

of Federal and State courts on fundamental school issues are:

"Compulsory Education," "The Parental Right to Determine Education," "Exemption of Private School Property From Taxation," "Public Funds for Sectarian Purposes," "The Wearing of Religious Garb in Public Schools," and "Absence From Public Schools on Holy Days."

The decisions by State Superintendent bear on equally pertinent school questions.

SHARE FOR SCIENTISTS IN PROFITS

Berne, July 10.—At the general assembly held in Milan last October, the International Catholic Study Union decided upon the creation of a Catholic Committee on Intellectual Cooperation, the duty of which would be to follow the work of a similar committee of the League of Nations, but with special attention to the Cause of Catholic intellectuals.

This committee has held its first meeting at Fribourg, under the presidency of M. de Vries, professor at the Catholic University at Nijmegen, Holland. Among the members of the committee are: Monsignor Deploige, president of the Institute of Philosophy of Louvain; Father Gemelli, rector of the University of the Sacred Heart at Milan; Monsignor Beaupin, secretary of the French group of the Union; Father Martindale, S. J., of Oxford and Father Schmidt, S. V. D., director of the review *Anthropos* of Vienna.

The committee examined the project submitted by the League of Nations to the various governments, the object of which is to give to scientific property the same protection enjoyed by literary and artistic property. It concluded by passing a resolution favoring the principle of national and international legislation which would assure scientists of a share in the profits which industry and commerce may derive from the application of their discoveries. However, the Catholic committee proposes various amendments to the system urged by the Committee of the League of Nations. A copy of the resolution was forwarded to the Committee on Intellectual Cooperation of the League.

The Catholic committee also studied the situation of professors and students in the present economic crisis, and resolved to make a survey of the situation in order to ascertain which groups of Catholics are suffering the most and what means should be employed to aid them.

In view of the competence and renown of its members, the Catholic Committee of the Union is in a position to render great service to Catholic professors and students, and will be able to defend their interests and plead their cause before the League of Nations and public opinion in general.

Another meeting is to be held in a few months.

THREE KLAN RIOTS

GOVERNOR ORDERS INVESTIGATION

Springfield, Mass.—Three Ku Klux Klan riots in two days in Massachusetts have put several men in hospitals, resulted in the arrest of scores and roused Governor Channing H. Cox to order a thorough investigation and declare he will go to the bottom of the Klan disturbances in this State.

In rapid succession, between Tuesday night and Thursday morning, three towns saw hundreds of their citizens engaged in pitched battles with the officials virtually powerless to halt the fighting. Bitter feeling has been aroused, and careful guard is being kept against a possible recurrence of the trouble in all three places.

Lancaster and Spencer were the scenes of battles Tuesday night in which half a hundred were injured and thousands of dollars worth of property damage were done.

In the former town, 300 Klansmen gathered on a farm. They were surrounded by a crowd of from 500 to 800 men and boys, who for nine hours kept them besieged in the field. Showers of stones greeted them when they attempted to leave the farm, and two automobiles which tried to make a dash for it were forced to turn back to the stone-walled enclosure. Shots were exchanged and later five were taken to a hospital. One man suffered half a dozen wounds and another was injured in the head by a charge of rock salt. Another had four wounds believed caused by charges of rock salt. Many were injured by the hundreds of missiles hurled through the air.

Allen G. Buttrick, chairman of the Board of Selectmen, appealed to both factions to halt the fighting, but was jeered and booed by both sides, and the pitched battle continued. State policemen finally rescued the Klansmen, escorting them from the field through a gale of jeers and hoots. However, the scene of the battle was not clear until 7 o'clock in the morning, after desultory fighting since 10 o'clock the night before. Some hours after dawn, the police received reinforcements, which made it possible for them to break up the siege. Several of the Klansmen's automobiles were badly damaged.

The battle at Lancaster was the result of intensely bitter feeling that has been engendered there by the Klan.

While this siege and battle was going on, another took place at Spencer, several miles away. Here the Klansmen, about 300 strong, were suffered to finish their ceremonies, but when they started to depart, they were met with a hail of stones from 500 or more who had collected about the field where they met. For a time the small police force was powerless, but finally the crowd was broken up. Five young men were arrested, charged with rioting, and were held in \$100 bail. Wednesday these men were arraigned and sentenced to three months in jail, but appealed.

A third Klan meeting, at Winchester, near here was held on the same night, but there was no disturbance. However, on Thursday morning perhaps the most serious clashes took place, at Groveland, near Haverhill. Here between 3,000 and 5,000 Klansmen held an initiation ceremony, at the conclusion of which they clashed with a crowd of onlookers. Three men were sent to the hospitals with buckshot wounds, and twenty-one were arrested. Those arrested were tried yesterday and one man was sentenced to thirty days in jail and eight were fined \$10.00 each. All appealed.

Governor Cox has ordered a special investigation of the Lancaster affair, where authorities are seeking the identity of the man who used firearms. Two members of the attacking crowd were struck with rock salt from the gun, and the presumption is that it was fired by a Klansman. It is expected a vigorous investigation of the Groveland battle also will be made.

Meantime, all State policemen available have been hurried to the towns affected, from Holden, Oxford, Brookfield and Lumburg, and local police are keeping an alert watch to nip any new disturbances. At least one policeman, Peter Sonis, was injured in the Lancaster battle. He was hit on the head by a stone.

CAMPAIGN AGAINST SCHOOL MEASURE

Detroit, Aug. 1.—More than 800 clergy and representatives from 220 parishes gathered in the K. of C. hall here Monday at a great diocesan meeting, and formally launched a united drive in defense of the Private Schools of Michigan. The campaign is the Catholic reply to the proponents of the School Amendment aimed at Parochial and Private schools.

A plan of campaign was outlined by Ernest A. O'Brien, William M. Walker, William P. Bradley and James Fitzgerald.

Bishop Gallagher, addressing the gathering, pointed out that not only the future of Catholic schools was at stake, but also the Constitution of the United States and the liberty of the world.

Printed instructions, with literature pertinent to the campaign, were given out to all present, and the crusaders for freedom of education and religious liberty will carry to every quarter of the diocese the importance of the issue and the facts and arguments for Constitutional liberty.

The keynote speech of the meeting was delivered by James Fitzgerald. He said in part:

"We are entering today upon a campaign that will carry us through the first sector of a battle line extending all over the United States. But we are not going into a fight on the Public school. We are not asking anything for ourselves that we would not grant to a fellow-citizen. If the School Amendment is defeated, nothing will be taken from the Public schools. If the Amendment is lost, no change will result in the compulsory school law.

"We are not the aggressors. We are simply defending Constitutional rights long ours.

"Just now, the slogan is 'One School, One Flag, One Country.' Then why not 'One Church, One Faith, One Country'?"

The advocates of the Amendment would herd all children into one system of schools. They lose sight of the fact that the best educators in the Public schools are opposed to reducing everything to one standard, are actually bent on separating pupils on grounds of natural endowment."

Bishop Gallagher has appointed a diocesan committee of twenty prominent Catholic laymen to form a strong organization throughout the diocese to carry on the school campaign. The move Monday was to expand this organization so that the drive might reach every corner of the diocese. There were both priests and laymen present, from every parish, and these men, selected because of their keen interest in the issue at hand, will now return to their own sections to organize parochial units.

A plan similar to that used in the great drive for Sacred Heart Seminary, in 1920, will be followed, the Bishop has announced. The general committee will cooperate with Bishop Gallagher in supervising activities. Speakers will be sent into every community in the diocese, and leaflets and pamphlets will be distributed in large quantities among all citizens, Catholic and non-Catholic alike.

For the present, the campaign is to be centered on obtaining the complete registration of all qualified voters. This effort will continue without let-down until August 21. It will be urged upon every voter, both men and women, that all who cherish American liberty and respect the Constitution have a duty binding in conscience to register and to vote on the Amendment.

ALBANIAN UPRISING

THE REPORT THAT IT WAS ORGANIZED BY ARCHBISHOP OF SCUTARI UNTRUE

Scutari, Albania.—The military revolution of the last few weeks in Albania, which ended with the downfall of the government of Achmed Zogu and the expulsion from the country of the members of his government and many more of his followers, was an uprising of the Albanian populace against the tyranny of a usurper. It was not, in any sense, as has been charged by some of the press agencies, organized by Archbishop Mjedia "with the help of foreign money."

It is true that the Catholics of Albania welcome with a great relief the overthrow of the tyrannical government, which persecuted and harassed them continually. But in this feeling of relief, they are joined by the country generally. And it is conceded here to be plain calumny to say that Catholics, as such, despite the great provocation offered them, had anything to do with acts of violence perpetrated during the revolution.

Perhaps it was the knowledge that Catholics here had suffered much and had had great provocation, that led enemies of the Church to make the charge against Archbishop Mjedia, on the assumption that it would sound plausible.

ALWAYS SCENE OF STRIFE

Albania, as a matter of fact, remains a country of adventurous romance, where the tyranny of reckless dictators alternates with bloody insurrections. It was so for hundreds of years, and the liberation of the country from the Turks has brought no apparent change.

When the Austrian troops left Albania in 1918, however, it seemed that the country would enjoy peace for some time. Through the Austrian occupation much money had come into the country, new roads had been built and brigandage had been almost entirely suppressed.

A government in the formation of which all the three denominations of the country—Mohammedans, Orthodox Greeks and Catholics—participated, seemed to ensure peace among the population. On November 9, 1921, the Conference of Ambassadors in Paris recognized the government elected by the first national assembly of Albania, and fixed the boundaries, hereby causing Serbians, Greeks and Italians who had occupied parts of the country to restore to the Albanians the greater part of the occupied territory.

REVOLUTION BY MOHAMMEDANS

But the great Mohammedan landowners did not suffer for long the power to slip out of their hands, and under the leadership of the Mohammedan, Achmed Bey Zogu, usurped the power in the spring of 1922, electing from their supporters a government which henceforth kept the land under its dominion with brutal force. Political murders were again the order of the day. By unlawful methods the government succeeded in gaining the majority of the last elections.

LARGE BEQUESTS TO CHARITY

New York, July 25.—Five prominent Catholic charitable organizations of Brooklyn will receive a large part of the half-million dollar estate left by John F. Morrissey, who for more than thirty years conducted a drug store in Brooklyn. The will was admitted to probate by Surrogate George A. Wingate on Saturday.

Besides the special bequests to Catholic charities, the will also provided that large sums of money be given to two non-sectarian charities and to the Hebrew Orphan Asylum. A bequest also was made to the Catholic Church Extension Society of America.

Mr. Morrissey had earned the reputation of being a friend to the poor. His place of business was in the heart of a thickly-populated district and he was among the first to appreciate the importance of an all-night drug store. Associates of Mr. Morrissey say he was particularly scrupulous in his dealings with his tenants. A novel clause in the will declares that the returns from the property he rented out are sufficient to meet the carrying charges of the property, and that should there be any deficiency hereafter, the executors shall charge the estate for such deficiency.

The document gives a son, Frank J. Morrissey, all his father's jewelry and walking canes. The residue of the estate, conservatively appraised by the family at \$500,000, is left in a trust fund to the widow, Mrs. Maria J. Morrissey. On her death, it will be divided into two equal parts. One part will go to the son, and the other will form a trust fund which will pass in equal shares to the following nine charities:

The Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, No. 4 Court square. Society of St. Vincent de Paul. Home for the Aged of the Little Sisters of the Poor, DeKalb and Bushwick avenues.

Sisters of the Poor of St. Francis, who have charge of St. Peter's Hospital, Henry and Warren streets, to provide a free bed which shall be known as the Ellen Morrissey Bed, in honor of my mother.

Home for the Blind, Crippled and Defective Children, at Port Jefferson, Long Island. Hebrew Orphan Asylum, No. 273 Ralph Avenue.

Brooklyn Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, No. 104 Livingston street.

Roman Catholic Diocese of Brooklyn for the aid of young men who are studying for the priesthood. The Catholic Church Extension Society of America.

IMPRESSIVE EULOGY OF ABBOT HAID

Belmont Abbey, N. C., July 29.—The Right Rev. Leo Haid, O. S. B., Abbot of Belmont and Vicar Apostolic of North Carolina, was laid to rest today in the Cemetery of Belmont Abbey over which he had ruled since its foundation thirty-eight years ago. He was buried, in accordance with his own request, "out where the sunshine can reach me" at the foot of the huge stone cross in the centre of the Abbey Cemetery. He had frequently expressed a liking for this burial place, shaded by cypress trees and radiant with growing flowers, in preference to a more formal tomb in his Cathedral Abbey Church.

BISHOP BOYLE'S EULOGY

The Cathedral Abbey Church witnessed the last ritualistic honors with which the Catholic Church honors her illustrious dead. Bishops, Archbishops and Abbots, Religious and secular priests, lay brothers and nuns, and thousands of the laity gathered in the church this morning for the Solemn Pontifical Mass of Requiem celebrated by the Right Rev. Charles Mohr, O. S. B., Abbot of St. Leo's Abbey, Florida, one of the several educational institutions which the late Abbot of Belmont assisted in founding. Officers of the Mass included: Father Melchior, O. S. B., Assistant Priest; the Rev. William O'Brien, Deacon; the Rev. George Watkins, Sub-Deacon; and Fathers Nicholas, O. S. B., and Aloysius, O. S. B., Masters of Ceremonies. The Right Rev. Hugh C. Boyle, Bishop of Pittsburgh, delivered the funeral sermon. He attributed Bishop Haid's success in his undertakings, which, Bishop Boyle said, are well known as not to require enumeration, to the spiritual and supernatural background which dominated the late prelate's actions and life.

"I mean by a supernatural background," Bishop Boyle said, "first of all, of course, supernatural life, a real second birth, the second birth of which Christ spoke when he said: 'Unless a man be born again of water and the word of God, he cannot enter into the Kingdom of Heaven.' I mean the life that is added to our natural life in the Sacrament of Baptism and that is preserved and continued in us as long as we remain free from sin, and which is restored to us in the Sacrament of Penance. That supernatural life is a condition of any fruitful and virile activity. But when I speak of a spiritual background I mean a great deal more than that. I mean the slowly and holily acquired capacity in human beings to adjust their natural lives to the new supernatural life that is common to them. I mean the capacity to see and to judge natural and human things from the point of view of the supernatural and eternal. The capacity to accept failure when we have done our best, as if it were success, the capacity to render cheerful obedience when we owe it, though we can see no reason for the command and a hundred reasons against it. I mean the capacity to take the natural affections and ambitions and desires and judgments and to purify and supernaturalize them or to accept in their stead the duty or the work of the affection or the judgment that harmonizes with God's Will and with the supernatural life into which we have been born.

"I protest against the assumption that such a course as this belittles our natural lives, lessens our natural activities, and makes us slight and skimp our duties as citizens, as members of human society. It does no such thing. It makes us more careful, more assiduous; it enriches and completes and fulfils our natural lives. A banker may live it and be a better banker for it, or a farmer and a better farmer; both will be better fathers in their families, better members in society and better citizens in the republic.

"The document gives a son, Frank J. Morrissey, all his father's jewelry and walking canes. The residue of the estate, conservatively appraised by the family at \$500,000, is left in a trust fund to the widow, Mrs. Maria J. Morrissey. On her death, it will be divided into two equal parts. One part will go to the son, and the other will form a trust fund which will pass in equal shares to the following nine charities:

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Mgr. Cerretti, Apostolic Nuncio, made the presentation in the Palace of Justice of Paris, in the presence of the council of the Order and its president, M. Fourcade, head of the Bar Association. The Nuncio was met at his carriage in front of the Palace by present and former heads of the Bar Association and was conducted by the ushers of the Order and the Palace Guards to the Council Room of the Order, where speeches were made by Maitre Fourcade and by Mgr. Cerretti, after which a parchment bearing the signatures of all the members of the Council of the Order was given to the envoy of the Holy See. Mgr. Cerretti was then accompanied back to his carriage with the same ceremonial that attended his arrival.

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WEEKLY CALENDAR

Sunday, August 17.—St. Liberatus and six monks, martyrs, gave up their lives for the Faith during the reign of Huneric, the Arian Vandal king. They were condemned to be put in an old boat and burned at sea but when it was found that all endeavors to kindle the fire were vain, their brains were beaten out with oars and their bodies cast into the sea.

Monday, August 18.—St. Helena, Empress, the mother of Constantine the first Christian Emperor. She was a British princess. Through her efforts the True Cross upon which the Redeemer died was found. She died in Rome in the year 328.

Tuesday, August 19.—St. Louis, Bishop, was a nephew of St. Louis, King of France and St. Elizabeth of Hungary. Notwithstanding the opposition of his family he finally succeeded in gaining admission to the Friars Minor. Later he was appointed Archbishop of Toulouse. He was noted for his austerities, humility and mortification.

Wednesday, August 20.—St. Bernard was born in the castle of Fontaine in Burgundy. Giving up his brilliant prospects in the world he joined the monks of Cîteaux and his example was followed by his brothers and his father. Later his sister also embraced the religious life. Although he endeavored to remain unknown, the fame of his sanctity and learning spread abroad and Bishops, Kings, and Popes sought his advice. He was commissioned by Pope Eugenius III, to preach a Crusade. His writings have earned for him the titles of the last of the Fathers and a Doctor of Holy Church.

Thursday, August 21.—St. Jane Frances de Chantal, at the age of sixteen, as a motherless child was placed under the care of a worldly-minded governess. She offered herself to the Mother of God and secured Mary's protection for life. She married the Baron de Chantal and her home was a model of domestic happiness until the death of her husband, a sister and two children. She decided to leave the world and become the foundress of the Visitation Order in which work she was assisted by St. Francis de Sales.

Friday, August 22.—St. Symphorian, martyr, was arrested and taken before the magistrate when he refused to pay the ordinary marks of worship during the great procession of the heathen goddess Ceres at Autun about the year 180. When asked his name and condition, he replied: "My name is Symphorian; I am a Christian." When he refused to obey the law compelling heathen worship, he was cruelly tortured and put to death.

Saturday, August 23.—St. Philip Benizi was born in Florence on the Feast of the Assumption, 1238. He entered the Servite Order which was founded on the day of his birth. His virtues won him the respect and admiration of all, and it was only by flight that he escaped election to the Papal Throne. He died in 1285.

DRAFT OF UNIVERSAL CATECHISM

Washington, July 25.—Dr. Rodérick MacEachen of the Catholic University of America has just received the first draft of the Universal Catechism from Rome for revision and correction. This Catechism, which is to be used throughout the world, is being prepared by order of the Holy See through a commission under the presidency and direction of Cardinal Gasparri. In a letter accompanying the draft, Cardinal Gasparri authorizes Dr. MacEachen to seek any advice or assistance he may deem advisable in the prosecution of the work from ecclesiastics in this country.

Dr. MacEachen was personally chosen by the late Sovereign Pontiff, of blessed memory, Benedict XV, to prepare the materials for the Universal Catechism. At that time he occupied his own office in the Vatican. During a period of a year he made a thorough study of all the Catechisms used throughout the world. He was peculiarly fitted for this post because of his linguistic knowledge and his long years of experience in catechetical work. The undertaking was abandoned by Benedict XV, because of conditions following the War. It was resumed by Pius XI, who appointed a Commission for the work more than a year ago.

Dr. MacEachen expects to have the revision of the present draft ready in September. It will then be returned to Rome and the second draft issued in October. When the

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final revision has been made the text will be submitted to the bishops of the world. It will then probably be submitted for approval to the General Council to be held in 1928.

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CARFIN CASE AN ISSUE IN PARLIAMENT

London, Eng.—Immediate protests in Parliament have followed the invoking of an ancient law, long since regarded as dead, to prohibit the annual Corpus Christi procession at Carfin, Scotland, a little mining town in Lanarkshire where five-sixths of the inhabitants are Catholics. Fines of \$250 for priests who took part were threatened, although the procession had been held for several years and similar processions were held all over the country on the same day the Carfin ceremony was planned.

Some indication of the absurdity of the situation may be gained from the fact that the same law provides that if any person joins a Catholic religious society, he is liable to banishment, and if the banishment is not accepted within twenty days, he is liable to be detained for life, at the pleasure of the King. Yet Catholic societies thrive throughout the kingdom.

Driven to the point of explaining the absurdity of invoking a law of 18-9 which had been made a dead letter by not being observed for years, the Scottish officials, when questioned in Parliament, fell back on an equally absurd defense.

Mr. Adamson, the Secretary for Scotland, asked if the procession had been forbidden on the authority of the Lord Advocate, had to admit that it had not. His only explanation was that the procession last year attained such proportions that it obstructed the thoroughfare where it was held.

Asked why an old ecclesiastical law had been invoked under the circumstances, the authorities had no answer. At this stage, Mr. Buchanan, a Conservative member, asked leave to move the adjournment of the House to discuss the question.

The Speaker, however, refused leave, saying the matter was one for the police and that there was no basis of action by the central authority.

The Scottish Socialist group has appointed a deputation to interrogate the Secretary for Scotland.

Catholics here are determined that the matter shall not rest where it is. The old law has so completely been regarded as dead that processions of vested clergy and of laymen have taken place hundreds of times in all parts of the country every year. If the police have arbitrary power to invoke it in isolated cases, however, the Catholics propose to see that it is removed from the statute book.

HUMAN SUFFERING MORE VITAL THAN BEASTS

London, Eng.—Bishop John Vaughan, brother of the late Cardinal Vaughan and of the late Father Bernard Vaughan, thinks the English are too sentimental.

This is because all sorts of attacks have been made on the steer roping and steer wrestling introduced into England by the American and Canadian cowboys who came over to stage a rodeo in connection with the Wembley Exhibition.

Scarcely a murmur is heard, says Bishop Vaughan, when a man is run over or a child disabled for life.

"But let there be a slight accident at the rodeo, let a single steer break its leg, and the whole Empire rings with the news. Telegrams to the Premier! Questions in Parlia-

ment! Columns of indignation in the daily press! Charges in the law courts, and loud chorus of abuse of all who are in any way concerned in this most appalling of crimes!

"Such folly causes us to be laughed at by all the other nations of Europe, and we richly deserve it.

"Kindness to the brute beast is all very well, but it has now reached a sickening stage. We are altogether losing sight of the measureless distance that separates human beings, from the irrational animals."

BURSES

FOR EDUCATION OF PRIESTS FOR CHINESE MISSIONS

What is a Bursar? A Bursar or Free Scholarship is the amount of \$5,000, the annual interest of which will perpetually support a student, till he becomes a Priest and Missionary in China. The sum itself is securely invested, and only the annual interest is spent for the training and education of a candidate for the priesthood. When one student has reached his goal, another takes his place, and thus all who are contributing towards the Bursar Fund will be helping to make Missionary Priests long after they have been laid to rest. Imagine how much good can be done by one priest and missionary! Let everyone, therefore, according to his means contribute to such a meritorious work. Send your contributions to Father Fraser care of the CATHOLIC RECORD.

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