

O'Leahy, Patrick Canavan, Patrick Hayes, Daniel O'Hannan, Maurice Eustace, Robert Fitzgerald, Walter Eustace, Thomas Eustace, Christopher Eustace, Wm. Wogan, Walter Aylmer, Thaddeus Clancy, Peter Meyer, Michael Fitzsimon, Patrick Browne, Thomas MacCreith, John de Burgo, Brian O'Neil, Arthur O'Neil, Roderick O'Kane, Alexander MacSorley, Francis Tailler, Hugh MacMahon, Cornelius Maguire, Donatus O'Brien, James O'Brien, Bernard O'Brien, Daniel O'Brien, Dominick Fanning, Daniel O'Higgin, Thomas Stritch, Louis O'Ferral, Galfridius Galway, Patrick Purcell, Theobald de Burgo, Galfridius Baronius, Thadæus O'Connor, Sligo; John O'Connor, Bernard MacBriody, Felix O'Neil, and Edward Butler.

Females.

Eleonora Birmingham, Elizabeth Kearney, Marguerite de Cashel, Brigid Darcey, Honoria de Burgo, Honoria Magan.

As to the other twenty-three Servants of God, 'Let the cause be postponed and the evidence be further strengthened.'

On a report of this being referred to our Most Holy Lord Pope Benedict XV. through the undermentioned Secretary of the Sacred Congregation of Rites, his Holiness confirmed the Rescript of the Sacred Congregation, and deigned to approve with his own hand the Commission for the Introduction of the Cause of the 257 aforesaid Servants of God on the twelfth day of the same month and year.

ANTONY CARD. VICO,

Pro-Prefect of the S. Congregation of Rites.

PETER LA FONTAINE,

Bishop of Caristo, Secretary.

February 12, 1915.

A GREAT ARMAMENT FACTORY

THE ROMANCE OF KRUPP'S.

In 1808 (says a writer in *Collier's*) a young blacksmith with a large family, living in the German town of Essen, determined that his income was not sufficient to meet the demands made upon it. After the manner characteristic of the thrifty middle classes of Prussia for centuries, he had saved what he could. But his savings were not of a size to permit him to develop his business as he planned. So he set out to borrow money. He was not very successful. Three years later, however, he had managed to gather together approximately £600. With that sum he secured a stone dwelling, tore out the interior himself, and, with the permission of the owners, built two stone chimneys at either end of it. When smoke began to issue from those chimneys the new venture of the blacksmith, Frederick Krupp, was launched, and incidentally, the foundation of modern Prussian militarism was laid.

The business did not bring success to Frederick Krupp, however. Hard work completely broke down his health, and at the time of his death his family was in dire circumstances. The iron founder's name and business passed to his 14-year-old son, who had labored in the foundry, and helped to smelt the iron ore. Young Krupp knew the business, and it was his activity, tact, and perseverance which ultimately made the name of Krupp known throughout the world.

The Irresistible Weapon.

When he died in 1877, the business passed to his son, Frederick Alfred Krupp, who died in 1902, leaving his daughter, Bertha Krupp, the chief shareholder in a stock company which had been formed. Bertha Krupp still holds those shares, and nominally she is, therefore, in control of the company. But the Prussian black, white, and red flag that floats over practically every building at the plant, while reminding nearly 100,000 workers of their national trust and task, at the same time reveals the underlying power that actually directs the works. To the trust the Empire has

placed in the horde of workers at Krupp's which has been faithfully kept by them, many of the successes of the German army are undoubtedly due. Consider the new siege gun. This ponderous weapon has been the one big surprise of the war in Europe. Its action and effect have startled every ordnance expert on the face of the earth. It has completely revolutionised the science of making war. Nations have expended millions of pounds in construction of fortifications. The most expensive materials have been used. Cost was not considered. Men have made it their life's work to construct fortresses that were in their time considered impregnable. And as long ago as 1885, when the majority of the so-called modern fortifications before such cities as Liege and Namur were completed, they believed that that end had been attained.

It is safe to assume that until these guns were used to batter down the fortifications at Liege, not a war office in the world, with the exception of Germany's, even knew that such engines of war existed. If any other Government did have an inkling of their existence, that is all it was—an inkling.

It has been repeatedly asserted that no nation has any military secrets that are not in the possession of other important nations, but events have proved that this terrible weapon was most certainly an exception. Only a few high German army officials had heard of it. There are members of the Reichstag who voted the money to construct the first gun who until this day are ignorant of its nature. The first one was built five years ago at Krupp's. It was tested on the proving ground attached to the plant.

Making the Destroyer.

These grounds cover an area of four kilometres in length and two kilometres in width. They are used for testing and experimental firing of all kinds of guns built at the Krupp plant, for tests on armor plates, deck plates, steel plates for the shields on the carriages of field guns, powder, and various varieties of high-powered explosives, and for bursting trials of gun barrels and projectiles. When after a period of experimentation it was determined that the gun was a success, other similar weapons were made and brought out for their tests. On some days as many as three of these gigantic weapons were being fired. Every employee of the plant knew something about the guns, and 50,000 men at least have seen one or more of them in operation during the last five years. Each man, apparently, has held the secret in his breast as though it were his own. A member of the Reichstag, in a Berlin newspaper of recent date, discussed the secrecy that surrounded the making of the siege gun as follows:—'The fact that the German army possessed such a gun was as much of a surprise to the Germans as to foreigners, for its construction and nature were kept secret, as the situation demanded, so that even in the Empire only a limited number knew about it. When the trials were finished and all was ready to begin the construction of the new gun, the problem presented itself of making this wonderful work of war without attracting attention. More than 40 officers participated in the preliminary discussion over the preparation of the military budget for the consideration of the Budget Committee of the Reichstag. When the subject of arms was reached, the head of that department requested that this part of the budget be not debated at that time. At the close of the session he told me confidentially that a new siege gun was in consideration. The General Staff, he said, had urgently requested that not a word be said about the matter in the Budget Commission. Not even the officers, they declared, knew what was being done. The request of the General Staff was observed. Yet the General Staff trusted its secret with the army of workers at Krupp's. Events have shown that this trust was not misplaced.'

How the Gun was Perfected.

In view of the important part this siege gun has been and is playing in this war and will play in all wars in the future, a description of it and its evolution

GOITRE CURED!

The woman who thinks the goitrous swelling in her neck too bad ever to be cured will read with relief what a Grey-mouth resident wrote: 'I believed my Goitre to