

MISSING PAGE

MISSING PAGE

Friends at Court

GLEANINGS FOR NEXT WEEK'S CALENDAR.

- November 7, Sunday.—Twenty-fourth Sunday after Pentecost.
 ,, 8, Monday.—Octave of All Saints.
 ,, 9, Tuesday.—Dedication of the Lateran Basilica.
 ,, 10, Wednesday.—St. Andrew Avellino, Confessor.
 ,, 11, Thursday.—St. Martin, Bishop and Confessor.
 ,, 12, Friday.—St. Martin, Pope and Martyr.
 ,, 13, Saturday.—St. Didacus, Confessor.

Dedication of the Lateran Basilica.

This church is commonly known as the Basilica of St. John Lateran. It is the Cathedral of Rome, and was the first of the great basilicas consecrated to Divine worship after the accession of Constantine had given peace to the Church.

St. Andrew Avellino, Confessor.

St. Andrew Avellino was born in 1521 at Castro-nuovo, a small town in Sicily. His baptismal name was Lancelotto, which out of love for the cross he changed into Andrew when he entered the Order of Theatines, founded by St. Cajetan. From his youth he was a great lover of chastity. At Naples he studied Canon and Civil Law, obtained the degree of Doctor of Laws, and was ordained priest at the age of 26. Later he was made Master of Novices of his Order, and subsequently superior. He was indefatigable in preaching, hearing confessions, and visiting the sick. He died at the age of 88. In 1624, only 16 years after his death, he was beatified by Pope Urban VIII., and in 1712 was canonised by Clement XI. He is venerated as patron by Naples and Sicily, and invoked especially against sudden death.

St. Didacus, Confessor.

St. Didacus, a native of Andalusia, in Spain, entered as a lay Brother the Order of Friars Minor. He was remarkable for a tender love of Our Blessed Lord, a love which he fostered by continual meditation on the Passion, and which was specially manifested by his intense devotion when receiving the Blessed Eucharist. St. Didacus died in 1463.

GRAINS OF GOLD

IF IT WERE ALL.

If it were all of life to live,
 Or all of death to die,
 We'd snatch the joys this world can give,
 No want would we deny.

Of what avail were sacrifice,
 Or even self-control,
 If earthly pleasure were the price
 Life pays the human soul?

Ah, who would heed the beggar's cry,
 Or who kind succor give,
 If it were all of death to die,
 And all of life to live!

— MARY M. REDMOND in *Ave Maria*.

REFLECTION

Next to the union of the human nature to the Divine, which we adore in Jesus Christ, and to the union of maternity to virginity, which we venerate in Mary, there is no union more admirable than the union of our will to the Will of God.

The Storyteller

WHEN WE WERE BOYS

(By WILLIAM O'BRIEN.)

CHAPTER IX.—HARRY DOES NOT JOIN THE MINISTRY.

Lord Drumshaughlin's first exhibition of feeling, upon learning that his eldest son was in London, was to tear his hair and to trample his skull-cap under his feet, and to do this with an oath, although it was his daughter who broke the news—he who would once have flung down his cloak at a street crossing to enable a woman to step over dry. "The villain! the black-guard! the cursed fool!" he cried, stamping about the room, and dragging at his side-locks with murderous effect. "Send him up here, if he's sober. I'll horse-whip him, I'll — No, don't send him up. I am not equal to these scenes, Mabel. You ought to know it. But who cares whether I am or not? O-oh!" So, upon second thoughts, Lord Drumshaughlin sank querulously down into his arm-chair (arm-chairs, moral or material, were the end of all his outbreaks of energy) half persuading himself that the gout was again grinding his toe-joint. It was his favorite illusion that, when he wanted to be selfish, he was only ill. In support of this theorem, as well as because they were pretty, he loved to make a show of his thin white hands, which were transparent enough to display an interesting tracery of pale blue veins. He who, given a chivalrous purpose and an inspiring love, might have earned a name to quicken men's blood, had sunk into the mean-spirited truant who shirks standing up to fight by shamming sickness. His being an invalid did not altogether remove the difficulty, it is true; but it was somebody else's business to look to it, as it was to give him his medicine.

"Your mother does not know anything about this, child?" he asked, after a moment or two furtively. Nobody could tell why; but Drumshaughlin, one of the boldest men alive, was suspected of being afraid of his wife. What was certain was that, after years of sordid bickerings, which rubbed off all the bloom of his homage to women, and left his daughter the only being of her sex who shone in his eyes with any light of holiness, he and his wife settled into a perfectly respectable agreement to differ, on the terms of Lady Drumshaughlin going her own way to a secure station in society, unhaunted by sinister recollections of the Vallinzona, and her husband being left unmolested in that soft, sensuous, semi-detached-bachelor club life, which had come to be the only Paradise his outworn faiths could promise him. He hated trouble even more than he loved himself, if the two sentiments were not really one; he was an Ethelred sunk into the habit of buying off invaders at any price from his Castle of Indolence; and an indispensable item in the Danegelt exacted by Lady Drumshaughlin was that Harry should be ruled out of sight and mind.

"No; we have not told mamma."

"Humph, that's right," he said, lolling placidly back. He still felt a guilty necessity for maintaining a decent show of discomfort by twisting himself impatiently about in his chair, as one struggling with moral and physical agony, until he could feel Mabel's rosy fingers straying caressingly through his hair, when he could no longer refuse to surrender himself to the luxury of being perfectly at his ease.

This was not quite what Mabel Westropp wanted. "Poor Harry!" she murmured, half unconsciously.

"Yes, yes—Mabel, I request you will not be making these worrying observations. You know he has behaved badly, and there's an end of it." There was not an end of it, however, for, wholly oblivious of the

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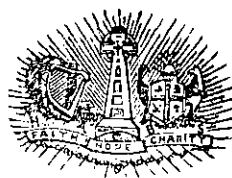
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respect due to the gout, he started to his feet, and strutted nervously about the room, muttering as if to himself, "Poor Harry!—quite true—poor beggar!" The last bright trace of what Ralph Westropp might have been was that it invariably cost him more discomfort to shirk a duty than it would cost a resolute man to perform it. Suddenly he stopped, with his ears erect. "That's Plynlymmon's step. Come along. Don't be all day about it. Come along there, will you?" he cried unceremoniously, flinging open the door just as his visitor had his hand upon the handle. "Well, well—what news from the Secretary?"

Captain Plynlymmon was one of those correctly-groomed, elderly-juvenile men, of station and domestic circumstances almost as undecided as their age, who are as plentiful in fashionable London club-rooms as stays. He came over, so to say, with the Conqueror, in the remote age, when he served as best man at the weddings of the papas of various young men among his present familiars at the Chrysanthemum. All that the new generation could tell of him was that he was a younger son, who came in with a whiff of ancient Devonshire respectability; that he was popular with all men, like a cigar after dinner, and with some women who had not sons in danger of baccarat; that he made upon the whole a creditable appearance in a club window, with his two-shilling hot-house flower in his buttonhole, his easy carriage, Rule Britannia moustache, and tailoring tastes of ancient lineage; that, if he gave no dinners, he ate them in the proper spirit, and frequently had his name inserted before the *lectera* in the lists of dinner-parties in considerable houses—that, in short, he was neither better nor worse than the thousand-and-one "general utility men" whom society uses as it uses its easy chairs—sometimes to fill a corner, sometimes to be sat upon, never in the way, and always decently upholstered.

Lord Drumshaughlin sometimes sat upon his easy chairs without any regard for the furniture. A less experienced worldling than Plynlymmon would have resented the rude, mastiff-like shake of the shoulder with which he repeated: "Well, well—what news?" Plynlymmon's face remained perfectly cloudless as, in place of replying, he glided quietly towards Miss Westropp and made the obeisances of an old-fashioned gallant.

"Sorry to find the gout has been at you again, old man," he then remarked, with a commiserating nod.

"Gout! Rubbish! Did you do anything with the Secretary?"

"Anything? Everything, thou most break-necked of a steeplechasing nation," smiled Plynlymmon, who knew of old that to give him a yard of his way was to get a mile of his own. "He has fixed half-past one, at the Irish Office, to see you."

"Plynlymmon, I am vastly obliged to you," he said, shaking the other's hand with the benignity of a monarch distributing largess. "Egad, that was a capital thought of mine—it will come off famously. Let me see. It's just half-past twelve. Mabel, tell that boy to put on his hat and step down with me to Queen Anne's Gate." Lord Drumshaughlin could fight a battle as gaily as most generals if anybody would only take the drudgery off his hands. He could especially remember himself in the *Gazette*.

"I am afraid it is not so smooth sailing as you imagine," gently interposed Captain Plynlymmon, who could not see his own name erased from the *Gazette* without some soreness. If the truth must be told, he, too, had no more to do with winning the battle than the young gentleman who brushed the Commander-in-Chief's uniform had to do with winning the battle of Waterloo, the battle having been really fought and won over an afternoon cup of Lady Asphodel's tea; but, inasmuch as he was aware that the Marchioness's subtle strategy was a bit of a humbug in its turn—Lord Drumshaughlin's incurable sloth having subjected him to all sorts of torturing obligations for an interview for which he had only to name

his hour, if he had taken the business into his own hands—Plynlymmon had his feelings about this rough-riding way of appropriating his share of the stars and ribbon. "For instance, I have some reason to anticipate that so far as that English peerage is concerned—"

"Eh? what the devil do you know about an English peerage?"

"Only that you told me not later than yesterday that life was not worth living with an Irish one," was the cool reply.

"Did I?" cried Lord Drumshaughlin, laughing good-humoredly. "It's quite true, though. I'd willingly let them shoot Lord Drumshaughlin, if they'd leave plain Ralph Westropp. An Irish peer is like an Irish diamond—well enough in its mountains, but of neither use nor ornament in a jeweller's shop."

"But a Representative Peer is a different thing, and as you happen to be first favorite for election in old Clancurran's place, I am afraid it will require some very judicious handling, indeed, if we are to suggest anything in the shape of a British peerage at this moment," said Plynlymmon, with a statesmanlike carriage of the head.

"My dear fellow, I don't care a pinch of snuff for a British peerage," cried the other gaily: "not just at this moment, anyhow. All I want is something—devil may care what—for Harry."

"For —?"

"For Harry—my son, Harry."

"Not going to throw up the Guards, eh?"

"Was never in them," gruffly muttered Lord Drumshaughlin, who was even testier in answering questions than in putting them.

"Ah! I did not know," said Plynlymmon vaguely. He stood arranging his cravat, which was of a subdued blue, by the cloudy old mirror over the fireplace: puzzled by this apparition of Harry in a household whose every garret he thought he had explored: and, like all men who subsist on tittle-tattle, piqued by a good mystery as by a good dinner. "Well, well, old fellow, mind your play with the Chief Secretary," he said, not yet satisfied that he had quite asserted the dignity of diplomacy, and gently toying with the feathers of a parting shaft. "Just take two tips from me—never try to bring Jelliland to the point, and don't swear. There, there—you know there's no man relishes better than I do a good round English-bottomed oath of the Spanish Main—it emphasises a good thing, as a salute of 21 guns does Royalty—I always thought it was a mistake that swearing should go out with duelling and the prize-ring—they may come in again—but—" warned by a flashlight from Lord Drumshaughlin's eye—"but Jelliland is a prig, and a Puritan, and that kind of thing—thinks anybody who talks better than himself is talking blasphemy, don't you see? By-bye!" And Captain Plynlymmon walked through an airy minuet out of the room, thinking to himself: "Who the dickens is Harry?"

The Chief Secretary rose from his desk, without quitting his ground, to give Lord Drumshaughlin a courteous little bob and a well-considered little shake-hands, just cordial enough to abdicate any assumption of superiority, coming from a commoner to a peer from whom he wanted something, even from a Cabinet Minister to an Irish peer (for John Jelliland was a humble man), and yet stingy enough to intimate distantly that hand-shaking was a commodity which, like decorations, a Minister could distribute but sparingly. They were the days in which Cabinet Ministers were still joint-stock kings, who had simply divided up the Crown jewels amongst them.

"One moment, my lord—just a line or two," he said, waving the father and son towards a couple of old-fashioned, stiff-backed chairs, as uncomfortable as a pair of public stocks, and taking up his quill pen again in a thoughtful sort of way.

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Is it altogether too horrible to harbor a suspicion that, if you could have looked over his shoulder, you would have found the Secretary simply scribbling, "Your obedient servant, John Jelliland," in a great variety of styles? Ministers have been known to do such things, even as a great physician lingers over a Latin prescription of ipecacuanha, which he is copying solemnly into his diary, when the succeeding patient enters the room. They say it is found useful in overawing patients and place-hunters with reflections how much more weighty business this great throbbing world has on its mind than their own liver symptoms or views upon a clerkship in the Excise. John Jelliland was driven almost by a law of nature to innocent expedients of this kind, as stumpy women are driven to increase their height by wearing dresses striped perpendicularly rather than horizontally. He was a bald, quick, live, round-headed little gentleman, whom it took all the energies of a pair of active, decisive eyes, and all the majesty shed over his proceedings from a lofty bumpy brow, to save from the impression that he was perpetually standing on his toes to redeem the insignificance of his inches.

While the Secretary went on with his work of signing majestic sheets of foolscap—be the same autographs or death warrants—with a sense of painful responsibility, until his visitors should be reduced to a proper temperature below blood-heat—a Danish dachshund, with dreamy eyes and proudly aristocratic head, that was taking its siesta on the hearthrug, was, by some secret affinity which dog-fanciers alone could exactly account for, attracted to Harry Westropp's side. The animal rubbed its proud snout conciliatingly against Harry's legs, and submitted approvingly while that young gentleman, with much interest, took its jaws between his hands and examined its gums, and took it by the nape of the neck and shook it; to all of which indignities the hound responded with a gently wagging tail and a look of respectful homage, such as a successful author called before the curtain bestows on a discriminating public.

"Down, Halmar, *down!*" cried the Minister, in the tone of one with whom it was a grievance to be compelled to repeat a single word.

"I never saw that breed before," remarked Harry, genially; "but it's a beautiful little bitch—our red setters arn't in it with her."

The Secretary darted his keen eyes at the speaker as if he had unexpectedly developed a second head. He withdrew them instantly—a busy man could only afford a moment's glance at the portent—merely remarking, "Ah!" and summoning the dachshund peremptorily to his side.

"I'd give a hatful of sovereigns for a pup out of that one," struck in Harry again, with whom Halmar was still carrying on a distant flirtation from behind her master's chair.

The Secretary glanced up again with a little frown of surprise; then, for fear of further inroads on the dignity of the place, hurriedly wrote off a last autograph, and, having sealed up what he had been writing with much care, assumed a look of gentle weariness in order that he might the more gracefully shake it off as he rose with a smile and cried, "My dear lord, I'm so sorry—you know how it is with us, slaves of the lamp—I hope your patience is not tired as my pen. This is—ahem?"

"My son," said Lord Drumshaughlin; whereupon Mr. Jelliland gave the tip of a finger to the admirer of the little bitch, who had not noticed her master before now, and rapidly made up his mind that the dachshund was the more attractive acquaintance of the two.

(To be continued.)

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THE STORY OF IRELAND

(By A. M. SULLIVAN.)

CHAPTER LXIV.—"BEFORE THE BATTLE."

Early on the morning of June 30, 1690, William's army approached the Boyne in three divisions. "Such was his impatience to behold the enemy he was to fight, and the ground they had taken up, that by the time the advanced guard was within view of the Jacobite camp, he was in front of them, having ridden forward from the head of his own divisions. Then it was that he beheld a sight which, yet unstirred by soldier shout or cannon shot, unstained by blood or death, might well gladden the heart of him who gazed and warm with its glorious beauties even a colder nature than his! He stood upon a height, and beheld beneath him and beyond him, with the clearness of a map and the gorgeous beauty of a dream, a view as beautiful as the eye can scan. Doubly beautiful it was then; because the colors of a golden harvest were blended with green fields and greener trees, and a sweet river flowing calmly on in winding beauty through a valley whose banks rose gently from its waters, until in lofty hills they touched the opposite horizon, bending and undulating into forms of beauty." "To the south-east, the steeples and castle of Drogheda from which floated the flags of James and Louis, appeared in the mid-distance; whilst seaward might be seen the splendid fleet which attended the motions of the Williamite army. But of more interest to the phlegmatic but experienced commander, whose eagle eye now wandered over the enchanting panorama, were the lines of white tents, the waving banners, and moving bodies of troops, which, to the south-west, between the river and Donore Hill, indicated the position of James's camp."

Having viewed the ground carefully, William selected the Oldbridge fords for the principal attack, and fixed upon sites for batteries to command the opposite or Jacobite bank. He then rode a short way up the river, and alighted to take some refreshment. On his return he was fired upon by some field pieces at the other side of the river, the first shot striking to the earth one of the group beside the prince. A second shot followed; the ball struck the river bank, glanced upwards, and wounded William slightly. He sank upon his horse's neck, and a shout of exultation burst from the Irish camp, where it was believed he was killed. He was not much hurt, however, and rode amongst his own lines to assure his troops of his safety; and shouts of triumph and defiance from the Williamite ranks soon apprised the Irish of their error.

That night—that anxious night!—was devoted by William to the most careful planning and arrangement for the morrow's strife. But ere we notice these plans or approach that struggle, it may be well to describe for young readers with all possible simplicity the battlefield of the Boyne, and the nature of the military operations of which it was the scene.

The Boyne enters the Irish sea a mile or more to the east of Drogheda, but for a mile or two above or to the west of that town, the sea-tides reach and rise and fall in the river. Two miles and a-half up the river from Drogheda, on the southern bank, is the little village of Oldbridge. About five miles in a direct line due west of Oldbridge (but considerably more by the curve of the river, which between these points bends deeply southward), stands the town of Slane on the northern bank. The ground rises rather rapidly from the river at Oldbridge, sloping backwards, or southwards, about a mile, to the hill of Donore, on the crest of which stand a little ruined church (it was a ruin even in 1690) and a grave-yard; three miles and a-half further southward than Donore, on the road to Dublin from Oldbridge, stands Duleek.

James's camp was pitched on the northern slopes of Donore, looking down upon the river at Oldbridge.

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James himself slept and had his headquarters in the little ruined church already mentioned.

Directly opposite to Oldbridge, on the northern side of the river, the ground, as on the south side, rises rather abruptly, sloping backward, forming a hill called Tullyallen. This hill is intersected by a ravine north and south, leading down to the river, its mouth on the northern brink being directly opposite to Oldbridge. The ravine is now called King William's Glen. On and behind Tullyallen Hill, William's camp was pitched, looking southwards, towards, but not altogether in sight of James's, on the other side of the river.

At this time of the year, July, the Boyne was fordable at several places up the river towards Slane. The easiest fords, however, were at Oldbridge, where when the sea-tide was at lowest ebb, the water was not three feet deep.

To force these fords, or some of them, was William's task. To defend them, was James's endeavor.

The main difficulty in crossing a ford in the face of an opposing army, is that the enemy almost invariably has batteries to play on the fords with shot and shell, and troops ready at hand to charge the crossing party the instant they attempt to "form" on reaching the bank, if they succeed in reaching it. If the defending party have not batteries to perform this service, and if the assailants have batteries to "cover" the passage of their fording parties by a strong cannonade, *i.e.* to prevent (by shot and shell fired over their heads at the bank they rush for) the formation there of any troops to charge them on reaching the shore, the ford is, as a general rule, sure to be forced.

James had not a single canon or howitzer at the fords. From 50 splendid field pieces and mortars William rained shot and shell on the Jacobite bank.

William's plan of attack was to outflank James's left by sending a strong force up the river towards Slane, where they were to cross and attack the Jacobite flank and rear: while he, with the full strength of his main army (the centre under Schomberg senior, the extreme left under himself), would, under cover of a furious cannonade, force all the fords at and below Oldbridge.

It was only at the last moment that James was brought to perceive the deadly danger of being flanked from Slane, and he then detailed merely a force of 500 dragoons under the gallant Sir Neal O'Neill to defend the extreme left there. His attention until the mid-hour of battle next day, was mainly given to the (Oldbridge) fords in his front, and his sole reliance for their defence was on some poor breastworks and farm-buildings to shelter musketry-men; trusting for the rest to hand-to-hand encounters when the enemy should have come across! In fact, he had no other reliance, since he was without artillery to defend the fords.

All else being settled, ere the anxious council-holders on each side sought their couches, the password for the morning and the distinguishing badges were announced. The Jacobite soldiers wore white cockades. William chose green for his colors. Every man on his side was ordered to wear a green bough or sprig in his hat, and the word was to be "Westminster."

(To be continued.)

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THE IRISH WAR

The House adjourned on Monday leaving the Irish war raging more furiously than ever (says the *London Nation*, of August 21). That war becomes every day more like a war between England and Ireland. There is no sense in which the Government can be said to be maintaining order; the most that can be said is that it is engaged in suppressing a rival order. We are accustomed to the spectacle of a foreign Government confronted with a general campaign of law breaking for political ends. Irish history is full of such examples; three Irishmen so different as O'Connell, Davitt, and Parnell, knew how to use that weapon. But the conduct of the Irish people to-day has little in common with those memories. Ireland is organised less for rebellion than for construction; less for disorder than for order; less for protest than for self-development. Over great parts of Ireland justice is administered by Irish police; disputes and quarrels are settled by Irish arbitrators. The initiative is in Irish and not in British hands. For Ireland has attacked British institutions by the simple method of setting up her own and working them. And this method has been so effective that it has won over the great body of Unionist opinion in Ireland outside Ulster. Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. Shortt, Mr. Fisher and the other Liberal members of the Cabinet are all Tories and Imperialists to-day in comparison with Irish Unionists like Lord Middleton, Lord Castlemaine, and the others who met in Dublin last week to demand Dominion Home Rule and no partition.

It is believed in some quarters that the cause of the quarrel of the British Government with the Irish people is the series of murders which has disfigured the history of this latest Irish struggle for freedom. Nothing could be further from the truth. Mr. Bonar Law had the audacity to say the other day that there was no coercion of opinion in Ireland. But the murders in Ireland—inexcusable as they are—did not precede coercion they followed it. The men who are sentenced by court-martial in Ireland to two, three, or more years of penal servitude are not tried for complicity in murder: they are tried for declaring their preference for republican institutions to British rule. We have before now urged in these columns that the Government should be compelled to produce in Parliament full particulars of the trials held and the sentences inflicted under the system of coercion that has been in force in Ireland since the Armistice. How many Englishmen know for what offences men are deported, kept in prison without trial or tried by a court-martial, the synonym for judicial iniquity in every part of the world? The new Coercion Act differs from previous Coercion Acts in this important respect, that it is an attempt to put down not the discontent connected with some specific agitation, but the discontent connected with the whole system of British rule in Ireland. Nine Irishmen out of ten will come into court guilty and condemned because nine Irishmen out of ten think that nothing could be worse for their country than the government England is imposing on them, and to hold or declare that belief is a criminal offence. In the eyes of the courts that are to try Irishmen, it is just as much a crime to hold that belief as it is to incite murder. The Government represent the murders as the kind of crime they want to suppress; but they began their coercion long before the murders began, and they punish a man who carries a "seditious" document with a sentence that would be severe for many an act of personal violence. If Sinn Fein could exercise an absolute controlling power over the passions of Irishmen, it would simply have prevented the British Government from attributing to zeal for putting down murder measures that it set in train before anybody had been murdered. We doubt whether even this House of Commons could have allowed the

J. M. J.

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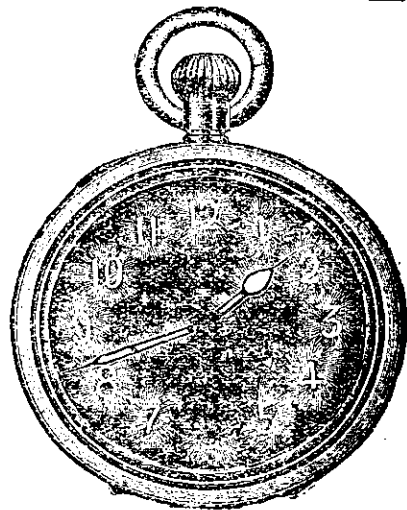
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Government to make war openly on the Irish people if no policemen had been killed.

The issue in Ireland is between one order and another. And when it comes to lawlessness, there is no more to be said for the Government than for the Sinn Fein extremists. Hardly a week passes without the news of the sacking of an Irish town. The violence of police and soldiers is apparently directed specially against the creameries of the co-operative societies, which is much as if soldiers in occupation of an English district sacked the co-operative stores on the ground that soldiers had been murdered. Zabern, which used to stand as a dramatic symbol of military lawlessness, seems a very mild and tame memory after our latest performances in the Irish towns. The Government has not punished these outbreaks, though it was so alarmed by their effect on public opinion that General Macready has been forced to issue a very late and inadequate warning against them, and to order British troops to conduct themselves with decency not on foreign soil but on a part of the King's dominions. Yet one would have supposed that a soldier who breaks bounds, sets fire to churches or shops, was a more appropriate subject for a court-martial than an Irish M.P. who happens to declare himself an enthusiast for self-determination after his more enlightened neighbors have discarded that illusion. These incidents alone are enough to show that the Irish war is not a war between order and anarchy, or government and anarchy; it is a war between order and order, and on both sides it is conducted by methods of lawlessness. That war is now going to become much more terrible, because the Government are going to use the Coercion Act as a means for destroying the Sinn Fein courts. That, we, fear, is the meaning of the seizure of the Lord Mayor of Cork. The Government cannot keep order in Ireland themselves. They now propose to destroy if they can, institutions which keep order with such success that Unionists gladly resort to them. If that is their settled policy, the outlook is desperate.

Is there no escape from this dreadful prospect? Are we bound to continue this war, with its fatal consequences not merely in Ireland, but in every British colony? There is one obstacle to peace, and that is the Prime Minister. Whether he is the prisoner merely of his own false pride, or of a compact with Sir Edward Carson, we do not know. Nobody can contrast his stiff attitude to Ireland with the alertness that he shows in other crises without noticing that he is not a free man. But why should the British people and the Irish people both be made to suffer because whereas everybody else is ready to discuss a settlement, Mr. Lloyd George and Sir Edward Carson can only repeat their formula about the special sanctity of the six counties, and England's veto on an Irish Republic? It is the British Government that are the obstacle to an Irish settlement. It is the British Government that provide the disturbing "complex." If Ireland were free to form her own Constitution and her own Government, does anybody doubt that the two parties, each of which knows the other to be indispensable to Ireland's prosperity, could come to terms? We may indeed drive Ireland into the condition in which she would prefer even the disadvantages of complete separation to association with a Power that insists on oppressing her. Captain Harrison warns Mr. Lloyd George that if he goes on letting soldiers and police wreck Irish towns, he will drive Ireland to this choice. We had our great opportunity in August, 1914, and how was it used? Mr. Redmond's famous offer was met by Sir Edward Carson with a sullen threat to call out the Ulster Volunteers whenever the Home Rule issue was revived, and by a declaration from Mr. Bonar Law that he would support the resistance of Ulster not only to the will of Parliament but to the will of the British people. The British people believed when Mr. Redmond made his offer that we had won the Irish nation. We can only win it to-day by the policy of the free choice.

8 DIOCESE OF AUCKLAND

(From our own correspondent.)

October 22.

A very successful sewing bee was held in St. Patrick's presbytery on Wednesday, October 20, when the ladies of the parish attended in large numbers to make another effort to produce a stall worthy of the name of St. Patrick's for the forthcoming carnival.

Arrangements are well ahead now for the carnival. Practices for the displays, which are being organised by Mr. Geo. Watts, and in which the children from the six parishes concerned are taking part, are being well and enthusiastically attended. So, too, are the practices for the adults who are assisting. In every parish special rallies are being made to swell the funds for the rival queen candidates.

The Rev. Brother Denis, B.A., Provincial of the Marist Brothers in New Zealand, returned to Auckland by the Riverina. He is just returning from the General Chapter held at Grughasco, Italy, and brought three young Brothers from the novitiate at Mittagong, N.S.W. The three Brothers are all from the Canterbury diocese, which brings the number now in Auckland from that diocese to 10.

Rev. Father Blowick, Superior of the Irish Mission to China, and Rev. Father Hayes, of Melbourne, who has volunteered for the Chinese Missions, are at present on a visit to Auckland, having arrived by the Niagara.

[This portion of our correspondent's letter was unavoidably crowded out of our last week's issue.—Ed., N.Z.T.]

SALUTATION TO THE CELTS.

Hail to our Keltic brethren, wherever they may be,
In the far woods of Oregon or o'er the Atlantic sea;
Whether they guard the banner of St. George in
Indian vales,
Or spread beneath the nightless North experimental
sails—

One in name and in fame
Are the sea-divided Gaels.

Though fallen the state of Erin, and changed the
Scottish land,
Though small the power of Mona, though unawaked
Llewellyn's band,
Though Ambrose Merlin's prophecies are held as idle
tales,
Though Iona's ruined cloisters are swept by northern
gales:

One in name and in fame
Are the sea-divided Gaels.

In Northern Spain and Italy our brethren also dwell
And brave are the traditions of their fathers that they
tell:

The eagle or the Crescent in the dawn of history pales
Before the advancing banners of the great Rome-
conquering Gaels.

One in name and in fame
Are the sea-divided Gaels.

A greeting and a promise unto them all we send;
Their character our charter is, their glory is our end,—
Their friend shall be our friend, our foe whoe'er assails
The glory or the story of the sea-divided Gaels.

One in name and in fame
Are the sea-divided Gaels.

—THOMAS D'ARCY MCGEE.

If we would live near to the Divine Heart, we
must live near to human need.

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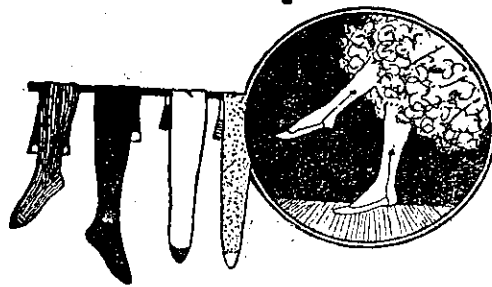
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ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS

J.L.—Thanks for cutting of ad. They are all the same. On Protestant business places, as on the Gates of Hell, we read, "No Catholics wanted here."

SPORT.—Your suggestion for a special programme for Cup Week, with races to suit parsonical riders provided by the Council of Churches, is admired by all.

CELT.—Yes, we saw Welsh George's latest excuse that his objection to Irish freedom was that Ireland might not pay a certain amount of war taxes. When did he ask her? The man reminds one of a cackling old hen. He ought to be on the Council of Churches. Of course he has forgotten that a Royal Commission found England guilty of robbing Ireland of £300,000,000 by unjust taxation and that he has never said a word about repaying that. British justice again! What a jackass the man is.

READER.—We are looking forward to the arrival of *Hansard*. We will enjoy reading what Messrs. Holland and McCallum had to say to Lord Linavaddy (or is it Barren Bill?). We certainly attach not the slightest importance to Massey's denial of complicity in the bigotry schemes of the horsewhipped cad. We will tell him why if he likes.

SEAN.—The sort of British Fair Play for which the P.P. Ass. Government stands when it opposes Irish freedom may be gathered from the following chivalrous efforts of a British Government to give self-determination to India:—The Rowlatt Acts and the Defence of India Acts completely abrogate the liberties of the people. According to the provisions of the Rowlatt Acts, which were passed against the unanimous opposition of the Indian members of the Legislative Council,—

1. Any Indian is subject to arrest without warrant and is subject to unlimited detention without trial.

2. The burthen of proof rests upon the accused.

3. Trial by jury is denied. Right of appeal is denied. "No order under this Act shall be called into question in any court, and no suit or other legal proceeding shall be against any person for anything which is in good faith done or intended to be done under this Act."

4. The accused may be convicted of an offence with which he is not charged.

5. The prosecution "shall not be bound to observe the rules of the law of evidence." In other words, the testimony of dead, absent, and non-existent "witnesses" can be used against a suspect.

6. The accused is denied the right of employing a lawyer or producing witnesses.

7. The authorities are empowered to use "any and every means" in carrying out the law and obtaining confessions. This undoubtedly means torture.

8. The accused is given a secret trial. The method of the procedure and the findings of the trial may not be made public.

9. The accused is kept ignorant of the names and is not confronted with his accusers.

10. Any person (even his or her own family) voluntarily associating with an ex-political prisoner may be arrested and imprisoned.

11. Any place or home can be searched without warrant.

THE MOST OBSTINATE

Corn must quickly yield to **BAXTER'S RUBY CORN CURE**. Once this remedy is applied there is no escape for the corn—it must give in. Price, 1/-, post free, from **BAXTER'S PHARMACY, Theatre Buildings—TIMARU**

BOOK NOTICES

Cardinal Mercier's Own Story. (From W. Smart, 68 Elizabeth Street, Sydney; representing Hodder and Stoughton.)

In the same heroic proportions in which Dr. Mannix stands against the Australian horizon fighting for democracy and freedom against British despotism, Cardinal Mercier stands forth against the background of ruined Louvain and devastated Belgium. It does not matter to us that the hypocrites who have prevented the one man from visiting his aged mother have idolised the other. Both were and are heroic, and both have deserved the admiration of lovers of justice. Men who are capable of appreciating a true lover of justice and a true patriot will welcome this goodly volume which tells the tale of Mercier's courageous fight against Prussian Militarism, than which the world has known nothing blacker in recent times except its British counterpart and exemplar. The Cardinal's correspondence with the German Governor of Belgium is full of interest. He defends his priests and people, he refutes and dissipates the sophistries of the wily officer, and makes him look foolish when he ventures—as he does at times—to cross swords with the Cardinal in the domain of philosophy. The English translation is admirably done, and there is a preface from the pen of Cardinal Gibbons. The book is a fine souvenir volume of the part played by a great churchman in the Great War.

The Ecclesiastical Review (September, 1920). Linnahan, Melbourne: 26s 6d yearly.

The September issue of this fine American Catholic publication contains many articles of actual interest. In view of the advent of Conan Doyle, Father Hugh Rope's article on "Spiritualism" will be found important in this country and in Australia.

C.T. Publications (London): *The Road Home; The Pilgrim Fathers; A Condemnation of Spiritualism; The Mystic Guide.* Twopenny each.

Melbourne Publications: *Nora Gillespie; Confession to a Priest; Major Orders; The Rites and Ceremonies.* Three-halfpence each.

THE SOLDIER'S SONG.

We'll sing you a song, a soldier's song,
With cheery, rousing chorus,
As round our blazing fires we throng,
The starry heavens o'er us,
Impatient for the coming fight,
And as we wait the morning's light;
Here in the silence of the night
We'll chant a soldier's song.

Chorus:

Soldiers are we, whose lives are pledged to Ireland
Some have come from a land beyond the wave,
Sworn to be free—no more our ancient sireland
Shall shelter the despot or the slave;
To-night we'll man the *Bearna Baoghail*
In Erin's cause, come woe or weal;
'Mid cannon's roar and rifles' peal
We'll chant a soldier's song.
In valley green, on towering crag,
Our fathers fought for us,
And conquered 'neath the same old flag
That's proudly floating o'er us:
We're children of a fighting race
Who never yet have known disgrace,
And as we march the foe to face
We'll chant a soldier's song.
Sons of the Gael! Men of the Pale!
The long-watched day is breaking!
The serried hosts of Innisfail
Shall set the tyrant quaking!
Our camp-fires now are burning low—
See in the East a silvery glow!—
Out yonder lies your Saxon foe,
So chant a soldier's song!

W. F. SHORT

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Current Topics

An Unkindest Cut

Under the guidance of a new bishop, who has already won for himself the admiration of many who are not of his own Church, the Anglican Synod has been sitting in Dunedin for some days past. An interesting little incident is reported in Monday morning's paper. Some crank, unnamed, brought up the racing problem. Then the band began to play. First of all Rev. H. Parata protested against the motion and argued that the Church should not interfere in such a matter. Mr. Anderson agreed emphatically with Rev. H. Parata, and referred to the amount of "rot" talked about racing and the harm it did: "The Synod should not touch the business at all. If they wanted to make the Church unpopular let them attack the sports of the people." Rev. W. H. Roberts scored a bull's eye in fine style when he said: "It was the kind of thing they did in the Council of Churches and brought themselves into disrepute." Contributing his views, Archdeacon Fitchett recalled that he had once backed a horse called "Piety," which won. Yes, indeed: the Reverend and lay gentlemen of the Synod were quite right. Such tomfoolery is good enough for the people who represent the Churches that had such a poor record for voluntary recruiting during the war, and at the same time, went round accusing others who had done their duty fully of being shirkers. However, perhaps it is unkind to recall these facts, considering that first-class, athletic, able-bodied men are not so numerous as old women of both sexes in these august assemblies which produce so many reversals to the noble type of Nosey Parker.

The Manslaughter of the Mayor of Cork

The other day, with reference to the inhuman treatment of Mr. MacSuibhne, a French journalist said: "Premier Lloyd George by his cold and heartless blunder will remain the image of English Imperialism—an assassin and a coward." The "assassin and coward" has had his way. Terence MacSuibhne has died for Ireland in an English gaol. His crime was that he was an Irish patriot who loved his country. No trial was allowed him. It may be said that he was tried by court-martial; but no man who knows anything about English justice in Ireland can imagine that that is a trial. It is, as the *London Nation*, August 21, says, "a synonym for judicial iniquity all the world over." No apology for Lloyd George avails in the least. An innocent man was thrown into prison and allowed to die because he was not going to acquiesce in his unjust sentence; there are the plain facts. The Lord Mayor of Cork was killed by the British Government, just as surely as his predecessor was murdered by the British police. Thus, in the year 1920, does England keep her pledges to the men whom she called to die, or forced to die, for the right of self-determination for small nations.

Do we weep with pity for Terence MacSuibhne? Far be it from us. On the contrary, we hail him as the last and one of the greatest of our Irish martyrs; for his long agony and his lingering death were ten times more heroic than a swift end before the roaring guns on the battlefield. From his own nearest and dearest friends we can best learn how to look upon his death. Here is what his young wife says of her dead martyr: "It is better to die than yield to your country's enemies. The doctors tell me that Terence is dying, but I know that he will die with an unbroken spirit. I told him that his decision was my decision. Irish women are no less brave than Irish men." And when Welsh George tried to misrepresent a telegram Miss MacSuibhne sent him, here is what the hero's sisters said: "I made no appeal to you for exceptional treatment for my brother. I warned you of your responsibility in the event of his death. He and his com-

rades demand their freedom as a right. If my brother or any of his comrades must die to win that freedom they do so willingly, and we are proud of them, but their death lies upon you and your Government." Can you read those brave words without feeling your heart leap with pride for the women of our race? Are not these two women of our own day worthy to rank with Anne Devlin and Mary Dwyer—with the mothers of Sparta—with the heroines of any race on earth? Can the nation that breeds such women, and the sons that such women bear, be beaten by brutal despotism? Thank God in Heaven it cannot!

When the police murdered poor Thomas McCurtain his wife gave birth to still-born twins, thus making a triple murder. Now, another Mayor of Cork has gone to join his old friend and predecessor in office, and the guilt of another crime falls on the Lloyd George Government. The other night in New York, Dr. McCartan said, speaking of the Cork murder, before a large gathering of Americans: "We do not any longer protest at what England does in Ireland. We are here to-night, not to protest against the treatment meted out to the Lord Mayor of Cork, but to congratulate the Lord Mayor of Cork on being selected as the one man to typify the spirit that prevails in Ireland at the present time. When the policy of assassination was first agreed upon in Dublin Castle or in the Vice-regal Lodge last September by Lord French, Lord Birkenhead and others, the Lord Mayor of Cork was the man selected for assassination. Now when Britain wishes to test her 88th Coercion Act for Ireland, the successor of Lord Mayor MacCurtain is selected. Cork has a right to be proud, and Ireland is proud of Cork." Judge from these words what effect the Lloyd George atrocities will have on Irishmen. MacSuibhne's death is but another step towards victory.

"A race of nobles may die out,
A royal line may leave no heir;
Wise nature sets no guard about
Her pewter plates and wooden ware.

But they fail not, the kinglier breed,
Who starry diadems attain;
To dungeon, axe, and stake succeed
Heirs of the old Heroic strain."

Terence MacSuibhne's death will be in the hearts of the Irish race all over the world a token to cry "shame upon the idle and the vile, and keep the heart of Man for ever up to the heroic level of old time." This last British blunder has done more than anything we know of to drive deeper into every Irish heart the determination that now there must be no compromise with the nation that drains the life-blood of Ireland and plunders her wealth. Once more that proud word of Sean MacDermot is flung to the foes:

Concessions be damned! We want our country!

To prove how sincere was his appeal on behalf of oppressed small nations Lloyd George's thugs have killed 63 men and boys, tried to kill 53 more, sacked 60 towns and villages, arrested without trial 8,385 men and women, and children, deported without trial 2,413, and perpetrated in all 26,062 raids on private homes. Think of that, all you soldiers who left New Zealand to fight for small nations. Think of how you were deceived, especially you who were forced by militarism and by Junkerdom to fight against your better judgment. Nor is that all; the latest phase of British chivalry is the wanton destruction of Irish factories and Irish industries. Imagine if you can, a British army burning and sacking and looting butter factories at Kaupokanui, at Patea, at Riversdale; or woollen factories at Mosgiel, at Roslyn, at Kaiapoi. What would you think of it? How would bear it? Do you wonder, then, that Irishmen, in spite of all the splendid restraint of Sinn Fein, often retaliate? They tell you the lie that the British retaliations are due to Sinn Fein crimes. It is a lie. Had there been no coercion and no wanton raids and no arrests of innocent people

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and no kidnapping of young boys, to madden the people who loved a small nation, there had been no Sinn Fein violence. A lie! Who wonders? Curzon Lloyd George, and the rest of them, what are they all but brazen liars?

Oh, it goes on, and it will go on for some time yet, this agony of a small nation. But do not think that Ireland is afraid or disheartened. Do not think that men of the breed of MacSuibhne can be beaten by brutes, or that women like his wife and sister will fail—aye, if every man in Ireland is murdered—to carry on the fight for justice to the bitter end. MacSuibhne's death is not a failure; it is a glorious promise of victory; it is something to be proud of. And, please God, in every parish, or in every Irish parish, over the world we will lift our hearts and souls to the God of justice in prayer for the dead martyr and for the dear land for which he died. England, England herself, is slowly and surely building the Irish Republic. The blood of martyrs is watering it. Already it is elevated into view of the whole world; it is acclaimed even in English papers. It has the allegiance of the people of Ireland, and of the Irish County Councils. It lives and rules and grows stronger day by day. For this Pearse, MacDonough, Connolly, MacCurtain, and MacSuibhne died. And not in vain. May they rest in peace.

"Here's their memory, may it be
For us a guiding light,
To cheer our strife for liberty.
And teach us to unite."

British Barbarity

There can be no just government without consent of the governed; a people must have the right to choose its own form of government; that right must be vindicated no matter whose selfish interests are crossed. There are the sound principles of justice to which England pledged herself when in terror of Germany she was on her knees to America. On the strength of that pledge America sent her men and her guns to Europe and turned the scales of victory in favor of the Allies. The Irish in America, who could have kept America out of the war, flocked to the standard of battle in hundreds of thousands on the supposition that they were now going to help a nation that was never allowed to choose her own form of government, whose people never had any voice in the management of their own affairs, whose resources were dishonestly exploited for the benefit of her oppressors. Irish-Americans may not have believed in the truth of English pledges—only fools would. But they did believe that Wilson meant what he said; they did not realise, as we did not, that he was the hypocrite the Peace Conference later showed him to be. So, America saved England; and, once safe, in characteristic British fashion England broke her pledges and tore up her scraps of paper, and once again in her history vindicated to herself the right to be known of all men as perfidious Albion. She refuses to give Ireland freedom; she refuses to give her even the status of a Dominion; she continues to martyr a brave people in deference to a gang of international profiteers and to a secret society whose filth once drove the Irish people to rebellion. We have said more than once that the worst records of Czardom, the atrocities of Abdul the Damned, the slaughters of the Coliseum have been outdone by England in her efforts to kill the Irish race. Proof *go leor* is found in Irish History in the past. If we want proof to-day we need but look at the last Coercion Act brought in by Welsh George and Freemason Greenwood. Burke long ago said of the Penal Laws enacted by England that no more diabolical scheme was ever framed by human ingenuity. Of the Welsher-Freemason scheme the same might be said without exaggeration. And remember it is designed to destroy a nation whose only crime is

that she asks England to keep her pledged word, a thing which it is clear England is incapable of doing. The main purpose of the new enactment is to legalise frightfulness in Ireland; to sanction by English law the crimes that England alleged against the enemy in Belgium and over which our lachrymose parsons and politicians and pressmen wailed for five years with magnificent hypocrisy.

Let us see briefly the nature of the Bedlam legislation recently framed by the chivalrous champions of small nations. Regulation 3 (1-5) ordains that for *any misdemeanor whatever*, Irish citizens may be tried by court-martial. As the *Manchester Guardian* says: "Prisoners and judges will meet as enemies, representatives of two nations at war with each other." There is a splendid sample of British justice!

Regulations 2-3 ordain that any Irish subject may be arrested and tried by court-martial for an act done *at any time in the past which act was not at the time it was done an illegal act*, but which is now made illegal by these regulations. . . . Abdul the Damned never perpetrated a crime like that piece of British justice!

Regulation 3 (6) ordains that any Irish subject arrested for trial by *court-martial* may, on an order made by *any competent naval or military authority*, be detained in any of his Majesty's prisons. . . . *until thence delivered by order of the competent naval or military authority*. . . . If the Welsher were possessed by all the devils that drove the Gadarene swine to their destruction he could not have surpassed that!

Regulation 4 (5) ordains that any Irish subject can be sentenced to death for political offences by these courts-martial, it being further enacted that for a trial punishable by death a person of legal experience nominated by the Lord Lieutenant shall be a member of the court. Knowing all we do know about French, we see what a farce such an apparent safeguard is! This makes it clear that persons of *no legal experience* are to judge in all other cases.

Regulation 8 (1) empowers any person authorised to summon witnesses before a court-martial to arrest and bring before the court any person whom he *suspects* of not being likely to attend. . . . No inmate of Bedlam could beat that piece of British legislation!

Regulation 12 permits court-martials to *try secretly* Irish subjects. One more outrage on the rights and liberties of Irish patriots!

Regulation 14 (1) says: "Any person who does an act with a view to promoting or calculated to promote the objects of an unlawful association shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations." Under this splendid and up-to-date British regulation it becomes an offence to promote the revival of the Irish language and to advocate the study of Irish History.

Regulation 14 (2) ordains that the possession of a document relating to the Dail Eireann, the Cuman na mBan, the Gaelic League, Sinn Fein, or the Volunteers shall be guilty of an offence. Of course it does not apply to Carson's Volunteers who are permitted to carry arms as a reward for buying them from the Kaiser! *All that an enemy has to do now is to post a forged document to the house of any person and to send the police hot-foot after it. And this has been done.* The worst of the Czars will turn in their graves with envy at the super-malignity of freedom-loving England.

Regulation L5 (1-2) ordains that the competent naval or military authority may make orders regulating, restricting or prohibiting the transport of articles if it seems necessary. Foodstuffs are comprehended by the word "articles." . . . Therefore, *it is now in the power of any drunken or mad English officer, like Colthurst or Crowther, to starve any Irish community over which the benign and compassionate champions of small nations have made them "the competent military authority."* . . . Will Dyer be sent to Ireland?

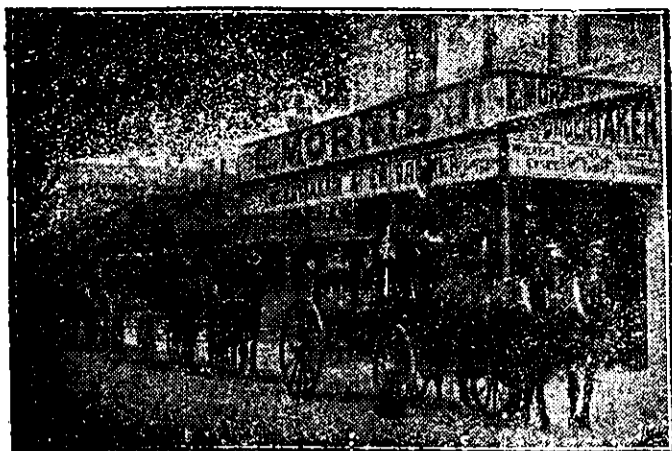
Arthur Griffith's comment on this fresh effort of English devilry is: "To these lengths the British Gov-

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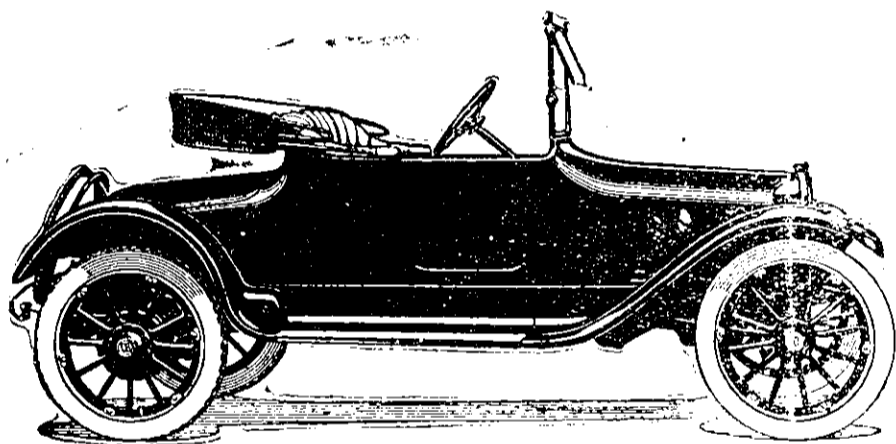
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ernment in Ireland has gone in its effort to force on the Irish people an admission of British authority in Ireland. Into the custody of hostile army chiefs the liberty and life of every man, woman, and child in Ireland have been placed. Military terrorism, death and starvation are to be the lot in future of Irish citizens who believe in, and strive for, their Nation's independence." These things, let us repeat it once again, are not done by the Kaiser. They are not the outrageous and devilish enactments of the despotic Czars. They are not the emanations of the besotted mind of Abdul the Damned. They are the measures framed in England by David Lloyd George, Bonar Law, Hamar Greenwood, and other Brithuus, for the extermination of Irish patriots whose only crime is that, after a war alleged to be for the freedom of small nations, they demand freedom for the oldest small nation in Europe. Is it any wonder that the unbought press of England, the papers controlled by no Jews or Tories, are violent in denunciation of this hellish Code? Is it any wonder that Lord Robert Cecil and Viscount Grey accuse the Marconi schemer of being behind the murders and the burnings and the outrages in Ireland? Is not the whole legislation an attempt to sanction the deeds of a Colthurst and a Crowther and a Sergeant Sheridan? No wonder, indeed, that influential Englishmen predict the utter ruin of their Empire through the crimes of Lloyd George and his fellow conspirators. One of these days Englishmen will eagerly change their names for German names for very shame for their country.

FOR ERIN.

(Air: "The Last Rose of Summer").

In 1886 (says the London *Catholic Times*) we published a series of articles by the late Mr. Orby Shipley, M.A., entitled "Irish Nationalism and Catholic Englishmen." Mr George Hull addressed a sonnet to Mr. Shipley, which we published with the following note: "It is against our rule to insert original poetry, but, in view of the unusual circumstances of the case, we have decided to make an exception in favor of the following lines," etc. Mr. Hull now sends us a little song, "For Erin," with the remark: "If you think it would be of service to the cause of Ireland's freedom, I shall be glad if you see your way to make a second exception to your rule, by publishing it. I am not without hope that you will decide to publish it; especially as I have not troubled you with any verse in the interval—thirty-four years!"

We have much pleasure in publishing Mr. Hull's poem, which gives such happy expression to the spirit of brotherhood and freedom.

'Twas the prayer of each hero
As wounded he lay,
And for Erin his life-blood
Was ebbing away,
That brother with brother
United should be,
To win back for their mother
Her place 'mid the Free.

And if, vanquished and dying,
Our fathers thus clung
To the hope of that union
Their minstrels had sung,
Shall we, their own children,
Not hold it as dear.
When the freedom they died for
Approaches so near?

The bright sun of Justice
Is rising to-day,
And the hate-clouds of ages
Are passing away:
Let brother with brother
United now be,
And we'll win for our mother
Her place 'mid the Free!

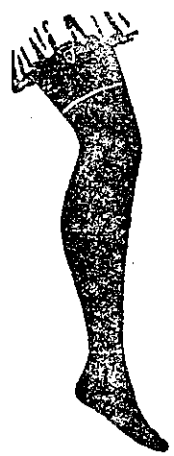
DR. BROWNRIGG'S COUNSEL.

In the course of a letter from the Most Rev. Dr. Brownrigg, Bishop of Ossory, read in all the churches of Kilkenny on a recent Sunday, his Lordship said that many provocations will doubtless be given under the galling yoke of martial law. He counselled the people to exercise self-control, patience, and forbearance. We trust (comments the *Irish Catholic*) that the wise words of the Bishop of Ossory will be hearkened to outside as well as within his diocese. Let our people remember that if they do not, they will, besides breaking the laws of God, but play the game the enemy wants them to play—the game in which he knows he has the brute force, but that alone, to beat them. Let them remember that one live Irishman can give Ireland's enemies more trouble than a dozen dead ones.

Catholics who have learned to bring their cares to the foot of the altar have little to fear from the chances and changes of life, but, not content with prayer alone, they must strive to spread the influence of Christian love and charity wherever they go, bringing to others a part of the comfort and help they receive in abundance.

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IRISH CONDITIONS

STRIKING LETTER BY THE BISHOP OF CORK.

The following remarkable letter from the Catholic Bishop of Cork was published in Saturday's issue of Lord Northcliffe's leading London organ the *Times* (says the *Belfast Irish Weekly and Ulster Examiner* of September 4):—

Sir,—The decision of the Cabinet to allow the Lord Mayor of Cork to die in prison is greatly to be deplored. This decision and the whole Government administration in Ireland are vividly reminiscent of the Balfourian administration in the days of the land agitation. Now, as then, the orders of the day are, "Don't hesitate to shoot," "Put them under lock and key," "Humiliate your political opponents when you have them in gaol by equating them with common criminals." "Let the fellows die in gaol." These formulas express the haughty and disdainful policy of the Salisbury-Balfour Government towards the land serfs and workers of Ireland in the days of the land struggle. The world is supposed to have been made safe for democracy, but the Government of Ireland is now infinitely more lawless than it was during the land agitation; and unfortunately there is no Gladstone to awaken England to a sense of the enormities committed in her name in Ireland.

The Balfourian policy was resumed when Sir Edward Carson was sent to Belfast to preach a crusade against Home Rule. Let there be no mistake about it; Sir Edward Carson, in his Ulster campaign, was merely the tool of the Unionist Party. All the leaders of Unionism endorsed his policy. It was a villainous policy, and it is only now that its fruits are ripening. In the last analysis *the Carson campaign was an appeal to religious hatred and fanaticism*. It was said in effect to the Protestants of Ulster: "Your political and religious liberties will be lost under Home Rule; you will be governed by Rome Rule; you would perhaps, have nothing to fear from your Catholic neighbors if they were left alone, but under Home Rule you will be dominated by an intolerant foreign potentate, the Pope of Rome." And with the single and honorable exception of the late Sir Mark Sykes, there was not found a single British Unionist, Protestant or Catholic, to protest against this campaign of evil. It destroyed the Liberal Government; and its fruits can be seen in the attacks on the persons and property of Catholics in Belfast, Derry, and Lisburn. These attacks on the persons and property of Catholics, where Protestants are in a rotatable majority, are bad in themselves, but they are particularly evil in a country like Ireland, where the unlawful actions of one party tend to become in time a principle of action by another party; and it would be deplorable if the rule of life in Ireland became attacks on the person and property of Catholics by Protestants in the North, and in the South attacks by Catholics on the person and property of Protestants.

The Prime Minister, in a reply to Miss MacSweeney, which by its terms has deeply wounded the wife and sisters of the Lord Mayor of Cork, said, "that it is the first duty of the Government to afford every protection to those brave men who are discharging their difficult duty in the face of grave peril." Allow me then, Sir, to state the facts about the police question, *as these facts absolutely demonstrate the reviviscence of the old Balfourian reign of oppression*, only more intensified, and at the same time the absolute chaos and bankruptcy of government in Ireland.

1. There have been many murders of policemen in Ireland. These have been condemned by the Catholic Hierarchy; and on a recent occasion when a policeman was murdered in the porch of a church I myself inflicted the canonical punishment of "interdict from the Church" on the criminals.

2. Several innocent people have been murdered by the police in the way of reprisals. The government of Ireland has come to this:—That when a policeman is murdered no attempt is made to discover the murderer, but the police, in retaliation, murder somebody else. When a policeman is murdered in the South the Crown lawyers say the murderer cannot be discovered because the people sympathise with the murderer; but if a civilian is murdered by the police or soldiers, or if a Catholic is murdered in the North of Ireland *the murderer goes free without any Governmental imputation against the general Protestant public*.

3. The late Lord Mayor of Cork was murdered by the police on the night of March 19-20. Up to the present day the Government has done nothing to discover the murderers of Lord Mayor McCurtain. The reason is obvious. I now say to the Prime Minister: Establish a judicial tribunal of inquiry which can be trusted, and you will get positive, convincing proof that the murder was committed by the police; you will get positive, convincing proof that District-Inspector Swanzy, recently murdered at Lisburn, was himself deeply implicated in the murder of the Lord Mayor of Cork, where he was at the time district-inspector of police. And let this contrast be noticed: Mr. Swanzy was a Protestant and a Unionist, and, though he was known to have taken part in organising the murder of Lord Mayor McCurtain, there was no retaliation on his fellow Protestants and Unionists in Cork; but when Mr. Swanzy himself was murdered, in turn in Lisburn, the houses of several Catholics were burned in retaliation. Mr. Swanzy should have been removed from office after the murder in Cork; and then, most probably, he himself would not have been murdered.

4. Colonel Smyth, Divisional Commissioner of Police, was shot on account of the programme of police action which he propounded to the police at Listowel; and, undoubtedly, the Irish Government is responsible for his murder by retaining him in his office after that deplorable speech. Again I say to the Prime Minister: Set up a trustworthy judicial tribunal, and, despite Sir Hamar Greenwood's denial, you will get convincing proof that Colonel Smyth did deliver the speech imputed to him; and you will also get information which may astonish you as to what organisation the murderers belonged.

5. Mr. Lloyd George speaks of the police as brave men, discharging a difficult duty. The police are brave men; but the police are not now discharging any of the real police duties in Ireland. The fundamental trouble in regard to the police is, that they have been converted into a military force, that they have been drawn off from their real police duties, that they are being employed solely in watching and tracking political opponents of the Coercionist Government. It is now a familiar (and true) expression that the Government of Ireland is government by imprisonment, by deportation, by arson, by murder. Fortunately there is very little of ordinary crime in Ireland, but if a non-political murder were committed the police would be helpless to make investigations. If a theft or robbery takes place, there is no use in reporting it to the constabulary. Street traffic, offences on the streets, drunken brawls or quarrels, violation of licensing laws—these are no longer a care to the R.I. Constabulary; the only persons to maintain order and to protect property are the Sinn Fein voluntary police, and the people of every creed and class invoke their assistance. But when a policeman is shot or fired at, then "law and order" are vindicated by murder or arson; some innocent person is shot by way of reprisals, and houses and property are burned.

It is this state of things which has at last alarmed moderate people of all classes throughout Ireland, and which is bringing them together to try to agree on a system of Self-Government which may be generally acceptable in Ireland. Already great progress has been

made in this direction. And every one who sincerely loves Ireland must hope and pray for the success of this movement, for the establishment of a system of Self-Government which will restore public order in Ireland. The establishment of an acceptable system of Self-Government would restore public order as speedily as the enactment of good land laws restored order after the days of the land wars.

Nothing should be done that would render the work of pacification difficult. The Lord Mayor of Cork should be instantly released. What is his crime? Was there any charge of an antecedent crime imputed to him on the night of his arrest? There was none. His pockets and his desk were searched, and a charge was founded on papers found on his person. What were the charges? The first was a copy of the speech he made last March at his inauguration, and which was published in the newspapers. But how is it that the speech delivered in March, and published in the papers, becomes a danger to the realm only in August? The second charge was a copy of a resolution of loyalty to Dail Eireann. And, again, how does this become a danger to the realm? The third charge was that the military found, not on his person, but in his desk, a recent police code. But why should the possession of a police code by the lord mayor of a city be considered a danger to a realm? The charge against the Lord Mayor is a proof that in Ireland the police are diverted from their natural work, and made the instruments of a partisan oppressive Government. Why should the police have a code which could not be entrusted to the lord mayor of a city?

The Lord Mayor of Cork should be liberated at once. It offends the sense of justice to learn that a man was sentenced to two years' imprisonment on such charges. The Prime Minister says that "if the Lord Mayor were released, every hunger-striker, whatever his offence, would have to be let off." Obviously that is not true. *No one who loves social order would support a demand which would make imprisonment impossible, no matter what the offence.* But the offences imputed to the Lord Mayor, as stated, have no substance. The tribunal was a military tribunal. The sentence of two years' imprisonment has no moral sanction; it is a manifest injustice. And as the sentence has no moral sanction, the Lord Mayor should not be left to die in gaol; the Lord Mayor should be released at once.

To add a personal touch, let me add I have visited the Lord Mayor of Cork in prison. To put it mildly, I was scrupulously careful against saying anything that would confirm him in his resolution to continue the hunger-strike. He said to me: "Your Lordship, my conscience is quite at ease about the course I am taking; I made a general confession this morning; I received Holy Communion every morning; I might never again be so well prepared for death; I gladly make the sacrifice; they are trying to break the spirit of our people; my death will be an example and an appeal to our young men to make every sacrifice for Ireland."

May I ask you, Sir, is it just to prolong the suffering of such a noble specimen of our humanity? I hope you will continue to use your powerful influence for the immediate release of the Lord Mayor of Cork.

Yours faithfully,

* DANIEL COHALAN,

Bishop of Cork,

Corpus Christi Church, Maiden Lane.

August 27.

Commenting editorially on the Bishop's letter, Lord Northcliffe's paper says:—

It (the letter) represents a point of view differing essentially from our own. But far more than that, it prefers definite charges against trusted public officials, who have been foully murdered, and are, therefore, unable to answer in their own defence. On that ground alone we should in normal circumstances have

rejected such a letter. But the circumstances of Ireland are not normal, and we are conscious of a paramount duty of presenting to the public every view that has direct bearing upon the complex issues of the Irish problem. The Bishop of Cork occupies a distinguished and responsible position. He, no doubt, possesses, as he appears to claim, sources of information which are denied to the general public, and though he writes in the tone of a strong controversialist, we assume that he must have carefully weighed his words. Consequently, his letter appears in this journal as the expression of an attitude of mind shared by many of his fellow-Irishmen, and one, therefore, not to be ignored if the political psychology of Ireland is to be understood in this country.

Moreover, despite the narrowed outlook of the writer, which denies all consideration to the British point of view, and labors every count of the time-worn indictment against British rule in Ireland, we hold the letter valuable, *since it contains words of encouragement to the new movement towards an Irish settlement.*

The case which Dr. Cohalan makes in favor of the release of the Lord Mayor of Cork is well argued. We have more than once stated the opinion, that if the Lord Mayor were permitted to die, an irreparable injury may be done to all present hope of an Irish settlement. We admit readily that the position of the Government is difficult, though we believe the difficulty to be largely the result of indefiniteness in their own Irish policy. Yet they may well question whether, for the sake of justifying their original decision, it is worth incurring the certain consequences of persistence. Did they, indeed, possess an Irish policy recognised by the world to be just and generous, and not wholly condemned in Ireland, they might be in a position to engage Southern Irish opinion on an issue such as this, but their Irish policy and their Irish administration are alike discredited. Whatever justice there may be in the Prime Minister's contentions, a great body of opinion in this country is aware that he is opposing a debatable point of administration to the concentrated anger of the Irish people, and many ask how such a contest can serve the sincere desire of this country for an Irish peace.

The week that closes to-day has been charged with evil presage for Ireland. It began with an outburst of rioting and incendiarism at Lisburn. Serious disorder followed in Belfast, and there have been indications, notably in the news from Dundalk, that the fierce passions engendered are only too likely to spread to other parts of Ireland. The campaign of murder has secured more victims; but: if the state of Ireland be measured by a psychological standard, rather than by the mere statistics of political crime, *the outlook is even darker.* It is true that the Irish Peace Conference last Thursday sounded a new note of hopefulness. Nevertheless, the success of its efforts is almost entirely at the mercy of the Government; and the Government if we are to judge them by the Prime Minister's last statement, have nothing to offer, save the prospect of continued and exacerbated strife. Peace between these islands if it is ever to be achieved, must rest upon the good will of the Irish people. It is therefore with profound dismay that we contemplate a policy well calculated to drive Ireland to enduring and relentless hostility.

Lake City Colo., U.S.A., had a parish in the early mining days (says an exchange). Since 1891 there has been no resident priest. The Rev. Peter Geiermann, C.S.S.R., who recently visited there, found that a non-Catholic lady during all these years had carefully preserved an altar stone, stole, alb, chasuble and practically everything necessary for a priest at Mass. The vestments she had held to turn over to a priest at her earliest opportunity.

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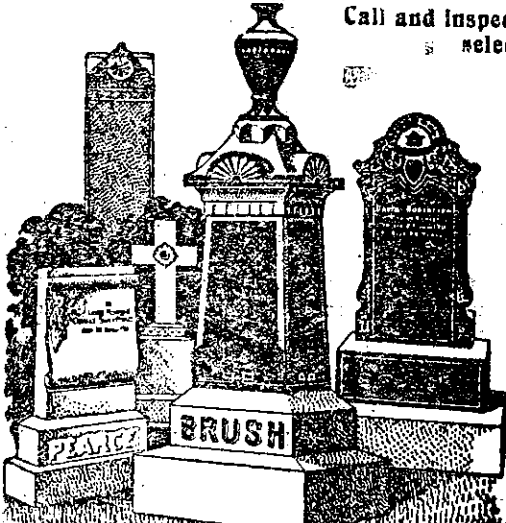
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Diocesan News

ARCHDIOCESE OF WELLINGTON

(From our own correspondent.)

October 30.

In my report of the concert, held at the Town Hall under the auspices of the Hibernian Society, in aid of the Catholic Women's Hostel, I inadvertently omitted to mention one of the most appreciated items of the programme—an Irish war pipe solo played by Miss M. Glavin—who is a talented player, and a member of the Hibernian War Pipe Band. It is somewhat unique to see a lady playing bagpipes, and the large audience so much appreciated the performance that Miss Glavin received the compliment of a recall.

After an extended visit to Europe, during which he visited England, Ireland and Rome, his Grace Archbishop Redwood has returned to Wellington, having arrived yesterday from Auckland after disembarkation there from the Tainui. His Grace travelled extensively over the battlefields of France, and incidentally visited several of his old schoolfellows. *En route* to New Zealand he made a thorough inspection of the Panama Canal, which he found intensely interesting. In the "Eternal City" his Grace assisted in beatification ceremonies, being present at the canonisation of Blessed Joan of Arc, and the beatification of Venerable Oliver Plunket. The scenes at these ceremonies were nothing short of marvellous, all Rome being, as it were, in sacred garb. He was accorded a hearty reception by the clergy of the city on his arrival on Friday last.

ST. JOSEPH'S ORPHANAGE BAZAAR.

The safe and happy housing of children is a subject of special interest just now; not only from the humanitarian point of view, but because of the need of population in the Western world altogether. Therefore, it is not surprising that the bazaar organised in aid of St. Joseph's Orphanage should be particularly well supplied with saleable goods; and also well patronised. This orphanage was established in 1861, and has a long record of useful work. It appeals because no homeless child of any denomination is ever refused admission, and it fills the necessary purpose also by relieving the anxiety of sick mothers, for children are taken in temporarily at the home under these circumstances. The Mayor (Mr. J. P. Luke, C.M.G., M.P.), who was accompanied by Mrs. Luke, C.B.E., opened the bazaar last night, and in doing so paid a tribute to the work done at the orphanage and at other Catholic institutions, and wished the sale every success. His Grace Archbishop O'Shea, who, with the Rev. Father Smyth S.M., Adm. (who is chairman and director of the Bazaar Committee), was on the platform, spoke briefly on the necessary extension of the work, as, with war orphans and others, there are over 300 children to be cared for. In view of the present prices, the struggle to keep going and do justice to the children was a most severe one. Archbishop O'Shea thanked the Mayor for opening the sale, and also those who had organised and provided so excellently. Mrs. Luke added a tribute to the splendid work accomplished by the Rev. Mother Mary Joseph Aubert.

Some charming ballets and marches were given by a number of pretty white-frocked girls, under the direction of Miss Barbara Putnam. The music is supplied by a talented orchestra of young ladies from St. Mary's Convent of Mercy.

A special feature of interest is the tug-of-war tournament, and the events will take place each evening. The first teams to try conclusions were Dalton's A (aggregate weight, 60st.) and B (55st. 6lb.) teams.

After a very exciting contest, the A team proved victorious by four inches. Sullivan's (60st.) and Brice's (58st. 10lb.) teams also pulled, and as a result Brice's team proved the victors by eight inches. On Thursday night Herlihy's team pulled against Gleeson's, and the Watersiders pulled against Tehan's team, Tehan's and Herlihy's teams being defeated.

The secretaries of the whole effort are Messrs. Burke and O'Gorman, with Mr. P. Hoskins in charge of the advertising. A special matinee was given on Friday afternoon.

DIOCESE OF AUCKLAND

(From our own correspondent.)

October 29.

His Grace Archbishop Redwood, our venerable Metropolitan, arrived in Auckland on Saturday, October 23, by the Tainui from his visit to Europe. The Archbishop is accompanied by Rev. Father Southeimer, S.M., who has just joined the New Zealand Province, and will labor in the Dominion. He has had most varied missionary experiences in the United States, Mexico, and as chaplain in the recent war. His Grace is hale and hearty, and although in his 82nd year, is in splendid form. His accounts of the beatification and canonisation ceremonies in Rome, in May last, are thrilling. His meeting with Archbishop Mannix in London, and the latest news from the "Front" are most interesting. During his stay in Auckland his Grace was the guest of his Lordship Dr. Cleary at Ponsonby. The Archbishop left for Wellington by the express on Thursday, October 28.

The reality of the Irish Mission to China was brought home to us this week by the presence in Auckland of the Very Rev. John Blowick, the Superior-General of the Mission, and Father R. Hayes, a young Australian priest who has volunteered for the China Mission. They are returning from a collecting tour in Australia, and are passengers by the Niagara to Vancouver. They intend spending several months in the United States in the interests of their Mission, whence they proceed to Rome and Ireland. After 12 months' stay in the Old Country they will return to the Irish Vicariate in China to the co-laborers, some 16 young Irish priests who have already commenced their missionary work in the Hupeh province with Han Yang as their headquarters. The missionaries ask the prayers and monetary assistance of our people, to whom they will make a personal appeal at a later date. Meanwhile, they welcome subscribers to the new periodical, *The Far East*, published in Melbourne. A time was, even in New Zealand, when great interest was shown in the work of the Propagation of the Faith, and the Holy Childhood. "Let us hope that our people will accord great support to this revival of a spirit that characterised Catholic Ireland when the forefathers of the present European nations were savage in life and pagan in mind" (*vide* Archbishop Delany). Our Irish priests have received from the Holy Father part of a district in which there is a population of nearly 5,000,000, almost exclusively pagan.

A successful garden fete and sports' meeting was held at Te Aroha, on Labor Day, in connection with the forthcoming Catholic Bazaar. The attendance included many excursionists from other centres. All the athletic events were keenly contested and thoroughly enjoyed by those present.

Very successful fetes were held in Otahuhu and Avondale, last week, in aid of the local funds.

The preparations for the Auckland Queen Carnival are now well under way. The opening ceremony will be conducted on Saturday next, November 6, by his Lordship the Bishop. All six parishes have entered most heartily into the project.

Rev. Father Taylor made eloquent appeals at the Masses and Vespers on last Sunday in the Church of the Sacred Heart, Ponsonby, in aid of the parish funds. A very substantial sum was realised.

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HIBERNIAN WELCOME TO HIS GRACE ARCHBISHOP REDWOOD.

His Grace Archbishop Redwood, S.M., arrived in Auckland, from Europe, on Saturday, 23rd inst., by the Tainui. He was the guest of his Lordship the Right Rev. Dr. Cleary during his stay in Auckland.

The District Officers of the H.A.C.B. Society, Bros. P. Duffin, D.V.P., W. Kane, D.S., M. J. Sheahan, D.T., and Bros. D. Flynn and F. J. O'Meara, P.D.P., waited upon his Grace at the Bishop's house last Monday afternoon. Bishop Cleary introduced the deputation to Archbishop Redwood. Bro. Sheahan for the deputation, said: "Your Grace, on behalf of the Hibernians of New Zealand, we welcome you back to the Dominion. In spirit we travelled with you over the Pacific to the shores of the mighty Western Republic, where you met and conversed with the representatives of our race. Over the Atlantic to the Eternal City, where you participated in the beatification of our martyred Archbishop, Oliver Plunket, and the spotless, heroic Maid of Orleans. We were gratified to note that the name of our Metropolitan was the first on the list of the protest made by the archbishops and bishops of Australasia against the unwarrantable indignity imposed by the British Government upon his Grace the Most Rev. Dr. Mannix. In this Dominion the Church has been, and is now, assailed by the forces of bigotry, against which your Grace's colleagues in the Hierarchy have offered strenuous opposition. Your Grace's return is opportune. We therefore, from the depths of our hearts proffer you a *cord mile failte*."

His Grace, in reply, said: "It is comforting to me to receive from the Hibernians so warm a welcome, and to hear expressed towards me such nice sentiments. As I passed through America I was everywhere hospitably received. In Washington, I met Eamon de Valera, with whom I was very much struck. He is a highly cultured gentleman, tall, fascinating, devoid of political traits, an interesting conversationalist, but above all, a most devout and pious Catholic. He is doing immense service to Ireland all over the United States, particularly in the Southern States, which hitherto have not been considered too favorable. He fearlessly and strenuously combats everywhere the anti-Irish propaganda."

In Rome, his Grace had a private audience with His Holiness the Pope, and this was carried on in the French language. His Holiness was deeply interested in the progress of the Church in New Zealand, and added that such news was to him as the roses, because unfortunately, he had of late received so much of the thorns. In the beatification of the great Irish Saint, and canonisation of the great French Saint he was privileged to take part. They were indeed memorable spectacles. At the Irish College he was enthusiastically received, and indeed was invited by the rector to make it his home while in Rome. In London he was constantly with Dr. Mannix. From him he had heard the story of his removal from the Baltic to the cruiser Wyvern. To those responsible for it, it was a most discreditable proceeding. As the cockle-shell approached the cruiser the sea was very rough, so Dr. Mannix refused to climb the ladder hanging suspended from the gunwale of the cruiser. A rope was therefore fastened round the Archbishop's waist, through which assistance he reached the deck of the Wyvern. Dr. Mannix and Dr. Redwood together attended one Sunday afternoon, in Hyde Park, one of the regular meetings conducted by the Catholic Evidence Association, whose mission it is to expound the Church's teachings and refute every slander directed at it. At the head of this splendid body, composed of lay people, male and female, is a nephew of Archbishop Redwood. It was not until the close of the meeting that the distinguished Archbishop of Melbourne was recognised, and then the two prelates hastily withdrew. As they were about to enter their motor-car, a determined lady

carrying a child, placed her back against the door of the motor and begged Dr. Mannix to bless her child. Dr. Mannix complied, and the vast throng which gathered round, cheered vociferously, amidst which the prelates drove away. In Dublin, an important meeting of the Australian Hierarchy was held, over which Archbishop Redwood presided. He stayed with Cardinal Logue, at Carlingford Bay. At Dundalk he visited the House of the Marist Order. The Irish people suffer under very great trials and provocations, but they under their leaders, restrain themselves admirably. Despite the array of force, the popular organisation, well directed, really carry on the government of the country. In France, at his old college, where 60 years ago he was a student, the "old boys" were gathered, amongst whom was the present Bishop of Toulouse, a former class-mate of Dr. Redwood's. At this function Archbishop Redwood presided and was accorded a great reception.

He was glad to be back in New Zealand, and briefly referred to the agitation proceeding here. He thanked the members of the deputation, and its great Society for the welcome accorded him. The deputation then withdrew, the members of which congratulated themselves at the great privilege given to them of listening to his Grace's account of his travels in many lands and among people of all ranks.

— DIOCESE OF CHRISTCHURCH

(From our own correspondent.)

November 1.

At the Competitions recently held in Wellington, Misses Elsie Ives and Helena Keane, pupils of the local Sisters of the Mission, were awarded the first prize in the piano duet under 16 years. Miss Ives also scored first place in sight reading, third place in songs (test selection), and in the test piece was highly commended.

Rev. Fathers Leen and Creed returned from Australia during the week. Both are much improved in health.

Very Rev. Father Whelan, C.S.S.R., continued during the week the retreat for the members of the arch-confraternity of the Blessed Sacrament. All the exercises have been well attended, and very large numbers approached the Holy Table on Sunday morning. In the evening, in the presence of a crowded congregation, Father Whelan preached a most impressive sermon on "Faith and devotion to the Blessed Sacrament." His Lordship the Bishop took the opportunity of thanking the devoted missionary for his splendid efforts, and expressed his pleasure at the response of the congregation as witnessed that morning. This was, continued the Bishop, the more consoling to him at the present time when the legislators of the country seemed bent on placing on the Statute Book a law relating to marriage that was practically persecution. However, when it is taken into consideration that in this comparatively small diocese of Christchurch during the last 20 years no less a sum than £300,000 had been spent on Catholic institutions and churches, he felt he need have no fear as to the solidarity of the faith of his people. He urged them to join the arch-confraternity of the Blessed Sacrament as a means of bringing upon them God's blessing and of strengthening them in times of trial.

Rev. Brother Denis, Provincial of the Marist Brothers, arrived in Christchurch yesterday, having just returned from a visit to Europe. He brought with him a teaching Brother for the local staff, which, owing to the illness of Brother Siegfried, has been working shorthanded. Even the exceptional vitality possessed by Brother Phelan has been for months past sorely tried, the bulk of the extra labors falling upon him. The new arrival has been anxiously looked forward to so as to relieve the pressure.

On behalf of the Marist Brothers, Brother Basil, who is collecting for the new Novitiate, wishes to ex-

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press appreciation of the generous response being made to the appeal by the people of Christchurch. They are following the magnificent lead given by his Lordship the Bishop, in a manner that is truly admirable. Rev. Brother Denis was agreeably surprised at the success of Brother Basil's work during the short time he has been in this city.

Rev. Brother Siegfried is, we are pleased to say, rapidly improving in health.

In the Hibernian Hall on Thursday evening last, the Christchurch Catholic Club tendered a welcome home to Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Hayward. Mr. P. J. Amodeo, president of the Club, presided, and the attendance was large and representative. Very Rev. Dr. Kennedy, Adm., represented the Cathedral clergy. An entertaining programme was contributed to by Miss E. Rodgers, and Mr. W. Atwill (songs), Mr. and Mrs. Allan Young (humorous recitations), and Miss J. Mabin (musical monologue). Miss Elsie Ives very capably played the accompaniments. Mr. Amodeo said he was very pleased to see such a fine gathering of club members and friends assembled to extend to their former president and Mrs. Hayward a hearty welcome home after their tour of the Old Country. Everyone (he said) was agreed that both had benefited by their trip, and he was pleased to see them fit and well. He thanked the artists who contributed to the evening's entertainment. Very Rev. Dr. Kennedy, on behalf of the clergy, eulogised the work of Mr. and Mrs. Hayward in Catholic movements in the past, congratulated them on their safe return to Christchurch, and wished them many years of health and prosperity. Any parish (he said) would be proud of the Hayward family, and he was quite sure that the guests of the evening would be found interesting themselves again in connection with the club and Catholic affairs generally. Mr. Hayward, was greeted with applause, and expressed appreciation of the warm welcome extended to Mrs. Hayward and himself. They had at all times received kindly consideration at the hands of the clergy. Referring to incidents of his tour, Mr. Hayward made special mention of the great work being done in England by the laity by means of Catholic Evidence lectures, instancing one occasion on which he heard a Catholic lady addressing the dockyard workers at Tower Hill. He thought it quite probable that something might be started in this line as an adjunct to the Catholic Club. Supper was followed by a social evening, the music being supplied by Mr. W. Cowlin.

Hokitika

(From our own correspondent.)

October 29.

The people of Westland have been strenuously endeavoring to obtain sufficient funds to renovate and enlarge the local hospital. The Catholics of Hokitika have not been backward in doing their share towards furthering this deserving and charitable object. A large number have contributed privately, and recently the Catholic Club held a social evening in aid of the hospital funds and collected a fairly large sum.

Some time ago a Church Committee was elected to further the interests of the parish. I am very pleased to be able to state that this committee has entered enthusiastically into its undertaking, and already the effects of its efforts are being felt. The average weekly penny collection in aid of the Convent schools has risen from about 10s to £2. A quarterly collection for the purpose of liquidating the Church debt was inaugurated, and the first collection realised close on £100.

Rev. Father Eccleton, Marist Missioner, who has been laid up for some time with a bad attack of influenza, is about again, and appears to be rapidly recovering good health. We all wish him a complete and speedy recovery.

His Lordship Bishop Brodie paid us a flying visit on the 22nd inst., but owing to pressure of business he was compelled to return to Greymouth almost immediately.

At the recent Trinity College Music Examinations held at the local Convent, Misses E. Hatch and M. Jones were successful in obtaining their A.T.C.L. certificates, both obtaining honors. I believe that Miss Hatch, who obtained hers in violin playing, is the only one holding this honor on the Coast. As both young ladies are strong supporters of our church choir we are all pleased at their successes.

A meeting of the local Hibernians was held on Thursday evening for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year. A large number of members was present, and the business of the evening was quickly dispatched. The local branch promises to be a strong one, and may it have every success.

GORE CELTIC DRAMATIC CLUB.

Writing under date October 27, our travelling correspondent says:—I journeyed with the Gore Celtic Dramatic Club to Wyndham last night to see the members perform the comedy "Jane." The production of the play was splendid, and the acting of the company was thoroughly enjoyed by an audience which literally packed the public hall from stage to entrance. A local paper writing of the performance says: "The success of the play was instant, and the packed audience which greeted the performance speedily realised that they were to witness something far and away above the average. We must confess that our own expectations were more than realised, for it is seldom indeed that local performers can be brought to such a pitch of efficiency in a production requiring unusual tact and decorum, and one filled with abundant humor in which the least sign of forcing would spell failure. But the artists were as to the manner born, and even the ultra-critical could find little to disparage. During the evening excellent music was rendered by an orchestra under the direction of Miss Margaret Latham, and this was heartily appreciated by the audience." As founder of the Club and also as director and stage manager, Rev. Father Farthing has done wonderful work in training the principals and supporting performers to their high state of proficiency. The whole of the results of the efforts of the Club are devoted to worthy objects—in this instance the Convent Schools of the parish. Already the play has been staged at Gore and Mataura, and is to be produced on November 23, at the Municipal Theatre, Invercargill.

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To be held DECEMBER 24, 26, and 27, for the purpose of Raising Funds to Repair and Paint the PAROCHIAL BUILDINGS. The ladies of the Committee will be grateful for parcels of goods and subscriptions from all old parishioners throughout the Dominion. They beg to acknowledge the receipt of parcels from:—The Sisters of Mercy, Christchurch; the Sisters of Mercy, "Villa Maria," Riccarton; the Sisters of the Mission, Rangiora; the Sisters of the Mission, Christchurch; the Sisters of Nazareth, Christchurch; the Sisters of the Little Company of Mary, Lewisham Hospital, Christchurch; the Sisters of Mercy, Lyttelton; the Sisters of the Good Shepherd, Christchurch; the Sisters of Mercy, Westport; and "A Friend." Also the following subscriptions:—Sisters of the Little Company of Mary, Lewisham, £1; Mrs. Geisking, £3; Mr. W. Nolan, £5.

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NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS

Deaths, Marriages, Wanted, etc., will be charged as follows:—Up to 20 words, 3/- minimum; up to 30 words, 4/-; up to 40 words, 5/- *Strictly Cash in Advance.*

Wedding reports will not be inserted unless accompanied by a marriage notice, cash paid.

In order to insure insertion in the following issue, the copy for above advertisements must reach the office by noon on Tuesdays.

General advertising rates on application to the office.

MARRIAGES

CROMPTON—BROWNE.—On October 6, 1920, at the Sacred Heart Basilica, Wellington, James Andrew, eldest son of Mrs. Crompton, of Patea, to Marie Kathleen, youngest daughter of Mrs. Browne, of Roseneath Terrace, Wellington.

POFF—FITZSIMMONS.—On October 20, 1920, at St. Anthony's Church, Cheviot, by Rev. Father Murphy, Michael B. Poff, fourth son of Mr. and Mrs. James Poff, Methven, to Hannah, third daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. Fitzsimmons, "Greta Vale," Motunau.

DEATHS

BOYLE.—Of your charity pray for the repose of the soul of James Joseph Boyle, beloved husband of Johanna Boyle, who died at his residence, Wanganui, on October 23, 1920; aged 65 years.—Jesus, Mary, and Joseph, pray for him.

DONOVAN.—Of your charity pray for the repose of the soul of Ellen Dora Donovan, who died at her residence, Bamfield Road, Waikiwi; aged 56 years.—R.I.P.

FITZGERALD.—Of your charity pray for the repose of the soul of John Fitzgerald, who died at the residence of his daughter, Miss Fitzgerald, Gore, Southland, in his 90th year.—R.I.P.

HUGHES.—Of your charity pray for the repose of the soul of Thomas Hughes, who died at Dunedin on October 26, 1920, in his 73rd year.—On his soul, sweet Jesus, have mercy.

McNAMARA.—Of your charity pray for the repose of the soul of Hannah, beloved wife of Neil McNamara, 91 Glen Road, Caversham, and youngest daughter of Mrs. and the late Andrew Moody, of Lawrence, who died at Dunedin on October 13, 1920; aged 35 years.—R.I.P.

MACREYNOLDS.—Of your charity pray for the repose of the soul of Thomas MacReynolds, who died at Tweed Heads, New South Wales, October, 1920.

IN MEMORIAM

BLACK.—Of your charity pray for the repose of the soul of Duncan Archibald Black, dearly beloved husband of Elizabeth Black, who was killed in action on October 19, 1917.—On his soul, sweet Jesus, have mercy.—Inserted by his loving wife.

COURNANE.—Of your charity pray for the repose of the soul of Thomas Courrane, of Nightcaps, who died at Invercargill on October 23, 1918.—On his soul, sweet Jesus, have mercy.—Inserted by his loving wife and family.

HARNEY.—Of your charity pray for the repose of the soul of Margaret Harney, who died at her daughter's residence, Mangamingi, Eltham, on November 6, 1918.—On her soul, sweet Jesus have mercy.—Inserted by her loving daughter, son-in-law, and grandchildren.

KENNEDY.—Of your charity pray for the repose of the soul of Trooper T. R. Kennedy, Sixth Reinforcements, South Canterbury Mounted Rifles, and second beloved son of Mr. and Mrs. M. Kennedy, of Murray Street, Temuka, who died in Beersheba Hospital, Palestine, from wounds, on November 6, 1917; aged 25 years.—On his soul, sweet Jesus, have mercy.

O'BRIEN.—Of your charity pray for the repose of the soul of Terence O'Brien, who died at his residence, 50 Queen's Drive, Musselburgh, on October 25, 1914.—On his soul, sweet Jesus, have mercy.

SHEEHY.—Of your charity pray for the repose of the soul of Mary Sheehy, who died at Awamoa, Oamaru, on November 2, 1917.—On her soul, sweet Jesus, have mercy.

STACK.—Of your charity pray for the repose of the soul of Margaret, beloved wife of John Stack, Lyalldale, who died on November 1, 1919.—On her soul, sweet Jesus, have mercy.—Inserted by her loving husband and family.

FEATURES OF THIS WEEK'S ISSUE

Leader—Attacks on Education, p. 25. Notes—American Literature; Tradesman and Machines; Ourselves; Decadence, pp. 26-27. Topics—An Unkindest Cut; The Manslaughter of the Mayor of Cork; British Barbarity, pp. 14-15; The Irish War, p. 9; The Bishop of Cork on Ireland, p. 18.

MESSAGE OF POPE LEO XIII. TO THE N.Z. TABLET.

Pergant Directores et Scriptores New Zealand Tablet, Apostolica Benedictione confortati, Religionis et Justitiam causam promovere per vias Veritatis et Pacis.

Die 4 Aprilis, 1900. LEO XIII., P.M.

TRANSLATION.—Fortified by the Apostolic Blessing, let the Directors and Writers of the New Zealand Tablet continue to promote the cause of Religion and Justice by the ways of Truth and Peace.

April 4, 1900.

LEO XIII., Pope.



THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1920.

ATTACKS ON EDUCATION

THE Dunedin *Star* is never dimmer than when with traditional and wearying stolidity it drones away the same old sophistries in defence of the same old anti-Christian theory that everybody ought to be made receive with thankfulness the pernicious and scandalous system of godless schools which the *Star* defends so characteristically. The *Star* is on a good wicket in one respect: every placeman in the Massey Government is with it; every Minister out to get what he can out of the job (as one of them frankly admitted his ideal to be!) is with it; for the Government is in power not by right divine but by the machinations of the P.P. Ass., and a quid pro quo must be paid on demand to the bigots who gave us our present political circus. On the other hand, in opposition to the *Star*, we will find every Christian who realises that material prosperity is not the end of man, and every non-Christian whom common sense has taught that there can not be even material prosperity in a State without moral rectitude; and that morality means nothing unless built upon a religious foundation. The French are certainly immeasurably beyond the British people in intelligence and candor. The French introduced the system of godless schools; and they were the

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first to admit that all the anarchy and all the un-morality and immorality of France had their roots in the destruction of Christian principles, wrought by schools like ours.

Here now is a lovely sample of *Star* logic and common sense: "No Government grants of any kind, directly or indirectly, to private and denominational schools must be the policy followed in connection with the administration of our national system of education. The State provides for the physical, mental, and moral training of our young people. No parent is compelled to accept this provision for the education of his children. If he prefer to send them to private and denominational schools he may do so, but he must not expect the State to pay for the carrying out of his fad. As well might he ask for the payment by the State of the salary of a special constable to protect his property because of some personal objection to the officer provided by the State." Now it is simply a falsehood to say that the State provides for the moral training of the children. It is begging the question at issue: for all true Christians will agree that the State is actually placing a stumbling block in the way of right moral training. Note, too, that the conscientious convictions of sincere Christians are described by the *Star* as "a fad"! That one touch gives us the point of view of the *Star* in a nutshell. Sound religious principles a fad! A recognition of the supreme importance of training on Christian lines instead of on the lines which French experts declare have ruined France a fad! There, in a word, is the measure of the *Star's* mentality and the key to its whole attitude on this question. The *Star* says that no parent is compelled to send his children to State schools. That, again, is a half truth at most. Where there is no other school parents are practically compelled to do so. The measure advocated by the *Star* now is an effort to ensure further compulsion. And besides, are not parents compelled to pay for the upkeep of sectarian institutions called State schools, provided for one class in the community, namely those to whom religious education does not mean what it should mean. It is hardly worth while wasting time on the *Star's* silly illustration about a special constable. It is perfectly clear that if people were convinced that the police would not do their duty they would insist on the State supplying men who would. The only value of the example is that it is an example of the poor arguments with which the enemies of Christianity are trying to bolster up their support of a crying injustice against a large section of the taxpayers of the Dominion.

Arguments from examples are two-edged tools. Not long ago, after the *Star* had been airing its traditional views on the education question, a correspondent wrote to that paper and asked the following question (Mr. Hanan was at the time talking about providing lunch for the school children): "If pork was provided for all, and if Jewish children refused to eat it for conscientious motives, would the *Star* advocate that they be left hungry?" For some reason or other, when the letter appeared in the columns of the *Star*, that *argumentum ad hominem* was left out. For what reason we wonder. Has the *Star* a tenderness for the feelings of Jews which it has not for the feelings of Christians? As we said, examples may be two-edged swords. In view of the strong opinions expressed by magistrates from the bench on the evil of an education which teaches indifference towards religion; in view of the profound inquiry by French experts and the resultant frank admission that secular schools are hot beds of anarchy and irreligion, the man must either be hostile to Christianity or blind to facts who sets himself against the growing movement in favor of schools that do not train up atheists and infidels. Moreover, no Government has any right to penalise efficient schools, and neither right nor justice, but characteristic subserviency to the bigoted bosses

is the driving force behind the fresh attacks made upon all who stand for the real welfare of the Dominion, but particularly upon Catholics.

NOTES

American Literature

Several generations ago now America had a little coterie of men of letters who did excellent literary work, valuable as to content and distinguished as to form. Washington Irving, Nathaniel Hawthorne, Longfellow and Lowell may not have serious claims to be ranked among the greatest of English writers, but they could certainly teach most men and women who live by the pen in the British Empire to-day. Who, of all those whom the critics honor nowadays, will survive as long? How many of our best authors can you name as likely to be read in fifty, much less a hundred years to come? There is no better working test than survival. The ephemeral blooms and fades; real worth and real art endure and live. So, it is that we still love Longfellow, and catch fire from the vibrant lines of Lowell; that we read Irving even as we read Addison with aesthetic delight, and linger longer over Hawthorne than over Wells, Galsworthy and Company. What often puzzles us is the fact that after such a noble beginning the writers of America fell so far below the high standard set by their classical authors.

Tradesmen and Machines

Most of the American best sellers of our time are of the same class as Charles Garvice; printed matter, spiced with tawdry sentiment, with sensation, with cloying love interest, turned out wholesale as jam or pickles are poured from the factories. With the authors of the average novels writing is not an art but a business; to make money is more than to create a work of art. Recall, if you have read any of them, the books of R. W. Chambers, George Barr McCutcheon, Gene Stratton Porter, Owen Johnson, Harold McGrath, or Harold Bell Wright. Their books live perhaps six months, and are incapable of justifying even such a brief existence. How explain the falling off? Probably it is due to the fact that commerce killed culture in the United States. The old writers had the literary tradition. They were trained on the classics. They were steeped in what is best and highest in the literature of the world. And, moreover, they had the calmness and the serenity which left them able to think for themselves and to write from the heart and not to the purse. All that has almost gone in the era of big hotels, big theatres, thronged summer resorts, and Ford cars. Good writing and common sense have been nearly killed; and Prohibition and fanaticism have replaced them.

A Respectable Few

A few authors still exist who may be classed as slightly above mediocrity. Among them are Ernest Poole, whose first novel, *The Harbor*, made his name; Mary Johnston, whose charming pictures of early American life deserve to live; Mrs. Edith Wharton, who wearies us at times, for all her true art and real distinction; and—sometimes—Winston Churchill, who must not be insulted by being mistaken for the Mad Mullah of the same name whom the foolish British pay for making costly and bloody blunders. Out of so many literary tradesmen few are even mediocre; and out of them all there is not one of first rank. Blame not America too much. The same thing might with truth be said of England at the present epoch. Take away Hardy, who is not of this generation, and take away Yeats, who is not English at all, and what have you left? It hardly needs a prophet to foretell that Kipling, Wells, Conan Doyle, and Katharine Tynan will be decently inferred as soon as the noise

of their own drums stop annoying us. Gone and forgotten, will they be in a decade or two. And may they and their works rest in peace.

What about Ourselves?

Australia and New Zealand have had a fairly long start now, and they have done nothing so far as literature is concerned. Have we not here the most sublime education that the world has ever known? Men of world-wide fame, like Sir Robert Stout, who knows more than Aristotle, Shakespere and Aquinas combined; like Mr. Hanan, to whose master-mind the mysteries of pedagogy and the subtle subject of the psychology of the mind of the child were as easy as drawing his salary; or like Mr. Parr who has with splendid and dazzling ability found favor during his brief tenure of office with the cultured philanthropists who sing so beautifully in Orange Lodges when the moon is full, have built up and perfected (by the sweat of the brows of the tax-payers) our wonderful system which has the great and memorable merit that it is modelled upon the system that turned France into a lupanar and an incubator of anarchy. Have we not risen so high in wisdom, genius, and statesmanship, that we can afford to get rid of God Himself in our schools, and set in His places the emanations from the mouths of the political megaphones that repeat solemnly and dutifully the messages of their masters of the P.P.Ass? We have done nothing. It is likely that we will never do anything. Who is so unkind as to suggest, "By their fruits ye shall know them?"

Decadence

Decadence has fallen upon the English speaking races. The Irish who refuse to decay are, consequently, going back to their own tongue. There is little or no religion left in Protestantism now; the grip of the so-called Reformed Churches has been paralysed; you cannot fool all the people all the time! Parsons have given up preaching and taken to discussing racing-weights; Protestant pastorals are directed to Committees of Jockey Clubs. Mammon is on the altars. Venus is hard by him. The sign of the Cross has been taken down. The text is no longer *Carry your Cross*; it is now *To Hell with the Pope!* Protestant literature is the title which covers books (advocated by parsons) which only a low blackguard would admit into a home. Catholics are faithful; they strive with God's grace to keep the Commandments; they strive to train up their children in the fear and love of God. But against them are working, (1) the anti-Christian Jews, who confess through their chief Rabbi that religion is only a secondary thing for them; (2) the Freemasons, who hate the name of Christ, and whose real God is Anti-Christ; (3) the P.P.Ass. people, who recognise as their leader the horsewhipped calumniator of a dead woman; (4) the statesmen and the politicians who climbed into power through organised bigotry, which divided the ranks of the people. By those hireling Cabinet Ministers and politicians we Catholics are plundered of taxes for the upkeep of sectarian State schools, which no decent Christian ought to recognise; by the same hirelings our doctrines are attacked at the instigation of sectarian strife mongers who now demand their pound of flesh from the puppets whom men call the Government. And all this helps to speed the race downward, to kill ideals, to rob men of the support of religion, to make them more like the brute beasts, to fill our Divorce Courts with lewd human beings, to stain our press with accounts of murders, rapines, and all sorts of uncleannesses. Ah, yes! *By their fruits ye shall know them.* We have gone back to the standard of those old English puritans who left a country where they were persecuted to find another in which they might persecute other. And our literature is logically such as it is.

DIOCESE OF DUNEDIN

Sergeant C. U. McGrath, M.M., who was well-known here as a lad, was killed in September, 1916, on the Somme, while serving with the Royal Canadian Regiment. His mother (wife of Superintendent McGrath, of Dunedin), recently received a silver memorial cross from the Minister of Militia and Defence of Canada, given to mothers of soldiers killed in the war. With the cross, which is of appropriate design, was a letter from Ottawa stating: "This cross is presented to you in memory of one who, in the Great War, died for King and country." Enclosed was the 1914-15 Star of the Canadian Regiment, and also the Military Medal won by young McGrath for bravery on the field.

The sad news of the death of Mrs. N. McNamara, which occurred recently, was received with the deepest regret by her numerous friends. The deceased was the youngest daughter of the late Andrew Moody and Mrs. Moody, of Lawrence. Those who had the happiness to be numbered among her friends ever found her to be of a cheerful and amiable disposition, and were always made welcome at her home. The late Mrs. McNamara, who passed away fortified by all the last sacred rites of Holy Church, was attended during her brief illness by Rev. Fathers Kaveney and Delany. She leaves a husband, Mr. Neil McNamara (late of Napier), and three young children, for whom sincere sympathy is felt in their great loss.—R.I.P.

As a result of an entertainment organised by the Children of Mary, South Dunedin, the sum of £55 18s was raised for the benefit of St. Vincent de Paul's Orphanage. Much credit is due to Mr. Hade, who kindly undertook the duties of secretary and treasurer, and worked with the greatest energy and ability on behalf of the orphans. The Sisters of Mercy desire to thank the Children of Mary, Mr. Hade, and all who in any way helped to make the function such a splendid success.

On Monday, Feast of All Saints, 70 children of the Catholic Schools, South Dunedin, made their First Holy Communion at the 8.30 o'clock Mass in the Basilica. The little ones, who had been under special instruction for some time previously, sang several appropriate hymns and recited aloud the prayers of preparation and thanksgiving. After Holy Mass, the First Communicants adjourned to the Orphanage, where, as guests of the Sisters of Mercy and ladies of the South Dunedin branch of the St. Vincent de Paul Society, they were entertained to breakfast. Rev. Father Delany distributed souvenirs of the great day to each of the happy children.

A picnic at Mount St. Joseph's Boys' Home, Waverley, for the children of the Orphanages, under the care of the Sisters of Mercy, arranged to be held on Labor Day, but which had to be postponed owing to unfavorable weather conditions, took place on All Saints' Day. Mrs. Baker was in charge of the children, and the little ones were driven from South Dunedin to Waverley by Mr. D. Wilson, of McBride Street. The ladies of St. Joseph's Cathedral Conference of the St. Vincent de Paul Society contributed a generous supply of cordials, fruit, sweets, etc., for the outing. Very Rev. Father Coffey, Adm., and Rev. Father Morkane, of Holy Cross College, were present, greatly to the delight of the children. Some 70 girls from St. Vincent's shared the pleasures of the day, not the least for many of them being the meeting with their brothers. In the course of the afternoon the picnickers enjoyed merry games on the green hill-sides, ran races in the beautiful grounds, had ample refreshments suited to their age and tastes, and went home at sunset with a store of joyous memories that will not soon fade.

The Sacred Heart Schoolroom, North-East Valley was crowded to excess on last Wednesday evening week, when a most enjoyable entertainment was given by the pupils of the Dominican Nuns, assisted by the

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"Cheerio" concert party. The first part of the programme, consisting of choruses, action songs, and dances, was given by the children attending the school. In this some distinct novelties were introduced and staged to perfection, the performances of the little ones quite charming the audience, and eliciting very complimentary remarks regarding their aptitude and the training imparted by the Nuns. A pleasing vocal number was also contributed by Miss Evelyn Lynch, for which she received a recall. The second part was entirely contributed by the "Cheerio" concert party, and marked their first appearance as popular entertainers. Individual items were given by Miss Dillon and Mr. H. Ferguson (songs), and Miss Belle Martin (dances). Miss M. Sandys, the talented pianist of the company, played the accompaniments most efficiently.

On Monday, the Feast of All Saints, the various Masses at St. Joseph's Cathedral, and at the various suburban churches of the parish were attended by large congregations, as was also the evening devotions at the Cathedral.

On Tuesday, Feast of All Souls, there were again large congregations, and at the Masses on both days great numbers approached the Holy Table. Solemn Requiem Mass was offered at the Cathedral, commencing at 7 o'clock. Rev. Father Kaveney was celebrant, Rev. Dr. Kelly, deacon, Rev. Father Marlow, subdeacon, and Very Rev. Father Coffey, Adm., master of ceremonies. During the period dedicated to devotions for the suffering souls visits by the parishioners to the Cathedral were almost continuous. This must have been most gratifying to our priests who impressed on the people the importance of the devotions, and for the suffrages thus gained.

HOLY CROSS COLLEGE UNIVERSITY SUCCESSSES.

In the recent Otago University Term examinations the following students of Holy Cross College were successful:—Leslie Richards, passed in Economics and Mental Science (advanced); Frank Finlay, passed in French, Economics and Mental Science (advanced); Francis McMahon, passed in Economics and Mental Science (advanced); John McGettigan, passed in Latin and Economics; James Maguire, passed in Latin and Economics; Robert McCormack, passed in Latin and Economics; Peter Breeu, passed in Latin and Economics; Thomas McMahon, passed in Latin and Economics; James Gavin, passed in English and Mental Science; Peter McKeefry, passed in English and Mental Science; Harold Trehey, passed in English and Mental Science; Keith Hooker, passed in Mental Science; Raymond Marlow, passed in Mental Science; Arthur Gregory, passed in Economics; Noel O'Sullivan, passed in Mental Science.

SOLEMN REQUIEM FOR THE LORD MAYOR OF CORK.

On Wednesday morning at seven o'clock a Solemn Requiem Mass was celebrated in St. Joseph's Cathedral for the repose of the soul of Terence MacSuibhne, and of the souls of his fellow martyrs who died for Ireland through English barbarity. The celebrant was the Rev. James O'Reilly, Port Chalmers; deacon, Rev. E. Lynch, Mosgiel; subdeacon, Rev. D. Silk, Mosgiel; master of ceremonies, Very Rev. Father Coffey. In the choir were Very Rev. P. O'Donnell, Very Rev. J. O'Neill, Revs., B. Kaveney, C. Collins, F. Marlow and J. Kelly. At the Gospel Father Coffey addressed the congregation, telling them how in the cathedrals of England and Ireland archbishops and bishops were honoring the memory of the Irish patriot whose heroism deserved the admiration of all. He was arrested and tried on a charge of having in his possession a police cypher, which, as chief magistrate, he had every right to have. There was in fact no trial, for a British court-martial in Ireland is only a travesty of justice. The

brave man refused to eat food set before him by the representatives of the Government that imprisoned him in violation of every law of justice and humanity, and even the English papers while acclaiming his heroism denounced the brutality which in the end was responsible for his death.—R.I.P.

OBITUARY

REVEREND MOTHER RAYMOND, O.S.D., SISTERS LOUIS AND CARMEL, O.S.D.

The Dominican Nuns have suffered greatly within the past few days through the deaths of three of their devoted sisterhood. On Saturday evening Sister Mary Carmel Butler died at the Milton Convent, after a long illness. The Prioress, Mother Raymond McGrath, whose health had been failing for some weeks, became notably worse on Sunday, and on Monday the Sisters knew that the end was near. She passed away peacefully about 11 o'clock p.m., on November 1, the Feast of All Saints. Her death was due to heart failure, following an attack of bronchitis. Yet another visitation was to come before the dawn of All Souls'. Sister Louis Keighron, for several years in delicate health, and through long suffering very frail and weak, caught a severe cold and expired early on Tuesday morning. In Sister Carmel, the Dominican community have lost a young nun of remarkable piety and zeal, of whom it is said that her pupils used to compare her with "The Little Flower." She was only 33 years of age, and in the fourth year of her religious profession. Mother Raymond, who was in her 69th year, came out from Ireland nearly half a century ago. Her gifts and talents were of immense advantage to the various convents of the Order to which she was sent during these years. Besides holding the office of Superior in many branch houses she was several times elected a Prioress by the nuns. Her kindness and her consideration for others endeared her to all, while her simple goodness and sanctity of life were a high example to those under her charge. Sister Louis was also an Irish nun, and in her 57th year when she died. Until recently she went through the ordinary routine of duties, of teaching and prayer, enduring her ill-health with heroic and uncomplaining fortitude. Like her younger sister in religion and her Superior, she was a constant source of edification to the rest of the nuns, and her latter years were one long lesson of self-denial and suffering accepted joyfully from the hand of God. The lives of these three servants of Our Lord are the guarantee of their eternal happiness, and the real source of consolation for their bereaved sister in their present profound sorrow. Through the prayers of all their friends, of the pupils past and present, and through the graces applied to their souls by the numerous Masses on All Souls' Day, and in the coming weeks, we trust in God's mercy that their Purgatory may be short and that they who departed from amongst us together may soon be re-united in the everlasting peace and happiness of Heaven. On Wednesday morning private Masses were offered for the repose of the souls of Rev. Mother Raymond and Sister Louis by the Right Rev. Dr. Liston, Very Rev. Fathers, Coffey, O'Neill, and O'Donnell, Rev. Fathers O'Reilly, Collins, Lynch, Silk, and Marlow, who also attended the Solemn Requiem Mass, which was offered at 9.30 o'clock, and of which Very Rev. J. O'Neill (Waikiki), was celebrant, Rev. Father Morkane, deacon; Rev. Father Kaveney, subdeacon; and Very Rev. Father Coffey, Adm., master of ceremonies. The impressive incidental music was rendered by the Dominican Nuns' choir. There was a very large congregation, and the whole solemnity bore striking testimony to the deep love and respect in which the deceased religious were held, and of the sympathy felt for the Dominican Nuns in the great loss they have sustained.—R.I.P.

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OAMARU UNITED FRIENDLY SOCIETIES' DISPENSARY, THAMES STREET

“THE FAR EAST.”

We have received from the editor the first copy of *The Far East*, published in Melbourne in aid of the Irish Mission to China. It is full of interest on many accounts, but chiefly because of the information it gives concerning the magnificent and truly apostolic work for the salvation of souls undertaken by a band of zealous and learned young Irish priests. In these days of low ideals and material views, what a heartening and inspiring thing it is even to read of the Irish Mission to China. Ireland is regenerated socially and politically in ways that are marvellous. She has found her soul and though still in travail she is marching towards freedom. While this rebirth of a nation was going on, there was also felt over the land the quickening breath of that spirit of undying missionary zeal which in other days inspired Brendan and Malachy and Columbanus and Cataldus and sent them all across Europe to preach Christ crucified. *Peregrinari pro Christo*—to be pilgrims and wanderers for Christ—was the motto of the Irish saints of old. To-day it is

the motto of the young priests who are going to China. They tell us that out there a vast field is white for the harvest, and that laborers are few and resources still inadequate for the task before them. As once, in the far off years, the voice of the Irish haunted Patrick all over Europe and brought him again to the land of his early captivity, so the call of the Chinese who are athirst for religion has summoned those sons of Patrick from their quiet lives as professors in colleges, or as curates in green Irish valleys or beside the noble Irish rivers, and bade them also go forth on their sublime mission—*peregrinari pro Christo*. We cannot believe that the Catholics of New Zealand will be blind to the sacrifice made by those priests; we cannot believe that our people will not be stirred greatly by the spirit which ought to find a response in every Irish exile's heart—for every exile from Catholic Ireland is or ought to be a true apostle himself. Here, then, we introduce to readers of the *Tablet*, the first copy of the *Far East* published in Melbourne (Far East Office, Cathedral Hall, Melbourne), urging them to subscribe to it and to help on the good work in that way at least.

“TABLET” SUBSCRIPTIONS

Subscription: 20/- per annum; 10/- per half-year (paid in advance, no booking).

We beg to acknowledge subscriptions from the following, and recommend subscribers to cut this out for reference. PERIOD FROM OCTOBER 14 TO 16, 1920.

AUCKLAND, HAWKE'S BAY, AND FOREIGN.

D. J. G., Haupapa St., Rotorua, 30/3/21; Fr. H., Gren Lynn (Orphanage), 30/9/21; T. B., Mangaheia St., Tolago Bay, 15/10/21; G. F., Northcote, Auckland, 15/8/21; M. B., Rly., Manakau, 30/9/21; W. C., Howe St., Newton, Auckland, 30/9/21; A. R., Te Rore, 30/9/21; E. J. L. W., Ohaupo Rd., Rukuhia, Rural Deliv., Hamilton, 30/3/21; T. M. R., Gt. North Rd., Auckland, 30/3/21; R. K., c/o Rly. Dept., Helensville, 15/4/21; T. F., Marine Parade, Napier, 30/3/21; D. C., Ohaupo, 8/10/21; J. M. P., Hastings, 15/10/21.

WELLINGTON AND TARANAKI.

J. M., Shamrock Farm, Woodville, 30/9/21; A. H. B., Arles Nursery, Wanganui East, 30/9/21; E. T. S., P.O., Hamua, 15/3/21; F. H., Box 11, New Plymouth, 30/9/21; K. K., Durie Hill, Wang., 30/3/21; J. L., Grey St., Palmerston Nth., 30/9/21; C. P. C., Kaponga, 30/9/21; J. C., Liverpool St., Wang., 30/9/21; Mrs. R., Grey St., Palmerston Nth., 30/10/21; A. O. C., Molesworth St., Wgton., 30/5/20; Mrs. W., Alpha St., Wgton., 15/4/21; H. W., Tennyson St., Wgton., 30/1/20; C. H., College St., Wgton., 8/10/21; H. D., Daniel St., Wgton., 28/2/20; J. E. G., Daniel St., Wgton., 15/4/21; Mrs. M., Rintoul St., Wgton., 30/9/21; Mrs. C., Hill St., Wgton., 15/4/21; Mrs. O. B., Victoria Hotel, Wgton., 30/9/21; Mrs. D. Mein St., Wgton., 30/5/20; G. K., Austin St., Wgton., 30/9/21; M. M., Shannon, 30/9/21; J. C., P.O., Fordell, 23/4/21; M. H., Pihama, 15/10/21; Sister A., Private Bag, Masterton, 30/4/21; V. K., Henderson St., Karori, 23/2/21; J. K., Kakarama, 30/9/21; J. S., Pahiataua, 15/10/21; M. D., Kauhokouli, 8/10/21; Mrs. M., Guilford Ter., Wgton., 30/9/21.

CANTERBURY AND WEST COAST.

Mrs. B., Temuka, 23/10/21; J. K., Hokitika, 8/10/21; J. G., P.O., Geraldine, 30/9/21; W. A. S., Hotel, Reefton, 15/8/21; J. J. M., Hari Hari, 30/9/21; Mr. C., Kotuku, 8/4/21; N. O'N., Tetaho, 8/2/21; P. B., Pahi Farm, Seadown, 30/9/21; W. G., Harbour Board, Greymouth, 30/9/21; J. R., Theodocia St., Timaru, 30/9/21; Miss S., Brian Burn Hotel, Greymouth, 30/9/21; H. J. C., Dominion Hotel, Blackball, 30/9/21; D. D., Church St., Timaru, 30/3/21; J. L., Raukapuka, Geraldine, 15/10/21; J. R., P.O., Ashburton, 30/10/21; G. M., Nelson,

15/9/21; S. M., Maxwell Rd., Blenheim, 15/4/21; T. Bros., Waimea West, 23/10/21; F. McG., Chertsey, 30/9/21; J. A., Little River, 30/3/21; J. R. H., Hereford St., Ch. Ch., 30/9/21; O. B. H., Grassmere, Blenheim, 30/9/21; E. M., Bowen St., Upper Riccarton, 30/9/21; A. D., Woodstock, 30/9/21; J. M., Ross, 30/9/21; M. R., Cranford St., St. Albans, 30/3/21; M. F., Omaka, 30/9/21.

OTAGO AND SOUTHLAND.

Mrs. B., Grosvenor St., Kensington, 30/3/21; Mrs. L., Lawrence, 30/9/21; Mr. M., Momona, 30/9/21; P. B., Ranfurly, 15/10/21; Misses S., Aln St., Oamaru, 15/10/21; Mrs. B., c/o A. F., Leith Valley, Dn., 30/9/21; Miss H., Dundas St., Dn., 30/3/21; Mrs. W., Hanover St., Dn., 30/3/21; J. D., Ramsay St., North-East Valley, 30/3/21; M. R., c/o C. & C., Dn., 30/3/21; Mrs. P., Stafford St., Dn., 30/3/21; Miss K., Arthur St., Dn., 30/9/21; Mr. H., York Place, Dn., 30/9/21; Mrs. F., Mechanic St., North-East Valley, 30/9/21; D. C., Kaikorai, 30/3/21; W. B., Kaikorai Rd., Kaikorai, 30/3/21; M. J. H., Prince Albert Rd., Musselburgh, 30/9/21; M. O. C., Council St., St. Kilda, 30/9/21; Mrs. B., Anderson's Bay Rd., Dn., 15/4/21; L. C., Douglas St., St. Kilda, 30/4/21; Mrs. M., Oamaru, 30/9/21; Mrs. D., Rly. Boardinghouse, Oamaru, 30/3/21; P. McM., N.Z. Express Co., Oamaru, 30/3/20; A. H., Georgetown, 30/9/21; R. G., Sen., Lewisville, Milton, 30/9/21; F. McF., Cromwell, 15/10/21; P. C. O., Wreys Bush, 23/3/21; M. C., Eden S., Oamaru, 15/10/21; E. F., Dunback, 30/9/21; Mrs. C., Waitati, 15/12/20; Mrs. S., Panton St., Sth. Ingill, 8/3/21; Miss C., St. Patrick's Convent, Teschemaker's, 28/2/21; J. Q., Totaratahi, 15/10/21; Mr. B., Moe Creek, 30/9/22; J. F. M., Esplanade, St. Clair, 15/9/21; Mrs. H., Elm Row, Dn., 30/3/21; Fr. K., Palmerston Sth., 30/9/21; Mr. F., MacLaggan S., Dn., 15/10/21; J. C. D., Leith St., Dn., 23/2/21; T. C., Whenuakoa, 8/11/21; J. H. H., Bigger St., Ingill, 30/9/21; F. H., Lumsden, 30/9/21; W. M. H., Chartlea, Balfour, 30/9/21; T. S., Victoria St., Osborne, Ingill, 30/9/21; J. F. L., Roslyn Bush, 30/9/21; D. C., L. & S. Dept., Ingill, 30/9/21; J. McM., Usher St., Oamaru, 30/9/21; T. E., Cardrona, 15/10/21; Mrs. McA., "Tyanea," Patearoa, 30/9/21; A. H. S., Ardwick St., Gore, 23/8/21; St. Joseph's School, Oamaru, 15/10/21; J. C., Clyde, 30/9/21.

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COMMONWEALTH NOTES

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Speaking recently at the opening of a bazaar at Mascot in aid of funds for the erection of a convent his Lordship Dr. Whyte, (Bishop-elect of Dunedin) said he was sure that not much publicity would be given in the daily press to the fact that the nuns at Mascot were going to "escape" from their present residence to live in a beautiful building that the parishioners were now erecting for them. (Laughter.) It would be a great surprise to the Orange bodies, too, to find that in spite of their outbreak against convents and nuns, the Catholics were still resolved to take an interest in those convents and nuns. The Sydney daily papers," continued Dr. Whyte, "recently published day after day paragraphs and letters and interviews regarding a recent case. Like a frugal, perhaps stingy, boarding-house keeper, they dished it up day after day, and they boiled it and fried it, and gave stew and curry, and kept on dishing it up until at last they had to drop it, as it was acquiring a flavor which resembled the odor of some of the factories in the Botany district, (Laughter.) Then they invented something else. It would be bad enough to see the Orange Lodge and the daily papers pronouncing anathema against convents, but one would think that a body of clergymen should be above all that. It was a great surprise a couple of weeks ago to find the Baptist ministers in conference demanding inspection of the convents. They should have been above that. Besides it would be of advantage to the people of that denomination for their clergy to mind their own business. We are not accustomed to meddle with the business of other people. They can hold their deliberations regarding the union of churches: they may sink their differences, or swallow their principles, as they like, but we do not. We say it is their business, not ours, and so, too, we say to them, mind your own business, and leave our convents alone. Hands off our convents! We demand and insist upon that. (Applause.) You have not been influenced by what the Orange people and the Sydney dailies have said against nuns and convents in the past couple of weeks and months. You have rallied round your pastor to help to give them a comfortable convent, and you deserve great credit for it.

At the Communion breakfast of the A.H.C. Guild on Sunday, October 10, his Excellency the Apostolic Delegate confessed (says the *Freeman's Journal*) that he did not know at the proper time they were celebrating their diamond jubilee, on account of being away in the West, otherwise he would have asked the Supreme Pontiff for a memorial of the historic event. However, this would be now done. He would do his best and write a strong letter to the Pope and make his wishes understood. (Applause.) Perhaps a medal or something else would be appropriate in honor of the seventy-fifth year of the foundation of the Guild, and he looked to the receipt of something in that respect before the end of the year. The Delegate was certain that Heaven rejoiced in the celebration of that day, and he hoped that the Guild would continue its grand work with continued vigor and activity. For that he would pray.

The jingo Sydney *Bulletin*, for some reason not quite apparent from its history or its surroundings, sighs for Catholic priests and Bishops named McDougall. The "Mannix" variety turns its imperialistic stomach (says the *Catholic Press* of October 14). The *Bulletin* cannot forget that it would have won the conscription campaign if it were not for Archbishop Mannix. But if the renegade democratic paper only remembered the story of its birth, it would realise that a Vaughan, whose ancestor was knighted at Agincourt, came to be looked upon by the previous generation of its present jingo friends as "a surpliced ruffian," and that a Ullathorne and a Polding were quite as repugnant to the jingoes as a Moran and a Mannix. The

Bulletin sighs for the French-Canadian variety of priests and prelates; but if it were in Montreal, holding its present views, it would be as antagonistic to the French-Canadians as it now is to the Irish-Australians. The *Bulletin's* theological editor has something to add about the independent Catholic Church of St. Patrick and St. Columba, but some allowance must be made for the perturbation of race week. When one backs a winner, and meets his friend, the world soon gets to look somehow different.

VICTORIA.

Very Rev. Father J. Barry (Adm., St. Patrick's, Melbourne), speaking the other day on the occasion of the opening of a bazaar in the parish hall, Ripponlea, said that at a recent meeting of the Education Council a motion was brought forward recommending the Minister for Education to insist that all aspirants to the teaching profession should be asked to take an oath of loyalty to the Throne. He had never heard of such a regulation in any country, and if it did exist doubtless there were grave and adequate reasons for its introduction. Had it been proved, added Father Barry, that disloyalty had been or was being taught in any of their schools? He could not answer for the State schools. He could only answer for the Catholic schools of Victoria, and he knew that no disloyalty had been taught or was being taught in them. Their schools had no reason to be ashamed of the war record of their pupils, and he thought all would admit that no greater test of loyalty could be demanded. (Applause.) The loyalty of their teachers should be taken for granted, just as the loyalty of any other citizen was. If it were proved that individual teachers had been guilty of teaching disloyalty to the children, would it not be much more reasonable to cancel the registration of those teachers than to submit the whole body of teachers to the insult implied by casting a doubt on their loyalty? He trusted that the Minister for Education would prove his common sense in that matter, and not become infected with the loyalty bug, that seemed just now to have obsessed the brains of a few extremists.

QUEENSLAND.

The late Mr. William Naughton, of Queensland, who died last week (says the *Catholic Press* of October 14), was probably the greatest benefactor of Catholic institutions in Australia. He was a Limerick man, and was 79 years of age. He gave all his income in charity, amounting to £8000 or £9000 a year. On himself he spent little. Once we reproached him for travelling second-class on the railways, and he replied: "I feel that I would deserve punishment from God if I wasted money while there are so many poor creatures in need of it. Why," he added, "I am at home on a log of wood in the bush." On another occasion, while ill in Dr. O'Brien's hospital at Rockhampton, he was worrying lest he should die leaving more than enough to bury him. He was a squatter, and he had to keep a certain amount of money in the bank to carry on his business. While walking with him one night near St. Mary's Cathedral, he said: "Would it not be a terrible thing if a man were abandoned by God, and left to his own resources?" Yet you could not ask for a more cheerful companion. He led a happy life doing good. He was a close friend of the Archbishop of Brisbane.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Rev. Father J. A. Gatzmeyer has been appointed Administrator of St. Francis Xavier's Cathedral, Adelaide, and priest-in-charge of the finances of the city parishes in succession to the late Right Rev. Monsignor Nevin. Father Gatzmeyer was a student of St. Patrick's College, Manly, from which he was ordained in 1914.

IRISH NEWS

GENERAL.

In Caltra, near Ballinasloe, policemen are alleged to have fired into the priest's house and to have burned the Sinn Fein Hall to the ground.

As a result of the military pogrom at Cork on July 20, 40 citizens were wounded. No soldier received any injury.

Mr. Wm. Wilson (Connor, Co. Antrim) has been awarded a prize of £10 offered some time ago by a newspaper for the oldest inhabitant in the United Kingdom. Mr. Wilson was born in 1813, and is still hale and hearty.

Mr. Lloyd George (says the *Irish Independent*) is emphatic in his declaration of his willingness "to discuss" the situation with any accredited representative Irishmen, always on the basis that "Ulster" was to have full self-determination and the rest of Ireland to have no independence.

James Cullen, Derry, tried by court martial recently and sentenced to two years' imprisonment on a charge of having a revolver and ammunition, has gone on hunger-strike as a protest, it is stated, against the difference in the treatment meted out to him as compared with the armed Carsonites who were arrested during the riots in the city, and fined £5.

Sir H. Plunkett, speaking at Pelton, near Newcastle, said he spoke with a knowledge of 60 years of Ireland, and the situation was more gravely alarming now than it had been within that period. He told the public frankly that his hopes of a settlement of the Irish question lay far more in the organised workers of Britain than in any other agency that could be brought to bear on this terrible problem.

On Saturday morning, July 23, the premises of Messrs. T. Conba and Sons, Kilmallock, Co. Limerick, were discovered to be on fire. The entire frontage of 45 feet, including doors and window frames, had been saturated with petrol and paraffin, and bags soaked in petrol had been placed along the balcony. Considerable damage was done, but the townspeople, after four hours' struggle, saved the building from being completely destroyed. When Mr. Conba and his friends were fighting the flames a patrol of military and police, it is alleged, fired at them from 30 yards, and demanded what they were doing. Mr. Conba had a narrow escape from being hit by one bullet.

HORRORS OF BRITISH RULE IN IRELAND.

Everyman for August 28 writes thus of the appalling conditions existing in Ireland as a result of British mis-government:—

It is not easy to visualise the appalling wreckage that has taken place in Lisburn, where the damage of two days' rioting is estimated at half a million pounds, and scores of Catholic families, with their houses burned down and their furniture destroyed by bonfires in the street, are fleeing in despair from a desolation that recalls the worst horrors of Termonde and Dinant. Civil war in Ulster is already practically in full swing. At least 5000 Catholic workers from the Belfast shipyards are deprived of all means of earning their living, and they too will sooner or later be forced to join the pitiful regiment of refugees who are escaping from the eastern counties of Ulster. I said in these notes a few weeks ago that General Hackett Pain was personally responsible for their persecution in so far as he gave them no protection, and the Lisburn outrages have fully justified my statement. He is said to have arrived in person, bringing reinforcements of troops and police, within a few hours of the first outbreak, and remained a passive spectator for 12 hours while the mob set whole streets on fire and went mad with drink that they looted from Catholic public-houses.

Provocation had undoubtedly been given by the murder of Inspector Swanzy by four unknown young

men from Belfast. But popular opinion in the South had identified Inspector Swanzy with the plans for the murder of Alderman McCurtain, the late Lord Mayor of Cork, and while his successor was actually dying of starvation in a London prison, outbreaks by Sinn Fein were inevitable. Mr. Shortt must have known this quite well when he dictated his infamous letter to Alderman McSweeney's sister. The question is, where are these retaliations to end? The list of destroyed Irish towns grows almost day by day. In Dublin, Derry, Fermoy, Tuam, Cork, Limerick, Lisburn, and a score or so of little villages, streets of houses have been burned down and families driven out homeless and destitute. The problem of supporting them will before long call for relief measures comparable with the demands of Belgium in 1914. What sort of a figure will this country cut then in the eyes of America? Sinn Fein has a long record of callous murder to its disgrace, but every one of them has had a direct political motive. The looting and arson of towns is admittedly the work of the British forces of "law and order." And now the latest development is the wholesale war of destruction against the creameries.

It is no use for General Macready to issue disciplinary orders when General Hackett Pain, by his personal inaction, gives every encouragement to barbarous "reprisals" upon the whole Catholic population of one of the chief towns in Ulster. In the last resort the supreme arbiter of military discipline is Sir Henry Wilson, and in any conflict between General Macready and the late chief of staff of the Ulster Volunteers, he would back up General Hackett Pain every time. Meanwhile, the Irish "Peace Conference" of moderate Nationalists and Unionists has met in Dublin under the inspiration of Captain Harrison, one of the most charming and whole-hearted workers that the cause of Irish reconciliation has ever enlisted. It is nearly twenty years since another Irish soldier-idealist, Captain Shawe-Taylor, got together a similar conference to solve the Irish land question and virtually settled it by paying the way for Mr. Wyndham's Land Act. But what time is this for discussing forms of self-government when the mass of the Irish people are thinking only of one question—how to protect their houses and their farms from savage destruction at the hands of the Army of Occupation?

Mr. Lloyd George himself made use of the word "malignity" to describe the attitude of the War Office towards Ireland at the beginning of the war. But that same "malignity" has intervened during his own administration at every hopeful moment in recent Irish history to make a settlement impossible. Mr. Shortt's sentence of death upon Lord Mayor McSweeney, who was convicted of no worse offence than that of having in his possession private copies of Sinn Fein documents that have been printed in full in every Irish newspaper, is unforgiveable. Mr. Shortt, of all men, ought to remember the passionate resentment that swept Ireland during his own Chief Secretaryship, when Thomas Ashe died on hunger strike in prison. His death wrecked all hope for the Irish Convention, and the passage of a Conscription Bill which was never even enforced killed it outright. An exactly similar combination of the Coercion Act, which makes a crime of any sort of adherence to Irish Nationalism, with the treatment of Alderman McSweeney, disposes effectually of all hope from Captain Harrison's Peace Conference. I note that it has been attended by several of the Ulster Unionists. But they attended the Convention also, only to confess at the very end of its proceedings that they had no authority to speak for the Orange Lodges.

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CORRESPONDENCE

[We do not hold ourselves responsible for opinions expressed by our correspondents.]

BISHOP CLEARY AND THE CATHOLIC FEDERATION.

TO THE EDITOR.

Sir,—I have read the summary of my recent address to the Catholic Federation, as given in your issue of October 21. To prevent misconceptions, it is desirable to add the following further features of my candid, but friendly and helpful, criticisms of that organisation.

1. I stated that, as a matter of fact, there was, and is, a great disproportion between the amount of work and the amount of talk done by the Federation. Hence my advice, which ran textually as follows:—“More work and less talk.”

2. Detached from their context, my references to “indiscreet publicity,” are not unlikely to be interpreted in a sense quite foreign to the actual terms of my address. My condemnation of indiscreet publicity covered the following matters:—

(a) The practice, among some sections of the Catholic Federation, of sending out matter, at times, setting forth some statement, or attitude, or policy, as being that of the Catholic Church or body, or an open or contentious question, without consultation with, or reference to, the heads of the Catholic Church in this Dominion.

(b) The occasional practice, among some sections of the Catholic Federation, of sending out typed matter marked “confidential.” I advised that there should be no need of sending out such matter, and that the Federation should be prepared to see published any matter issued by it to members, and to be in a position to defend and justify it if and when so published.

(c) Another phase of “indiscreet publicity” condemned by me was any use of abusive or vituperative language. I reprobated one example of this kind of language which appeared in a document placed before the meeting; and I was informed, later on, that the meeting fully endorsed my condemnation. Arising out of this, I counselled the avoidance of unworthy accusations or innuendoes against any persons in any Federation document, unless there was adequate evidence in hands to sustain them; and, even then, to pause and consider whether it was expedient or not to make them.

3. (a) I warmly commended the action of the Catholic Federation in emphatically rejecting, from the first, the idea of touching politics at any point except where politics touched religion. (b) In a particular manner I expressed my pleasure at the fact that the organisation so emphatically refused to entangle itself in any way with party politics, either by way of support or of antagonism. I declared (as I had done several times before) that if, in my time, the Catholic Federation ever engaged in party politics, either by way of support or of antagonism, I would call upon the clergy and the faithful laity of my diocese to join with me in suppressing it. I, furthermore, declared that any such adherence to party politics was forbidden in an Encyclical Letter of Pope Leo XIII., and further forbidden (together with the use of vituperative language) in an instruction received from the Holy See this year. I am, etc.

* HENRY W. CLEARY,
Bishop of Auckland.

October 27, 1920.

As somebody has quaintly observed, the right road is not nearly so narrow as many folks would have us believe. It is a bit narrow in one or two places, but, having passed these, you will find it wide enough for every right desire and laudable ambition.

Wanganui

(From our own correspondent.)

October 29.

Wednesday night, we had a social organised by the Federation committee in aid of the Federation funds. We are trying to get together enough funds for a local scholarship, and the over and above from the social will help to swell this. However, the weather has been so very bad lately that it couldn't keep fine even for one night, and a good many were prevented from going to the social. It was a very enjoyable evening, but not quite as successful financially as it would have been were the night a bright one.

Rev. Father Kelly, Manaia, spent a few days here last week. Rev. Father O'Connell is home again and Father Bowden has gone off to fill some other gap.

Died a few days ago after a very long illness, Mr. J. J. Boyle, of Harrison Street, a well-known member of our congregation. For a great many years, Mr. Boyle was associated with the *Wanganui Herald*, being foreman printer there in the days when the late Hon. John Ballance was also of that paper. For a short time he was manager of the *Marion Mercury*, but it is many years now since Mr. Boyle fell into bad health, and his peaceful end, for which he was well prepared, was a happy release from a long suffering. A widow and family of seven, all grown up, are left, four girls and three boys, one of whom, Mr. T. Boyle, is studying for the priesthood at Greenmeadows Seminary.—R.I.P.

Died also, at Jerusalem, up-river, Merania Te Rio, a well-known native and an exemplary Catholic. Mrs. Merania Te Rio had been ailing for a considerable time, and died away from home while undergoing treatment. A husband and three little children are left.—R.I.P.

Talking of Jerusalem reminds me that I heard lately that the children of the Jerusalem Convent School are working very hard to capture the writing prize at the Show. They were very successful last year, the first prize for sixth standard going to a Maori boy at Jerusalem, who is still very proud of having beaten the pakia children. Good penmanship comes easy to the Maoris, the handwriting of some being as perfect as anything in that line can be.

Miss M. Power, Westmere, is home again and looking much better for her long holiday up the Pohangina Valley. While away Miss Power was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. M. Spellman, at their country home, Awatiro.

Taumarunui

(From our own correspondent.)

October 29.

After a lapse of some years, the Taumarunui Celtic Sports Club held a carnival in the Domain on Labor Day. The carnival, which at first gave promise of being an “all-round” interesting event, was spoilt by the practically continuous falling of rain. Nevertheless about 1000 people attended the fixture. The principal attractions were the chopping and sawing events and the national dancing competitions.

Mr. T. Sheehy, of the Crown Lands Department, has recently been transferred to New Plymouth.

Competition in the forthcoming Queen Carnival is very keen at present. Until a fortnight ago the Sports Queen was leading, but the Country Queen is now on top. The position of the queens at present is—Miss Goodsir (country), 1; Miss Russell (sports), 2; Miss Casey (town and public service), 3.

“If the intellect is sound and firmly based on solid and true principles, its light will become the source of manifold benefits both to the individual and to the community.”—Leo XIII.

Auckland Readers Note!
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The attention of the public is specially drawn to the provisions of the Discharged Soldiers Settlement Loans Act, 1920, under which persons can be compelled to contribute to the Loan an amount equal to the yearly average of the land-tax and income-tax paid or payable by them for the three years ended on the thirty-first day of March, nineteen hundred and twenty.

All moneys invested under the compulsory clauses of the Act will bear interest at the rate of three per cent. per annum only.

N.B.—It must be noted that the amount fixed by Act is the *minimum* subscription only. Every person is expected to invest to the full extent of his ability. Subscribers to previous Loans are not relieved from obligation to subscribe to this Loan.

THE SUBSCRIPTION LIST WILL BE CLOSED ON THURSDAY, 25th NOVEMBER, 1920.

The Loan is authorised to be raised under the Discharged Soldiers Settlement Loans Act, 1920, and pursuant to the New Zealand Loans Act, 1908, and both capital and interest will be charged upon the consolidated revenue of the Dominion.

The Loan will be utilised for the purposes of settlement on the land of discharged soldiers in terms of the Discharged Soldiers Settlement Act, 1915, and will take the form either of Inscribed Stock or Bearer-bonds, at the option of the subscriber, or Post Office Investment Certificates or other securities.

£2,500,000 of the Loan will be reserved for individual persons who desire to invest in Inscribed Stock which will be available for payment in New Zealand of death duties. Applications for this class of security must be specially marked. These securities will not be transferable, but may be exchanged at the Treasury for other available securities if so desired. Should applications be received in excess of £2,500,000, an allotment will be made by the Controller and Auditor-General, and any sums which cannot be accepted for Death Duty Stock may be invested in ordinary Stock or Bonds, at the option of the subscriber.

The issue is an investment authorised by the Trustee Act, 1908, and Trustees may invest therein.

Applications will not be accepted for less than £100, but investors may subscribe sums of £1 and upwards, for a period of five or ten years, at any Postal Money-order Office.

The Bonds will be issued in denominations of £100, £500, and £1,000, or such higher denominations as may be arranged, and will be payable to bearer.

Stock will not be issued for any amount under £100, and any sum applied for in excess of £100 must be a multiple of £10.

The Loan will be repaid at par at the Treasury, Wellington, or at any branch of the Bank of New Zealand in the Dominion on 15th January, 1933.

The Minister of Finance may in special circumstances and by mutual arrangement accept investments for a shorter period than twelve years, bearing interest at a lower rate than five and a half per cent. per annum, and issue securities therefor.

Interest on Bonds and Stock will be paid half-yearly, on 15th January, and 15th July, and is *not* free of income-tax.

The first interest will be paid on 15th July, 1921.

Interest on fully-paid allotments and on the first instalment of instalment allotments will accrue from date of lodgment for credit of the Public Account at the nearest branch of any Bank or of any Postal Money-order Office.

Interest on second, third, fourth, and fifth lodgments of instalment allotments will date from the respective dates of payment shown under heading "Lodgments."

Interest on Inscribed Stock will be paid by Dividend Warrant, which will be transmitted by post, or the amount will be credited to a banking account, at the option of the subscribers.

Interest on Bonds will be paid on production of Coupon, except the first payment, which will be by Treasury Cheque.

Both warrants and coupons will be payable free of exchange, at the Treasury, Wellington, or at any Postal Money-order Office or branch of the Bank of New Zealand in the Dominion, or in London or Australia as may be arranged.

CONVERSION.—Holders of Bonds issued under this Loan will have the option of converting such Bonds into five and a half per cent. Inscribed Stock on any half-yearly due date of interest.

LODGMENTS.—Forms of application may be obtained and lodgments made at any Postal Money-order Office, or at any branch of any Bank, or at the Treasury at Wellington.

Lodgments will be made as follows:—

Fully-paid Allotments—

On application 100 per cent.

Instalment Allotments—

20 per cent. on application (first instalment);
20 per cent. (second instalment), Monday, 10th January, 1921;
20 per cent. (third instalment), Thursday, 17th February, 1921;
20 per cent. (fourth instalment), Monday, 21st March, 1921.
20 per cent. (fifth instalment), Thursday, 28th April, 1921.

Instalments may be prepaid.

In case of default in the payment of any instalment at its due date, instalments previously paid will be liable to forfeiture.

Provisional receipts will be issued for all payments, and in the case of investments in Bonds these receipts will be exchangeable for Bonds to Bearer as soon as the latter can be prepared.

In the case of Stock Investments, Inscription-certificates will be posted to investors when the amounts are fully paid up.

The Stock will be Inscribed in accordance with the New Zealand Inscribed Stock Act, 1917 (read in conjunction with the New Zealand Loans Act, 1908), and the inscription-books of the Loan will be kept at the Dominion Treasury, at Wellington, where all transfers of Stock will be made. Transfer-forms may be obtained at the Treasury.

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REGISTERED SHAREBROKERS will be allowed a commission of 5s. per £100 on allotments made in respect of applications for this issue bearing their stamp, and forwarded to the Treasury through any Bank or Postal Money-order Office under cover of memorandum signed by the sharebroker. No commission will be allowed in respect of applications on forms which have not been printed by the Government Printer, or on applications not forwarded as aforesaid, or on applications for Post-office Investment Certificates, or on applications made after the closing of the Loan.

POST OFFICE INVESTMENT CERTIFICATES.

To enable persons of moderate means to subscribe to the Loan, applications will be received at any Postal Money-order Office for Post Office Investment Certificates.

Investment Certificates are repayable, with interest compounded, at the end of five or ten years.

Full particulars regarding the Post Office Investment Certificates are obtainable at any Postal Money-order Office.

DEPRECIATION FUND.

Provision has been made for the establishment of a special fund not exceeding £50,000 per annum for the purpose of stabilising the value of securities issued under the authority of the Discharged Soldiers Settlement, Act, 1920, and providing, in addition to the Sinking Funds established under the Public Debt Extinction Act, a further means of reducing the debt.

APPLICATIONS will close on 25th November, 1920, but the Minister of Finance reserves the right to close at a prior date or to extend the period.

Treasury, Wellington, N.Z.,
1st November, 1920.

W. F. MASSEY,
Minister of Finance.

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"The Church and Socialism," 2d.

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SACRAMENT OF MATRIMONY

DR. WHYTE PAYS TRIBUTE TO THE ATTITUDE OF THE BISHOPS.

In the course of his address last Sunday, at St. Aloysius' College to the members of the St. Vincent de Paul Society (says the *Catholic Press* of October 21), the Bishop-elect of Dunedin (the Right Rev. Dr. Whyte) spoke of New Zealand as follows:—

I ought, perhaps to express my regret that I am absent from New Zealand at a time when the bishops, priests and people are engaged there in a defensive war against the enemies of the Church. Some few designing bigots have moved the New Zealand Parliament to consider the question of introducing legislation that would be tantamount to a religious persecution. It would be a condemnation of the Catholic doctrine of the Sacrament of Matrimony. Contrary to the intention of the conspirators, it would also strike a blow at some Protestant denominations. The spirited and defiant answer of the bishops to the challenge given by the enemies of the Church you have, no doubt, read recently in our Catholic papers. If you have read it, it must have been with feelings of great pride and joy. I am not to blame for being absent from New Zealand, but I should be disturbed in mind if I thought that my presence there during this crisis would be either necessary or useful. I have read all that the Bishops have written or spoken in answer to the attacks upon the Catholic position; I have read of their deliberate decision to go to gaol rather than submit to the iniquitous measure, should it become law; and I can assure you that the New Zealand bishops are well able to take care of themselves. The defence of the Church could not be in safer hands, nor need any priests or people desire more enlightened or more determined leaders than are the Bishops of the Dominion.

The good sense of the community and the hatred of religious persecution will, of course, finally triumph over the machinations of the truculent bigots who decoyed Parliament into such a stupid position; and Parliament will scarcely repeat the blunder of following blindly the blind leaders whose sense of fair play has been extinguished by their hatred of the Catholic Church.

A MAD POLICY.

Under the above heading the *Manchester Guardian* of September 3, writes, in part, as follows:—"It pleases the Government to treat the Lord Mayor of Cork as a criminal. . . . What kind of a Victoria Cross will he receive? What will be his place in the hearts and the memories of his fellow-countrymen? From his death and his example what sort of crop will grow? We say nothing of reprisals. Unhappily, they are likely enough, but the Lord Mayor of Cork was not an outrage-monger. He fought openly, but cleanly, and, so far as is known, he had no part or lot in the crimes of the murder gang. To give that sort of answer to his sacrifice would be to degrade it. It would be not to glorify his memory, but to sully it. But there is another kind of answer, more worthy and infinitely more effectual—the answer which the spirit can always give to violence, the quickening of resolve, the raising of effort to a higher power, the acceptance of every sacrifice. That is the answer which the Government will receive, and against it they will find that every weapon of coercion will break in their hands. They will be defeated by a power stronger than any which they can wield. Meanwhile, force begets force, and outrage, outrage all over Ireland. The moderating elements which still exist, and which even now have sought to make themselves felt, will abandon their task in despair, and North and South, on whose agreement de-

pends the only possible ultimate settlement of the country, will be driven further and further apart, while the evil spirits of sectarian hate and partisan violence will receive enormous reinforcement. We have no desire to paint the picture blacker than it is, but if the Government had set to work deliberately to make a peaceful and statesmanlike settlement impossible, could they have done better? Is there any remedy left, but to get rid of them and let other men take up a task for which they have shown themselves so tragically incompetent?"

CATHOLIC HISTORY RECALLED.

An interesting bit of Catholic history was recalled recently on a visit of a "Catholic Rambling Club" of St. Michael's, Liverpool, England, to the venerable Church of St. Swithin, Gillmoss.

A visit was paid to the church and its ancient monuments. The visitors were reminded that they stood on the site of the first Christian mission in that part of the country. The Danes had opened a church there as far back as the sixth century.

During the Reformation period Mass did not cease to be celebrated in the private chapel of the Earls of Sefton at Croxteth Hall for two centuries after the death of Elizabeth. Finally the title descended to a boy of eight, a ward of the Protestant Duke of Beaufort. This child was robbed of his religion. He had been baptised a Catholic, but grew up a Protestant.

Even with this change, however, Mass continued to be celebrated. In the loft of a cottage near the church of the present time, the Catholics gathered. An interesting part of the history of this dark little place is that the Duke of Artois, afterwards Charles X. of France, came here to assist at Mass when he was on his yearly visit to Croxteth Hall. These visits are recalled by a pew in the present church, which is called "The King of France's Seat."

Friendly relations obtain between the parishioners and the present Earl and Countess of Sefton. His lordship, it is reported, has recently given land for an extension of the village churchyard. It is hoped that with the passing into Catholic ownership of the old Mass Loft, the loft will be restored and Mass again be celebrated there. This was the case up to 96 years ago, when a larger church was built.

COLLECT OLD STAMPS.

The Rev. Charles Schoonjaans, S.J., Collège Saint-Servais, Liège (Belgium), writes to us expressing thanks to all co-operators in the matter of collecting old postage stamps. He desires to call attention to foreign postage rates. In response to his appeal he has received quite a number of old stamps. The money derived from the sale of these goes directly or indirectly to good works—orphans, asylums, or to the missionaries in foreign countries.

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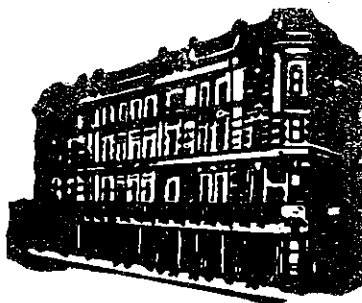
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GARDENING NOTES

(By Mr. J. Joyce, Landscape Gardener, Christchurch.)

WORK FOR THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER.

The Kitchen Garden.—This month, which marks the approach of early summer, should be a very busy one in the garden. Most of the spring sowing of vegetable seeds will by now be showing good progress. Weeds, too, will be growing vigorously, and will require the hoe to be kept well occupied among the young seedlings to check them. The work of weeding should be done on fine days when the soil is dry. For succession, sow peas and beans in sufficient quantities for requirements. In sowing peas a good plan to follow is to renew when the preceding sowing is well above the surface, following on in the same order. Kidney beans may now be sown; it is a mistake to sow these and similar tender vegetables earlier owing to the danger of late frosts. Frosts are usually experienced in Canterbury at the end of October or during the first or second weeks of November, with the result that early-sown kidney beans, tomatoes, cucumbers, pumpkins, and marrows are destroyed. All these plants should be propagated in boxes, so as to have them in good form for planting out about the middle of the month. Early potatoes require to have the soil well moulded up as they grow; this is a help should frost appear, and in fact, they should be entirely covered with the soil while there is danger. Now is a good time to sow a bed of early turnips and summer spinach. Asparagus will now be giving a good supply; it is not wise to cut all the shoots away, the smaller ones should be left to nourish the plants.

The Flower Garden.—Continue the planting out of bedding plants, giving them a good watering to start in their new situation. The soil should be left fairly rough, as it will thus retain the moisture better. Dahlias and gladiolas may now be planted. If dahlias have been left in the ground all winter they should be taken up, separated, and re-planted, taking care that each root has a part of the collar—or stem—attached. As dahlias produce an abundance of foliage, they should be staked, and are all the better for an occasional application of liquid manure during the summer-time. Chrysanthemums require practically the same treatment as dahlias, with the addition that the young shoots should be cut back. Although most of the spring bulbs will have finished blooming, care must be taken not to injure the foliage: this must be allowed to die away, otherwise the bulbs will not mature properly. Flowering shrubs which have done blooming may now be pruned back. Keep the lawn mowed and rolled at least once a week. The secret of a nice even lawn is regular mowing and rolling.

IF BY TO-MORROW ALL WERE SPENT.

If by to-morrow all were spent,
The gorse's gold, the peacock's pride,
And spilt the cream thorn's wonderment
For ever down the dark hillside. . .

If fishes left their silver sheen
To tarnish on a wilted shore,
While tawny cats, slim-bellied, lean,
Leapt through the jungle-land no more. . .

If singing birds became so still
That one should sorrow, "Song is dead!"
And no more moons came up the hill
To light the folk to bed. . .

And if to-night all this should be. . .
Then would I go where all was gone
And lay me down lightheartedly
With this and that to think upon.

—A. NEWBERRY CHOYCE, in the *New Witness*.SACRED HEART COLLEGE BOXING
CARNIVAL.

The Sacred Heart College Boxing Carnival was held on the nights of October 13 and 15. Mr. F. Burns very capably officiated as referee, while Mr. W. Dervan was general manager. The boys had received excellent training from Messrs Donovan Bros., and as all were skilful and willing, some very fine bouts were witnessed. G. Farrell, B. Dawes and C. Nicholls did very good service as seconds. The following are the results:—Midgets (under six stone): Semi-finals—J. Burke beat P. Smythe; J. Kearney beat A. McDonald; J. Burke beat E. Leydon. Final—J. Kearney beat J. Burke. Flyweight (under seven stone): Semi-finals—Nightingale beat J. Delehanty; V. Delgrosso beat T. Pratt. Final—R. Nightingale beat V. Delgrosso. Bantamweight (under seven stone): Semi-final—T. Butler beat Reilley. Final—T. Butler beat J. Beech. Featherweight (under nine stone): Second round—Jones beat Miller; O'Brien beat W. O'Connor; Molloy beat Lanigan; Donovan beat S. Cotter. Semi-final—O'Brien beat Donovan. Molloy beat Jones. Final—O'Brien beat Molloy. Lightweight (under 10 stone): Semi-final—J. Hurley beat S. Lawson; L. Cotter beat Golding; J. Hurley beat L. Cotter. Final—J. Hurley beat N. White. Welterweight: (under 10st. 7lbs.): Semi-final—P. Quinn beat L. Cotter; White beat Golding. Final—P. Quinn won by default from N. White who was injured. Middleweight (under 11 stone): Semi-final—Lander beat Fleming. Final—Reid beat Lander.

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The age limits prescribed by Regulations are twenty-one to thirty years. Candidates who have not attained the age of twenty-one years will be accepted provided they otherwise comply with the standard requirements, or are likely to fulfil them by the time they attain twenty-one years of age or within a reasonable time afterwards. The standard of education is Standard V., but in the case of candidates under twenty-five years of age, a lower certificate will be accepted. Candidates received under the minimum age-limit will be given a course of physical training and educational instruction to bring them up to the standards.

The scale of pay for Constables is £5 5s per week on appointment, rising by increments to £6 2s 6d per week. A house allowance of 15s per week is also paid to married men not provided with free quarters. Free uniform is also provided.

Forms of application setting forth the qualifications of candidates and the principal terms of engagement may be obtained at any Police Station.

J. O'DONOVAN,

Commissioner of Police.

Wellington,

October 11, 1920.

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N.Z. CATHOLIC FEDERATION

CHRISTCHURCH DIOCESAN COUNCIL.

The monthly meeting of the Diocesan Executive was held on the 9th inst., the Very Rev. J. A. Kennedy, D.D., presiding over a good attendance of members. The quarterly returns from a number of branches were received, several parishes disclosing satisfactory increases of membership. The initial return from the new branch at St. Bede's College shows a membership of 76. Correspondence was received from Akaroa stating that it was intended to resume the annual Federation gathering in the parish, and assured visiting delegates of a hearty welcome. Entries for the Federation Scholarship examination, which close on November 1, are coming freely, five being received from the Runanga Convent School. A reply was received from the Rev. J. J. Bradley, of St. Patrick's Cathedral, Auckland, accepting the position of examiner in Christian Doctrine at the December examination. The Very Rev. chairman reported that Drs. O'Brien, Morkane and Ardagh had commenced their examination of the children attending the parochial schools of the city. That of the Marist Brothers' School had been completed, and the medical gentlemen had expressed themselves as more than satisfied with the physique and general health of the boys. Satisfaction was expressed at the interim report, and the secretary was instructed to convey to them appreciation of their voluntary labors on behalf of Catholic childhood. Arrangements are now being made for the dental examination of the children, and it is anticipated that a start will be made in the course of a few weeks. The secretary who represented the Council at the annual meeting of the Dominion Council held in Auckland on the 13th inst., gave an interesting account of the proceedings.

WEDDING BELLS

CROMPTON—BROWNE.

The wedding was solemnised at the Sacred Heart Basilica, Wellington, on October 6, of James Andrew, eldest son of Mrs. Crompton, of Patea, and Marie Kathleen, youngest daughter of Mrs. Browne, of Roseneath Terrace, Wellington. Very Rev. Dean Holley, S.M., who celebrated a Nuptial Mass, officiated. Mr. Gordon O'Meegan, organist of St. Gerard's Choir, presided at the organ. After the ceremony the guests were entertained at the residence of the bride's mother, and the newly-wedded couple left by the Auckland express for Rotorua.

POFF—FITZSIMMONS.

The wedding was solemnised on October 20, at St. Anthony's Church, Cheviot, by Rev. Father Murphy, assisted by Rev. Father Price, of Michael, fourth son of Mr. and Mrs. James Poff, Methven, and Hannah, third daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. Fitzsimmons, "Greta Vale," Motunau. The bride, who was given away by her brother, Matthew (owing to the illness of her father), was attired in a gown of ivory duchesse satin and lace, a hand-embroidered veil and wreath of orange blossoms, and carried an ivory-bound prayer-book. She was attended by her sister (Frances) and Miss Joan Poff (sister of the bridegroom), wearing dainty crepe-de-Chine frocks of apricot and heliotrope, respectively, and black lace hats. Both carried sheafs of arum lilies. Mr. Hugh Fitzsimmons (brother of the bride) attended as best man, and Mr. Richard Nee, as groomsmen. At the conclusion of the ceremony the "Wedding March" was played by Miss C. Coakley. The guests were afterwards entertained to wedding breakfast at the residence of the bride's parents. During the afternoon the bride and bridegroom left by motor on their honeymoon, the bride travelling in a mole-colored costume and fox furs, with blue hat.

ST. PATRICK'S SPORTS' ASSOCIATION,
CHRISTCHURCH.

The first annual meeting of St. Patrick's Athletic Sports Association, Christchurch, was held last week, Mr. T. P. O'Rorke presiding over a large attendance. Officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows:—Patrons, Bishop Brodie, Dr. H. T. J. Thacker, M.P., Sir George Clifford and Mr. D. G. Sullivan, M.P.; president, Mr. B. McKenna; vice-president, Mr. G. Hayward; executive committee, Messrs. G. Ryan, J. Close, C. Taylor, E. G. McCullough, L. J. Courtney, H. Sloane, T. P. Fogarty, H. Upjohn, M. Mannix, W. Daly, W. Rodgers, A. F. Jarman, J. Ormandy, M. Rosingrave; secretary, Mr. J. Coffey; assistant secretaries, Messrs. M. Grimes and A. Jarman; treasurer, Mr. M. Grimes; programme committee, Messrs. W. Barnett, J. S. Tulloch (chairman), T. P. Fogarty, J. Jacques, M. Rosingrave, T. P. O'Rorke, G. Getson, J. Anderson, C. Taylor, sen., and J. C. Mullins; publicity committee, Messrs. D. Edmonds, J. C. Mullins, and J. Jacques; delegates to New Zealand Cycling and Athletic Association, Messrs. G. Getson, and B. McKenna; auditor, Mr. M. Garty; trustees, Messrs. J. Jacques and M. Cunningham. A vote of thanks was accorded to the sports officials outside the association who assisted to make the St. Patrick's Day Sports a success. It was decided to hold the annual sports meeting on March 19. Strong exception was taken to the charge of 25 per cent. of the gate takings imposed by the Lancaster Park Board of Control on sports bodies using the park, and it was decided to recommend the incoming executive to deal with the matter and endeavor to get this charge reduced. Mr. G. Hayward, on behalf of Messrs. Hayward Bros., offered to donate a Challenge Cup, valued at 20 guineas, to be known as the Clincher Cup, for a three-mile cycle race, the cup to be won outright; also medals for the winner and the rider placed second. The annual report dealt mainly with the formation of the Association and the first sports meeting held under its auspices. This had proved highly successful, and in finishing up with a credit balance at the end of a year's working the members' expectations had been more than realised. The association was fortunate in having at its head gentlemen who were willing to act as guarantors for the success of the meeting, and though the meeting had been successful—and these members had been fully recompensed—there was at one stage every probability that they would have to stand a substantial loss. Prospects for the future were particularly bright, and members could look forward with every confidence to future sports meetings being highly successful. Mr. J. S. Tulloch the retiring secretary, spoke in most appreciative terms of the great assistance given to the executive by representatives of sports bodies outside the association, and to them much of the credit of the success of the meeting was due. It was promising to find the different associations working so harmoniously together. The balance sheet showed receipts to be £752 9s 4d, and the expenditure £741 14s 6d, leaving a credit balance of £10 14s 10d on the year's working.

Lies, slanders, calumny against the Church, are as frequent in her life as in the life of Christ. All that Catholics can do is to keep on reiterating the truth. Slanders may be hydra-headed, but they will not live for ever.

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DOMESTIC

(BY MAUREEN.)

Potato Scones.

One large cup freshly boiled mashed potato, two small cups sifted flour, with one rounding teaspoon of baking powder, one tablespoonful of lard or other shortening, one egg well beaten, pinch salt, one large teaspoonful sugar. Mix well together with sweet milk. Turn on a floured board, roll and cut into triangles. Bake in quick oven until nice brown. Split and butter. Serve hot with jelly or jam.

Savory Tapioca Cream.

One and a-half pints white stock, one pint milk, three eggs, two ounces crushed tapioca, and salt to taste. Put the stock into a saucepan, and when it is hot sprinkle in some very finely-crushed tapioca: let it boil, stirring all the time, until the tapioca is quite clear: beat the yolks of the eggs in a basin, add the milk, and strain this into the soup: stir until it comes to the boiling point to cook the eggs, but do not let it boil. When it thickens it is ready. This is served instead of soup.

Macaroni with Oysters.

The following makes a delicious dish: Make some white sauce. The quantity of sauce required will depend on the number of oysters used. Cut up the oysters and drop into the hot sauce. Don't allow them to cook. When well heated pour over boiled macaroni. Sprinkle chopped parsley over the whole before taking to table.

Preserved Ginger Pudding.

Ingredients:—Quarter pound of butter, two ounces sugar: one egg (optional): one teaspoonful ground ginger: quarter-pound preserved ginger: half-pound flour (self-raising): pinch mixed spice. Method—Mix flour, ground ginger and spice together. Cream the butter and sugar, and add the treacle and milk and yolk of egg and the white beaten to a stiff froth. Stir all the ingredients together. Place in a well-greased mould, and steam for two and a-half hours. serve with sauce. If the preserved ginger in syrup is used, omit the golden syrup and use instead the syrup from the jar in which the ginger is preserved.

Lip Salve.

An excellent lip salve for ordinary use is the "old-fashioned" camphor ice. In aggravated cases of chapped lips, after applying the camphor ice for two or

three nights, the treatment may be changed to the use of vaseline, and then, having reclaimed the lips so that they have assumed their original smoothness and firmness, they may be kept in good condition by drying them properly.

Hair Wash.

A simple hair wash is made by mixing together one ounce each of borax and powdered camphor and dissolving them in a pint of boiling water, then add this to cold water in a bowl. The camphor will form into lumps, but a sufficient amount will dissolve. This wash will strengthen the hair and help to keep it healthy and crisp.

Household Hints.

The lightness of batter puddings will be improved if two teaspoonfuls of ground rice are added to the flour before mixing.

Sandpaper the soles of children's new shoes before they are worn. This prevents them from slipping on polished floors.

Strains are caused by stretching the muscles or tendons in severe exertion. Apply hot fomentations as soon as possible. Absolute rest is necessary if a speedy cure is desired.

Those who have to use brown sugar in place of white may need to know one thing that was a commonplace to our grandmothers: that it should be stored where it is damp rather than dry. Granulated white sugar cakes when it gets too moist: brown sugar cakes when it gets too dry. If your brown sugar becomes lumpy, put it into the cellar for a few days, or into an earthenware jar.

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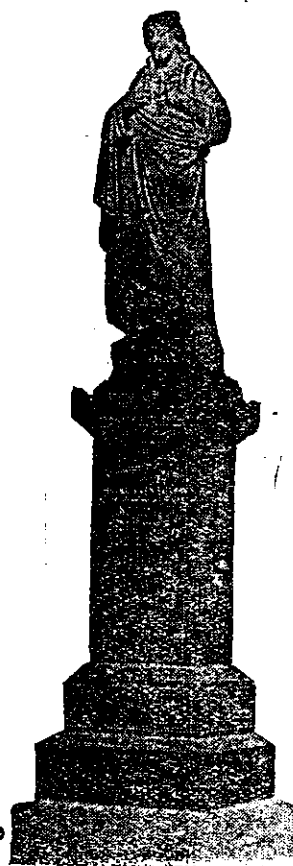
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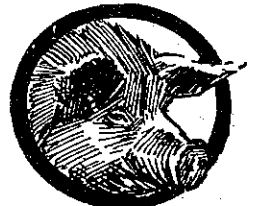
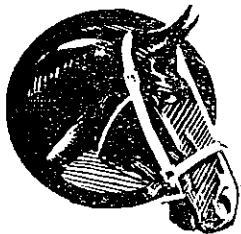
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ON THE LAND

MARKET REPORTS.

There was a very large yarding of fat cattle at Burnside last week, 247 head coming under the hammer. The quality of the yarding was mixed, a number of the cattle offered being unfinished. The number forward was in excess of requirements, consequently the price for heavyweight cattle dropped about 30s per head, while light cattle were down about 15s. Prime bullocks brought £25 to £32, medium £18 15s to £23 10s, light £14 10s to £17 10, prime heifers and cows £18 to £23, medium £15 to £17 5s, light and inferior £10 to £13. Fat Sheep.—There was a medium-sized yarding, 1501 being penned. The quality of the sheep was very good, and amongst the entries were the first shorn sheep of the season, which came forward in excellent condition. There were, however, very few ewes on offer. Competition was not so keen, and despite the small yarding, prices showed no improvement on the preceding week's sales. Shorn wethers realised from 33s to 45s per head; shorn ewes 24s 6d to 36s, extra prime woolly wethers 64s 9d, prime woolly wethers 50s to 55s, medium 42s 6d to 47s 6d, light 38s to 41s, prime ewes 40s to 46s, medium 35s to 38s, light 30s to 33s. Pigs.—The entry of fat pigs was not large. The number penned was, however, sufficient for requirements. Medium weights met a fair sale at prices from 7s 6d to 10s under those of the previous week. Heavy pigs were not wanted at 15s per head under previous sale's values. Spring Lambs.—These came forward in larger numbers, 38 in all being offered, and all of good quality. There was keen competition, best lambs realising 36s to 40s, others 25s 6d to 31s.

At Addington market last week, there was an increase in all sections of stock, notably beef and store sheep. There was a slight easing in the values throughout to about £1 per head for cattle, 2s 6d for all but the primest mutton, and about the same for coarse-woolled store sheep. Fat Lambs.—135 penned. Good well-grown lambs brought up 37s 3d, and medium from 28s to 33s. Fat Sheep.—Selling rates opened about 2s 6d per head easier than on the previous week, and this about represented the drop on that week's values. The conclusion of the sale was as firm as at any time throughout. Quotations: Extra prime wethers 54s to 72s, prime wethers 46s to 53s 6d, medium wethers 40s to 45s, light and unfinished wethers 33s 9d to 39s 6d, prime shorn wethers to 41s 6d, medium shorn wethers 31s to 36s 3d, prime ewes 40s to 44s, medium ewes 34s 6d to 38s 6d, light and unfinished ewes 27s to 33s, shorn ewes to 39s 7d, hoggets 26s 11d to 36s. Fat Cattle.—A big yarding, 385 head being forward. The sale showed a slight easing on the preceding week's rates. Extra prime steers brought from £33 10s to £37, prime steers £27 15s to £34, medium steers £21 7s 6d to £26 15s, light and unfinished steers £11 10s to £20 10s, prime heifers £16 15s to £21 5s, ordinary heifers £13 15s to £16, light and unfinished heifers £9 to £13, prime cows £16 15s to £19 12s 6d, ordinary cows £13 10s to £16 10s, light and unfinished cows £9 5s to £13. Vealers.—There was a firmer demand. Runners brought up to £9 10s, good vealers £7 17s 6d, medium vealers to £4 2s 6d, inferior £2 5s. Fat Pigs.—Choppers £8 to £11, light baconers £6 15s to £7 10s, heavy baconers £7 to £8 15s, extra heavy baconers £9 to £9 10s—average price per lb, 12½d to 13d; porkers £5 to £5 10s, heavy porkers £5 15s to £6 5s—average price per lb 1s 3d to 1s 4d.

THE BENEFITS OF CO-OPERATION.

To the average farmer (says the organising officer of the New South Wales Agricultural Bureau) this is probably the strongest case that could be made for co-operation—the element of chance is exactly that element which he finds altogether too prominent in his

job. Twelve ordinary months offer the ordinary farmer all the opportunities for juggling with doubtful factors that he has a fancy for—let people less closely associated with the vagaries of nature look for more. Co-operation is not a trans-pacific religion—it is a self-help scheme, born in a little Lancashire mill town nearly eighty years ago out of dire necessity, for the easing of intolerable economic insecurity. An eighty-years try-out of co-operation has not brought about a Utopia in any part of the world, but never once have loyal supporters found it fail them.

BROADCASTING V. DRILLING OATS.

The relative advantages of drilling or broadcasting cereals have often been discussed and investigated by tests, but without precise results one way or the other (says the *Farmers' Union Advocate*). To obtain definite information for the guidance of farmers the North of Scotland Agricultural College started in 1913 a scheme which it was intended to continue for several years. Unfortunately the investigations were interrupted after 1916 by the war, but results had been already obtained which, although not final, convey useful information, and they are therefore, published in the *Scottish Journal of Agriculture*.

The investigation to be more complete was designed to test not only broadcast versus single drill, but combinations of the two, cross-drill and broadcast plus drill.

The test crops were grown on a lea-sod after two years' grass, and the varieties grown were Record, Leader, and Banner; the quantities of seeds used per acre were for broadcast, 8 bush.; single drill, 6 bush.; broadcast and drill, 7 bush.; cross-drill, 6 bush.

The average results in dressed grain over the four years were:—Broadcast, 63 bush. 21lb.; single drill, 63 bush. 16lb.; broadcast plus drill, 64 bush. 17lb.; cross-drill 65 bush. 12lb.

It will be seen that, taking the whole period the system of cross-drilling stood first.

As regards yield of straw, broadcast came out best with 35.69 cwt., followed by cross-drill 35.56 cwt., broadcast plus drill 35.25 cwt., single drill 34.25 cwt.

Cross-drilling gave the highest average yield per acre in grain and second place in straw production. Single drilling, though taking a high place in respect of yield per bushel of seed, does not compare favorably in its acreage yield—possibly the spouts in the seed drill, 6in. apart were set too wide.

The broadcast plots suffered from birds, and this liability renders it necessary to use more seed as an offset against this; however, the greater time required to drill must be taken into account, and it may be that the saving in time in sowing broadcast will balance the greater expenditure in seed.

However, all points considered, cross-drilling appears to have much to recommend it; the crop in the cross-drilled plots was noticeably more equal in height and more regular than those in the broadcast plots. In the single-drilled plots the crop had a slightly thinner appearance than any of the others, particularly in the earlier stages.

What a polyglot diocese Jerusalem is may be judged from the fact that the new patriarch, Mgr. Barlassina, issued his first two pastoral letters in four different languages,—Arabic, English, Italian and French.

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The Family Circle

THE KITTENS' PARTY.

"Let's have a party!" the kittens said,
The mistress is out to-day,
And the table is so nicely spread;
"Come, kittens, away, away!"
Then, five saucy kittens went softly in,
Their own little party to begin.

The table looked oh, so neat,
With its flowers and dainties spread;
But it stood so high; "and not a seat
Is here!" Kitty White-paw said.
Then five saucy kittens stood wondering how
They could settle it all. Meow! meow!

Kitty Black-paw cried, "Meeiu!"
And made a sudden spring;
As if to say, "What you see me do
Is the right and only thing!"
Then five saucy kittens made a bound.
Then stood on the table looking around.

But oh, the table was small,
And there was not room, you see,
For kittens and dishes, flowers and all,
And so—dear me! oh dear me!
Those five saucy kittens fell back to the floor.
And spoke of a party, that day, no more.

SYMPATHY.

Some flowers keep right on blossoming when it is cold and look the more beautiful the lower the thermometer gets. There are people just like that. Hard times do not wither their hearts. They grow kinder and sweeter and gentler the deeper into winter they go. These are the people you go to when you are in trouble. They can help you out of the hard place. Blessed be the flower that blossoms when the snow is knee-deep.

BETTER THAN TALKING.

The virtue of silence under trial is one of the rarest virtues and the most difficult to acquire: therefore, it is most pleasing to God, and most conducive to the strength and beauty of Christian character.

It is wisdom to say little concerning the injuries you have received. We are generally losers in the end if we stop to refute all the back-biting and gossiping we may hear by the way. They are annoying, it is true, but not dangerous, so long as we do not stop to expostulate and scold.

It is not hard to be good when you have love and sympathy and encouragement, but to be good when not one soul cares whether you live or die, when your kindest thoughts, your least selfish acts, your dearest sacrifices are treated alike with insult, cruelty and contempt, to be good then is the great accomplishment.

USELESS AND HARMFUL REGRETS.

It is easy to let ourselves wish we had done differently, but the only time such regrets should be entertained is when we have deliberately acted in opposition to our best judgment. If our course was decided by laziness or cowardice or weakness, we have reason to cry, "Oh, if I only had done differently!" But that lament should never pass our lips when we have acted as we thought for the best, after trying our hardest to find the best way. Young men who are always indulging in regretful retrospect ought to remember that in doing so they impair their judgment and their will. Not only do such regrets do no good, but they do a great deal of harm, for they lead us to doubt our judgment as well as our will."

A GARDEN FOR OUR LADY.

Oh, golden-hearted lily
Upon Our Lady's shrine,
Instill your utter purity
Into this heart of mine.
Oh, rose of love unfolding
So sweetly in her sight,
Come teach my heart's poor lamp of love
To burn for Her aright.

For you, oh rose and lily,
A message bring to me,
Of stainless purity and love
And perfect loyalty.
And in my heart abiding
A garden fair you'll make
More lovely growing day by day
For Our Dear Lady's sake.

—The Pilot.

QUAINT ANSWERS.

In the millions of answers to questions turned in by applicants for federal jobs, some "gems" are discovered (says an American contemporary). One applicant declared the largest sound in the State of Washington is "the roaring of the waves." One stated that the feminine of czar is "bazaar," and that the plural of solo is "duet."

Here are a few taken at random from the political economy list:—

Q.—What is meant by the term balance of trade.

A.—Balance of trade means good deal more in all cases.

Q.—Name two of the principal functions of money.

A.—To have and to hold.

Q.—Who were the Pilgrims and why were they so called.

A.—The Pilgrims were called Pilgrims because they were named after the rock coast of Plymouth on which they landed and because they were pure in heart and pilgrimed and journeyed.

Here are a few questions and answers in the geodetic survey examination:—

Q.—Name eleven Arctic animals.

A.—Five polar bears and six seals.

Q.—How far is the moon from the earth?

A.—It is far enough away not to interfere with my job if I get it.

In a general history test the following was asked:

"What do you know about the Romanoff family?"

The answer was: "The Romanoff family was made up from the triumvirate following the fall of the Roman Empire."

Another question was: "Who wrote 'Home Sweet Home'?"

The illuminating answer was: "Tomer."

One applicant for examination gave as the place of his birth "the second floor back room of my father's house."

Another stated that the length of his legal residence was "42 feet."

NUTS TO CRACK.

What prescription is the best for a poet? A composing draft.

Why is gas not sold by the pound? It would always be light weight.

Why are the fourteenth and fifteenth letters of the alphabet of more importance than the others? Because we cannot get ON without them.

Why is Canada like a courtship? Because it borders on the United States.

If a tough beefsteak could speak, what English poet would it mention? Chaw, sir (Chaucer).

Three letters three rivers proclaim. Ex, Wye, Dee.

S. F. ABURN

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Three letters an attribute name N R G. (energy).

Three letters an ode give to fame L E G (elegy).

Three letters a compliment claim U X L (You excel).

The beginning of eternity, the end of time and space, the beginning of every end, the end of every race. Letter E.

One letter's a tree? U (yew).

One means to agree? A (aye).

One is to drink? T (tea).

One a bird. Think? J (jay).

Now of letters that rhyme you must guess them in time:—

One is an insect busy all day? B (bee).

One is a river that wends on its way? D (Dee).

One is a slang word it is best not to say. G (Gee).

These two letters are not at all hard? E Z (easy).

These letters form a literary composition S A (essay).

These letters will decompose? D K (decay).

These letters form a material to wear? P K (pique).

These letters do the best of all? X L (excel).

These letters form a tree? L M (elm).

The meaning of these letters is not full? M T (empty).

TODDLES'S TROUBLES.

Into Mr. Toddles's room marched the detective.

"You sent for me, I understand," said he gravely, "to investigate a burglary that was committed here last night?"

"Of course, I did! Of course—of course!" fussed Mr. Toddles.

"What is missing?"

"Several odds and ends, and three complete sets of harness—brand new, too!"

"Ah!" murmured the detective. "Did the thief or thieves leave any clues—any traces behind them?"

"Traces!" said Mr. Toddles. "No; they took those, too."

SMILE RAISERS.

"What would you do if you were in my shoes, Jephson?" asked Hobbs.

"Have 'em cleaned," replied Jephson.

Schoolmaster: "Do you know, my lad, that every British boy has a chance of becoming Prime Minister?"

Youngster (thoughtfully): "Well, I'll sell my chance for a shilling."

"I think I will have a pancake," said the diner. "Will it be long?"

"No, sir," answered the waiter; "it will be round!"

Rector: "Freddy, do you know where little boys go who fish on the Sabbath day?"

Freddy: "Yes, sir; follow me and I'll show you the place."

"Ever heard of aeroplane poison?"

"No, George! What is that?"

"One drop is fatal."

Bobby: "You're a wonderful cricketer, aren't you, Mr. Smith?"

Smith: "Why, no—I don't play cricket."

Bobby: "Then why did mother tell my sister that you were such a good catch?"

PILES

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SCIENCE SIFTINGS

(By "VOLT.")

Largest Precious Stone.

The largest precious stone in the world's history recently was discovered in Burma, according to a cable from Bombay. It is a sapphire and weighs 11,000 carats, or more than five pounds avoirdupois.

The discovery of the second largest precious stone, kept secret since 1917, was announced last year. It is a black opal, found in Nevada, and weighs 2,566 carats, or more than a pound.

The Cullinan diamond, which in the rough weighed 3,025 carats, was the second stone as far as weight was concerned. The opal is larger in size, having a bulk of twenty-one cubic inches, while the Cullinan was of fifteen cubic inches.

The cable from Bombay did not say where the giant sapphire was found, but presumably it was discovered in the Mogok district, on the river Beras, in upper Burma, where the world's richest ruby and sapphire mines are located. It is eight inches long, and in the rough is valued at from 175,000 dollars to 250,000 dollars. A bid for the new opal of 250,000 dollars has been reported. The Cullinan diamond, in the rough, sold for 1,000,000. The price placed on the sapphire seems extremely low, and would indicate it is not flawless. There seems no doubt that this immense sapphire, to find a market, will have to be cut up into numerous small gems.

Breath-holding as an Aviation Test.

Measurement of the time during which one can hold his breath is now used as a test for would-be aviators. According to a writer in the *Lancet* (London) it enables the physician to obtain a fair idea as to the stability of the central respiratory nervous apparatus. He continues:—

"A stop-watch and a nose-clip are all the apparatus required, while the precise instructions as to carrying out the experiment are equally simple. The time the man can hold his breath before the inevitable and forceful sensation of the need to breathe compels him to give way is noted. The average time in the normal fit pilot is 69 seconds, the minimum being 45 seconds. Nearly all cases with a time-record as short as this were rejected on medical grounds apart from this test. Not the least interesting part of the test as applied to airmen is the reply given when the examinee is asked what caused him to give way and breathe in, the normal response being, 'I had to give up,' or 'I wanted to breathe.' Under conditions that point to unfitness for pilotage the reply may be, 'I felt giddy,' or 'dizzy,' or 'squeamish,' or 'flushed,' responses which indicate that other nerve centres are involved besides the true bulbar respiratory centre. Such extraneous sensations, so markedly different in character from the pure inspiratory impulses, enable the observer to form conclusions, not only as to the stability of the respiratory centre itself, but indirectly of those other parts of the central nervous system whose stability plays an important part in the nervous output of the aeronaut. The combination of minimum time record and abnormal verbal response points to the examinee being one likely to suffer from oxygen hunger at high altitudes, and possibly to an inherent inability, by a strong effort of will, to carry on under conditions of stress. The breath-holding test may have a similar application in other branches of medical practise. It was effectively used by Dr. H. F. Marris, in an attempt to estimate the factors in the production of tachycardia (rapid heart-beat) occurring in febrile illness. . . The general practitioner might add it to his armamentarium."

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