catholics in Ireland are in control the Protestants are boycotted and persecuted, and that it is the aim of these Catholics to set up an independent government where they will be able to establish by law a Catholic religious autocracy, and that in the new government the Catholic religion will be established by law. "I am a Protestant. There flows

in my veins not a single drop of blood but what is Protestant. All my family are Protestants. All my ancestors, so far as I know anything about them, were Protestants. I am not conscious of having any prejudices on the religious question, but if unconsciously I have any such prejudices I would be led to favor the Protestant government against the Catholic government. I am opposed to any religion having control of any government. I am opposed to the establishment of any religion by law, but I would sur-render my life before I would be a party to holding in unwilling subjection any people because of their religion. I deny that there is any religious question involved in the Irish situation. The fight there is a fight for freedom. It is joined in by people of all religions, and in those who oppose the Irish cause can be found the Roman Catholic as well as the Protestant.

"The only reason why there are more Catholics struggling for Irish freedom than there are Protestants is because there are more Catholics every struggle that has ever taken place and in the struggle that is going on now, some of the greatest leaders in the movement, some of the most beloved by the Irish people, are pronounced and well-known Protestants. Some of the bitterest enemies that Ireland has in England today are Catholics.

'The names of the leaders of the fight for Irish independence now and during the years that are past are known to the American The King of England begs the Irish cealed the fact, that the most notable leaders for Irish freedom were and are Protestants. The names of Tone, of Fitzgerald, of McCracken, of Davis. of Butt, of Parnell stand out in the of Butt, of Parnell stand out in the past history of this strife for freedom on the part of Ireland. Every one to the friends than to the enemies of garment does not hang well: it past history of this strife for freedom of them was Protestant. In the the British Government. The policy present struggle we hear of Arthur of the Government was driving the Griffith, Dr. Irwin, Countess Markowitch, Ernest Blythe of the Irish parliament; Capt. Robert Barton and Erskine Childers; but we do not hear that Griffith is a Methodist that Irwin is a Presbyteran minister, coming, by the way, from Ulster; that Countess Markowitch is a member of the established English Church; and that Blythe, Capt. Barton and Mr. Childers are all Pro-

testants.
"Mrs. Frances Hackett, assistant editor of the New Republic, traveled with her husband several months ago through Ireland with a view to getting first hard evidence of the setung irrs-name evidence of the situation. She went to Belfast, where Protestants are in the major-ity, and she has said that she was teld by quite a number of manu-facturers in Belfast that the religious question was a bogey man and that it has been deliberately aroused among the workers in the past to keep them divided. Some of these very manufacturers, the said, ex-pressed amazement of the fruits of violence that the labors of these propagandists have brought forth by resorting to this unjust method of exciting prejudice against Ireland.

"The committee rapresenting the English branch of the ernational League say in their report, from which I have already and prejudices that have been adverbetween members of the different denominations; that such members harmoniously together on public bodies, cooperative societies, etc.; that they united in raising a policy never succeeds, and in Ire-land has always resulted in more Belfast, and gave no signs of the commercial rivalry or boycott that we had been warned to expect."

"That is a quotation from the report of the committee, Protestants every one of them. They describe every one of them. They describe the bitterness in Uleter, which we Norris of Nebraska, in the course of his second speech in the senate in support of the joint resolution "protesting against violations of laws of land warfare committed by the British forces against the Irish records."

The bitterness in Ulster, which we have been led to believe is religious, as being political and not religious, and state that this sentiment has been inflamed from outside sources and that the withdrawal of such in forces against the Irish records. unwarranted propaganda would bring about harmony and cooperation even in Ulster. I have talked with two members of this committee of ten, and they both agree that there is no dice Protestant Americans against the Irish republican movement.

Robinson, a member of this committee and a member also of the orthodox Church of England, as well religious question involved. Mrs. as a native of that country, traveled through the northern part of Ireland. Miss Wilkinson is a member of the Methodist Church. She is an Englishwoman and her brother is Methodist minister in England, and it might be incidentally remarked that another brother fought in the British army in the recent War.

When Miss Wilkinson started for Ireland she took with her a letter directed to the Methodist ministers in that country written by her minieter brother, and in the towns which she visited she hunted up the Methodist ministers and presented this letter of introduction. She says that in all her travels, investigations, and conversations with the various Methodist ministers whom she met and with whom she was by this letter placed in a quasi confidential relationship, she never found a single instance where it was claimed that anywhere in the southern and western parts of Ireland, where Catholics predominated everywhere by a large majority, Protestants were ill treated by the Catholics.

"She was traveling constantly in St. Par morning."

"She was traveling constantly in St. Par morning." had been any such feeling, if there had been any such boycotting, she

would have been able to locate it.
"I have talked with Dr. Irwin, Presbyterian minister from Ulster, who came over to this country and made a speaking campaign of several weeks in behalf of Irish independence. He says that there is no religious question involved. He sub-stantiated the testimony of Mrs. Hackett to the effect that this alleged religious controversy has been brought about for political and commescial purposes—and he lives and has spent his life in that portion of Ireland where Protestants pre-dominate. He comes from that portion of Ireland where this propaganda originates.'

THE REPRISALS DENOUNCED

CROWN FORCES SOUNDLY

SCORED By N. C. W. C. News Service

Dublin, June 20.—British reprisals in Ireland have provoked criticism not only among unofficial classes in people, but the American people Several influential members have do not know; in fact, these English made these acts of the crown forces

Col. Guinness, a member of the famous brawing firm, said in the course of a debate on the question that deliberate destruction of propfew friends it had into the arms of

Mr. Mosley, an English Catholic and son in-law of Earl Curzon, accused the chief secretary of visit-ing the spleen of his inefficiency on the heads of the innocent.

Col. Ashley, brother in law of the

chief secretary, condemned official reprisals as against the laws of God and a bar to reconciliation.

In addition to this condemnation

in the British House of Commons, nfluential Englishmen outside have been stating their views very emphatically. Lord Parmoor expresses himself thus:

live outside Ireland."

Lord Buckmaster, ex lord chan-cellor of England, is still more outspoken. Sinn Fein as a political faith was, he said, a thing of which nobody need be ashamed. Sinn Feir did not mean murder. The political faith was that Ireland had a right to govern herself. He expressed horror at the "base and abominable murders committed by British forces in Ireland.

Among English women Lady Sykes has played a notable part in exposing the regime of force in Ireland. She speaks with first-hand knowledge, as she made an investigation of conditions on the spot. She writes :

"I find it hard to believe that this country (England) is so barren of statesmanship that the only method of dealing with the Irieh situation is that of Prussianism, brutality and

being dragged in the mud all over the world. Our prestige has fallen."
Ste calls upon the British to take Ste calls upon the British to take the first step towards a truce. Lady Sykes is the widow of Sir Mark Sykes, M. P., the distinguished authority on Oriental topics. She is

a convert to Catholicity. This growing revulsion against the policy of "reprisals" on life and property is directly due to the impressive and continuous protests that Catholic thinkers have made in regard to the iniquity of such proceedings.

CATHOLIC NOTES

Paris, June 30.—For the first time since before the War, Mass was celebrated at the High Alter of the Cathedral at Verdun on June 23. Former President Poincare attended the services which were held in commenoration of the battle of Verdun.

London, June 22. - The cure of an English woman who for many years had been unable to use her arms or legs, is reported by members of a party which has just returned from a pilgrimage to Lourdes. It is stated that she was cured after bathing in the waters at the Grotto. The Bishop of Brentwood who conducted the pilgrimage, has expressed himself as convinced of the genuineness of the cure.

Pittsburgh, June 29.—In the presence of one thousand members of the Catholic clergy of the nation, in-cluding Cardinal Dougherty, Archbishop Mundelein of Chicago, Bishop McCort of Altoona, and Bishop McDevitt, of Harrisburgh, and other prominent members of the Hierarchy, and an immense throng of laymen, the Right Rev. Hugh C. Boyle, D. D., was consecrated Bishop of Pittsburgh in St. Paul's Cathedral here this

Paris, June 30.—A solemn pi?grimage to the house in which St. Joan of Arc was born in Domremy was held Saturday and was attended by many prominent officials and citizens from all parts of France. Ten members of the Chamber of Deputies were among those who made the pilgrimage and numerous delegations representing religious societies throughout France, marched in procession carrying banners. The delegations from Alsace and Lorraine were especially numerous.

Paris, June 20 .- On the occasion of the recent death of the Abbe Cadic, pastor of St. Jean de Brevelay, the "Semaine Religiouse de Vannes" mentioned the fact that Abbe Cadic's family has given more than 100 priests to the Church since the sevenpriests to the Unurch since the seven-teenth century. Abbe Cadic has a brother who is a priest in Paris, where he is a director of a group of Catholic Bretons living in the capitol. During the late War twentyseven members of the family died on the field of battle. Among them were two priests.

An interesting course in Plain Chant was given at Loretto Abbey, Toronto, conducted by Rev. Dom. A. Eudine, O. S. B., a monk of Solesmes, now of St. Michael's Abbey, Farnborough, England. Dom Eudine, the exponent of the true Chant followed up the work done in the Chant last summer, by Rev. Vincent Donovan, O. P., who his studies under this great teacher at Quarr Abbey. Besides the mem bers of the Loretto Order, many Priests, Sisters and laymen and women were present at the lectures. It is understood that a third course in Solesmes Chant will be given by Dom Eudine at Loretto Abbey, before the end of the summer.

Kansas City, Mo., June 18.—Rev. John J. Martin, C. M., assistant at St. Vincent parish, here, this week received a patent on a tractor invention, which he perfected a few months ago, while stationed at Dallas, Tex. His invention is practically a revolution in tractor con-struction and he states it can be manufactured and operated more conomically than any tractor now on the market. The motor is placed inside the drive wheel and operates himself thus:

"Permanently, military law and reprisals, by killing, arson and looting can never pacify Ireland, or do other than arouse indignation in the vast body of Irish emigrants who live enterior in concrete, and which dispenses with the use of wood live enterior in the vast body of Irish emigrants who dispenses with the use of wood ties. Before joining the army, as chaplain, he was working on an idea for an automobile headlight dimmer, which he sold before it was patented.

Dublin, June 24.-Rev. P. Gagnor. C. C., and Rev. M. McKenna, C. C., Co. Clare, charged before a cours-martial with the "offense" of having in their possession seditious docu-ments," made grave accusations against Crown forces. They com-plained that they were assaulted and otherwise ill-treated, that they had been called murderers and that filthy language had been used towards them. Father McKenna made the further charge that the tabernacle in his charge was opened and that frightful desecration had been committed. He also alleged that in his own room drunken soldiers took up oppression. History shows that such disrespectfully.