

The Catholic Record.

"Christianus mihi nomen est Catholicus vero Cognomen."—(Christian is my Name, but Catholic my Surname)—St. Pacien, 4th Century

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STUDENTS STRIKE AT LOUVAIN

FLEMISH LANGUAGE AND NATIONALISM THE CAUSE

By Rev. J. Van der Heyden
(Louvain Correspondent, N. C. W. C.)
Louvain.—In the Flemish emancipation struggle that has been going on in Belgium since the War, students of the University of Louvain, supported by an extremist press, have made repeated moves quite shocking to the conscience of disinterested Catholic onlookers. Their latest move created a stir throughout the country and drew upon them as severe a public reproof from the Episcopacy as has ever been published in the land.

Last year, so as to forestall the repetition of such acts that nearly cost their lives to two men—the one a Flemish student shot at and wounded by a Walloon fellow-student, the other a Walloon alumnus stabbed by the son of an hotel-keeper who lodged the Dutch delegates to a Flemish gathering—the Right Rev. Rector forbade the further holding of public political and linguistic demonstrations. A section of the Flemish student body at once set up a protest against the prohibition, albeit it was but the application of regulations all students solemnly promise to observe when matriculating. The Protestants' plea was that the inhibition applied to them only. In an open manifesto they denied to any and every power on earth the authority to interfere with what they called their natural right to agitate in favor of an ideal in no way conflicting with Catholic doctrine. Far from heeding the decree, they held repudiation meetings, placarded the walls of the University city with posters insulting to the Rector, and called a one-day strike to emphasize their seriousness for the dismissal of some bell-wethers.

REBELLIOUS POSTERS

They capped the climax, however, the week before the first Sunday in Lent, the day upon which a collection is taken up in all the churches of the land for the benefit of the University. Bent upon making that collection a failure, they posted in all the Flemish communes a call to the people to refuse their contribution to the upkeep of the glorious school but for which the Church in Belgium would be something in the nature of an historical reminiscence. They took no heed of the fact that that school is the mother of their intellectual life; that they crave its diplomas and awards as they would the highest titles of glory and distinction and as magic keys opening the avenues of success to their chosen professions.

The octogenarian Bishop of Liège Mgr. Rutten, himself an honored protagonist of the Flemish cause, was the first to raise his voice against this shameful attitude. In a letter made public in the Flemish parishes of his diocese, he wrote of the responsible authors of the placard:

"Whilst they proclaim themselves to be Catholics they set at naught not only the authority of the University; but even that of the Bishops. They claim to be moved by a sense of duty and they commit a threefold crime: a crime against the Flemish people, a crime against their country, a crime against the Faith."

As there are a goodly number of warm sympathizers for the Flemish cause among the Professors of the University, the public looked for a disavowal of the students' conduct from them. They gave it unreservedly in an open letter to the offenders; and they also signed, as did all the Professors, an act of address to the Rector, originated among the deans of the various faculties. It was a collective homage to "their venerated chief," to whom the Professors presented "the assurance of their indefectible attachment and of their confidence in his enlightened zeal to bring about the necessary harmony of minds and of hearts among the University youth."

REBUKED BY BISHOPS

The public became acquainted with the address through the papers simultaneously with the collective episcopal letter mentioned above. That document contains the following strictures:

"The Catholic Flemish University Students' Association of Louvain has rendered itself guilty of an act of most culpable public rebellion. . . . By virtue of our episcopal authority we reprove and condemn the conduct of the Board of the Association. . . . We remind all the young men registered at the University that it does not behoove them to determine the conditions of their admission to the school. Neither does it belong to what define quite independently what some are pleased to call their natural rights, leaving to the authorities but the mission to register and to sanction the direction of their individual conscience. To pretend this is to be led away by the moral modernism which, with

our Holy Father Pius XI. we are in duty bound severely to condemn and to repress."

CARDINAL HAYES

THINKS GIRLS GREATER PROBLEM THAN MEN

New York, April 10.—Vice is claiming far too much of the world's attention and virtuous lives are being ignored in this "modern" age, Cardinal Hayes, Archbishop of New York, believes.

His Eminence expressed this conviction in a lengthy, considered interview on problems of the times granted to Louis Seibold and printed in the New York Evening Post of Monday.

"Entirely too little attention is paid to the activities of people who lead decent and orderly lives and too much is paid to those who have wandered away from the paths of true Christianity," the Cardinal is quoted as saying. "The newspapers devote too many columns of vice and un-Christian activities of persons who offend the sound and simple laws of morality. The energies of the great mass of people who try to obey the healthy and simple lessons conveyed by the teachings of God come in for too little attention."

Asked to what he attributed this growing tendency to exploit vice and vulgarity and ignore Christian living, the Cardinal said:

"To many things. The pursuit of empty and wasteful pleasure is one of them. Failure to appreciate spiritual obligations is another. It is a sad commentary that in our beloved country, where many, many millions of dollars have been spent on education, there should be any conflict of opinion as between right and wrong."

"Some of the people do not seem to know what is moral, either in the public press, in literature, in art, in music, on the stage, or to some extent in their daily lives. It is sad to think that the public conscience and public mind have drifted so far away from the helpful wisdom of the Ten Commandments."

In the Catholic Faith, His Eminence said, there is one comforting feature. He believed that more men had been brought closer to the Catholic Church in the past generation than ever before. Asked about the case of the women, he said:

"There we come to a more distressing problem. Human nature is human nature. The girl of today is no different at heart from what she has always been since the advent of Christianity. Fundamentally she possesses a keen moral sense and more readily responds to spiritual influence."

"But there is no discounting the fact that we are more worried about the girls of today than we are about the boys. Perhaps the so-called new-found liberty and liberalism conferred upon women is responsible for this condition of affairs; perhaps not."

"But it is undeniably true that many girls of the present generation indulge in vanities and pursuits of pleasure which they regard as harmless but which are decidedly harmful. The opportunities for pleasure provided by modern civilization are about the girls, this coupled with the dreadful lack of parental discipline, which was more zealously respected when our mothers were girls."

"I suppose you would include in this category the girls who go to the extreme in matters of dress and who attempt to imitate the habits of men and boys?" the Cardinal was asked.

"Naturally," he replied. "The cigarette-smoking and cocktail drinking girl of today may believe that by indulging in those practices she is challenging the old standards and following the course of alleged but fatuous liberalism. She will, of course, come back to the Church and perceive the hollowness of such vanities and habits. A little serious thought will bring them again under the influence of the Church and their parents. Many of the girls today believe it the smart thing to chase will-o'-the-wisp pleasures which lead through the avenues of folly to ultimate humiliation and pain."

His Eminence does not believe that mothers have entirely lost control of their girls.

"But many mothers should be held accountable for the tendency on the part of their daughters to ignore the teachings of true Christianity and to follow false gods," he said. "The mature women still constitute the great bulwarks of Christianity, of love, of charity, of perfect faith in the teachings of Christ and of obedience to the doctrines of the Church."

"Every Christian man and woman should take it upon themselves to point the way to regeneration, which is to be found only in the beautiful faith in God. We should lift our voices to warn these young people of the dangers into which some of the modern phases of life lead them."

JACKIE COOGAN'S GIFT

\$15,000 GIVEN TO POPE MAKES WORK ON COLLEGE POSSIBLE

By Dr. Frederick Punder
(Vienna Correspondent, N. C. W. C.)

Vienna, May 16.—Through a curious combination of circumstances a youthful American motion picture actor has inadvertently become one of the chief benefactors of the great international institution which the Benedictines are erecting at Salzburg to accommodate students of their order from Austria, Germany, Switzerland, and North America.

Abbot Peter Klotz, head of the famous Benedictine Abbey of St. Peter in Salzburg, on the grounds of which the new college is located, has been in active charge of the efforts made to raise funds for the new institution. Recently, he was in Rome and was received by the Pope for the purpose of making a report on the progress of his campaign. His report was rather pessimistic, due to the generally impoverished condition of Austria and Central Europe.

The Holy Father encouraged him to persevere in his efforts and, in addition, promised that the first substantial donation received from any source by the Holy See would be turned over to the Abbot for the construction of the new college.

POPE'S PROMISE PROMPTLY KEPT

As the Abbot left the Pope's apartment he saw a family which included a rather unusual looking boy waiting in the anteroom for the next audience. The Abbot returned to his quarters, but had barely reached them when a message from the Papal majordomo summoned him again to the Vatican. There he was told that the boy whom he had seen in the anteroom had made a donation to the Holy See of \$15,000 and this sum was promptly turned over to the Abbot in accordance with the promise of the Pope.

The boy was the young American actor, Jackie Coogan. The gift relieved the immediate and most pressing needs of the building project and apparently has insured completion of the college.

NOTED SEAT OF CATHOLIC CULTURE

Salzburg has long been a noted seat of Catholic culture. It became an Episcopal See in the year 696 and as early as 798 had been raised to the dignity of an Archdiocese. From the times of Charlemagne down to the "secularization" under Napoleon I., its Archbishops were territorial sovereigns, and their influence and activities were of great importance in German ecclesiastical and civil history. The famous old Gothic Church of St. Peter's is visited by thousands of sightseers every year as is the "Hohenalzburg," an ancient episcopal stronghold overlooking the city from the summit of the "Monchsberg." It is on the slopes of the "Monchsberg" (Monk's Hill) that the new Benedictine college is now being erected.

It was in Salzburg that Mozart and Haydn wrote many of their musical compositions and the former's memory is perpetuated there now in the "Mozarteum," a famous musical academy. In modern days the city has maintained its high cultural traditions and several of the most distinguished Catholic scholars of Austria make it their home.

DR. RYAN'S PLEA TO OULAW WAR

New York, May 22.—A plea for the outlawry of war, made by the Rev. Dr. John A. Ryan, director of the Department of Social Action, N. C. W. C., has attracted such wide attention by a agency here and given wide circulation, even among European statesmen.

"Dr. Ryan's article is one of the most heartening things I have read in a long time," James T. Shotwell, of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, has written Prof. Carlton J. Hayes of Columbia University, in announcing his intention to give the article wider circulation. Dr. Shotwell, together with Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, presented the American Plan for Arbitration to the Geneva Conference last summer, and is a leader in the effort to supplant war with arbitration.

He could not imagine anything more important at the present time, Dr. Shotwell continued, than that "the Church which has a claim to a universal outlook and has the traditions which the Catholic Church unquestionably has," should line itself up in support of the outlawry of war.

Dr. Ryan's article appeared in the current issue of the Salesianum, official organ of the alumni of St. Francis Seminary of Milwaukee. Later, excerpts of it were printed in the News Sheet of the N. C. W. C. Social Action Department. It is copies of this news release which will be given further distribution.

Outlawry of war, says Dr. Ryan, is "in exact accord with Catholic teaching," and "ought to receive the unanimous support of every Catholic."

"It is identical with Pope Benedict's plea for peace on August 1st, 1917, that moral force should be substituted for war and that an international dispute should be settled by the process of compulsory arbitration."

The fact that the proposal has become the subject of political discussion should not deter anyone from endorsing it, Dr. Ryan contended; it should be regarded as an important moral proposal, and hence above politics.

AN HEROIC NUN

By M. Masiani
(Paris Correspondent, N. C. W. C.)

Paris, May 14.—Sister Julie, of Gerbeviller, who displayed surpassing courage during the terrible days when her city was wiped out by bombardment and fire, has gone to her reward.

Gerbeviller is a small town in Lorraine, near Luneville. Before falling into the hands of the German army, on August 24, 1914, it was bombed for a whole day. Sister Julie, superior of the hospital, remained with her nuns and went out under the constant shell fire to gather up the wounded and care for them. In the evening, when the town was occupied, the soldiers set fire to all the houses, only being saved out of 475. Thanks to the heroic efforts of the superior the hospital was saved.

At 10 o'clock in the evening the church tower had burned down. The superior then remembered that the Blessed Sacrament must be saved, for the Germans had carried the priest away with them. The expedition was dangerous, for the flaming beams and blocks of stone were falling all around Sister Julie as she entered what had been the church. Soldiers had fired eighteen shots at the tabernacle, but still the host held. After two and a half hours' work with a cold chisel the Tabernacle opened and the Ciborium was found riddled with bullets.

A few days later, on September 7, Sister Julie and five other nuns were cited in army orders for having sheltered in their establishment at Gerbeviller about one thousand wounded since August 24 under constant and murderous shell fire, and for having fed them and given them the most devoted care when the entire civil population had fled.

As soon as Gerbeviller was recaptured by the French, the Prefect of Meurthe-et-Moselle came to greet the superior of the hospital, whom he found still surrounded by wounded and disabled men and refugees whom she had comforted with her unalterable good humor. The prefect then conferred upon her the title and the powers of mayor of the town. With the exception of Madame Macherez de Saisons, who filled her husband's place when he was taken as a hostage, Sister Julie is the only woman ever to have received this honor. The prefect immediately announced that he would come back to bring Sister Julie the Cross of the Legion of Honor. He did, indeed, bring her this decoration a few weeks later, and on that day a squadron of chasseurs asked permission to march in her presence.

After the War Sister Julie, worn out by the trials and emotions of those four terrible years, was obliged to enter the retreat house of her order at Nancy. It was there that she died last week at the age of seventy-one. Her name in the world was Amelie Rigart and she was born in the vicinity of Nancy.

CATHOLIC SUCCESSES IN FRENCH ELECTIONS

Paris, France.—The French elections were held from May 3 to May 10 for the renewal of municipal councils. These elections are generally based on questions of local interest or personal questions and seldom have any relation with religious questions. They are important, however, because of the fact that it is delegates from the municipal councils who elect the senators.

Nevertheless, in a municipality in the Department of Nord, at Châtillon sur Chalaronne the whole battle was waged around the question of a priest's residence. The municipal council had demanded a higher rent of the parish priest, and as the rent demanded seemed too high, the bishop announced that he would recall the priest. A Catholic electoral list was drawn up to protest against the lack of conciliation shown by the old council, and this whole list was carried in the recent elections.

In Paris, in the Luxembourg quarter, the people elected as their municipal representative M. Victor Bueaille, former president of the Catholic Association of French Youth, former religious editor of the Figaro and director of the

religious department of the Vie Catholique.

At Bar-le-Duc, native town of M. Poincaré, all parties united to elect to the municipal council, as a representative of the war veterans, a priest, Abbe Pollmann, who was the hero of "Bayonet Trench." He was in command of the famous infantry platoon, practically alive during a heroic stand against gun fire, by the earth thrown up by the explosion of enemy shells.

At Hazebrouck, in the Department of Nord, Abbe Lemire, member of the Chamber of Deputies, was elected over all other candidates.

WINS ESSAY CONTEST

THE FIRST PRIZE IN NATIONAL SAFETY CAMPAIGN GOES TO CATHOLIC SCHOOL BOY

A parochial school boy, Francis B. French, of Elizabeth, N. J., has won the third National Safety Campaign essay contest, triumphing over some 400,000 other competitors from public and parochial schools all over the country, the Highway Education Board, with headquarters at Washington, has announced.

President and Mrs. Coolidge received the young champion at the White House here April 14, and the President presented to him a certificate attesting his prowess. The presentation took place in the course of a week's visit of the boy to Washington with all expenses paid, a part of his prize for winning the essay contest. He also received a gold watch and a gold medal.

John J. Tigert, United States Commissioner of Education, is chairman of the Highway Education Board, which seeks through educational means to develop the highways of the nation and to make them safe. Other members of the Board are Henry C. Jewett, Lieutenant Colonel of Engineers, U. S. A.; Thomas H. Macdonald, Chief of the Bureau of Public Roads, Department of Agriculture; F. L. Bishop, actor, and Jesse H. Newlon, of the Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education; B. B. Bachman, of the Society of Automotive Engineers; Roy D. Chapin, of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce; and Harvey S. Firestone, representing the rubber industry. The National Automobile Chamber of Commerce provides the awards in the essay contest, which the Board holds annually. It gives 488 prizes and 488 medals, worth \$6,500.

Awarding of the national sweepstakes prize to the parochial school student followed a series of preliminary contests held in every State in the Union. From these the championship essays of fifty-four States and territories were selected, and the manuscripts sent here for judging. Letters, instead of names, identifying each. Number 16 was chosen as the best of the group, and it transpired that it was written by the Catholic student.

Mrs. Coolidge was honorary chairman of the Judges' Committee, and the active members were the late Senator Medill McCormick, of Illinois; Mrs. Thomas G. Winter, former head of the Federation of Women's Clubs; and Jesse H. Newlon, of Denver, president of the National Education Association.

Young French, who at the time he wrote the winning essay was under fourteen, as was required in the contest, was then a student at St. Mary's parochial school in Elizabeth. His teacher at the time was Sister Maria Madeline, he has written the Board. He is a first lieutenant in the Columbus Number Corps, and is preparing for a business career.

Asked to name the places he would like to see on the Washington trip, he designated, among others, St. Sepulchre, the Franciscan Monastery here.

Files of the Board show that parochial school children formerly have won State championships in the contest, but this, the third year the essays have been written, was the first time that the Catholic schools have taken the sweepstakes award. Among the State winners in the teachers' Safety Lesson Contest was Sister M. Alfred, C. S. A., of St. Mary's school, Fond du Lac, Wisconsin.

CARDINAL HAYES GIVES INTERVIEW

New Orleans, May 18.—Cardinal Hayes of New York came to New Orleans Saturday morning and on Sunday dedicated the new \$20,000 church of Our Lady of Lourdes. For three days he was the guest of the Right Rev. Mgr. Leslie J. Kavanagh, pastor of the church.

A great swing back to the Catholic Church, especially among men, is in progress, His Eminence told newspaper men after a distinguished group had greeted him upon his arrival Saturday.

The fallure of the movement once called liberalism, which has since displayed itself as radicalism, bolshevism and anarchism, was largely responsible, he said, for this phenomenon. Men tried it, and

now are turning back to the Church, staunch defender of the home. Everywhere the reaction is noticeable in great public demonstrations of faith.

Declaring that the trouble with modern education is that the greatest scientists and educators fall in trying to answer the query "Whence came this world?" Cardinal Hayes insisted that religion alone can give the answer. Evolution remains to be proved, as an explanation of physical existence, he added, and the Church will never admit the evolution of the soul.

"Man's soul is as God breathed it into his body, and is unchangeable," he asserted.

Modernism, however troublesome it may be to America in general, does not concern the Catholic Church, for the reason that it will never be permitted to exist in the Church.

It is true, said His Eminence, that there has been a drift away from the Ten Commandments, and the world should pay more attention to religion, but there is in the country after all a fine religious spirit, one of reverence for sacred things. The land needs more individual application of this spirit.

AMAZING AND AMUSING VIEWS OF HISTORY

Dublin, Ireland.—Very singular views on Irish history advanced by Professor Edmund Curtis of Trinity College, Dublin, have caused mingled surprise, amusement, and irritation. The professor made a plea recently to have the portions of Irish history which reflect credit on Irish character dismissed as myths. And at the same time he showed an accommodating readiness to accept as unquestionable any disparaging assertion, however unsupported, regarding the Ireland of the past.

To shield him, at least, from misrepresentation, an Irish Catholic magazine has permitted him to re-state his views at length in its pages. The original, not to say eccentric, trend of his argument will be seen from a few sentences. He says:

"Native history is being made a compulsory study in Ireland. Just as there is a lack of good reading matter in Irish, so there is a lack of good histories in Ireland. But books will be produced to meet the demand, and it is time to ask what kind of Irish history we are going to have? As a race we have an extraordinary habit of make-believe. Are we to have established a solemn sham called 'national history' which no one must criticize?"

"Irish history has been the favorite field of legend-makers. The 'history of Ireland' as told in the Four Masters and Keating was mostly manufactured by scholars and poets. A good deal of what passes for 'Irish history' consists of fire-side stories, or impressions derived from sermons, political speeches, or trashy articles in newspapers, or else it is taken from the D'Arcy McGee or John Mitchell type of historian, who makes the history of Ireland that of a noble, intensely patriotic, and deeply religious race. When you examine them on the Penal Laws you evoke a perfect shower-bath of facts and assertions in which the comparatively unimportant (!) law that the Roman Catholic could not possess a horse worth more than five pounds is put alongside really weighty matters—a procedure that has neither discrimination nor restraint."

Professor Curtis then shows the degree of his own discrimination and restraint by publishing a statement that the Irish Brigade hunted down the Huguenots in France. He generously admits that he has no documents for the wild anachronism, and even confesses that he derived it from a schoolboy's answer to a history question. But he declares it was "a welcome sign of the passing away of a lot of our national self-righteousness!" And so the professor treats the "howler" as history.

He proclaims that what he wants is "scientific history, founded on fact and judicial research." It is not impossible that he may attempt a history of Ireland on his own lines.

URGES K. OF C. HELP IN CARE OF YOUTH

Trenton, N. J.—The Right Rev. Thomas J. Walsh, Bishop of Trenton, urged the Knights of Columbus at their State Convention here to make plans for assuming probationary responsibility for boys from the juvenile courts. He advocated this step in order to keep the boys out of correctional institutions from which, he said, they come out worse than when they go in.

"The boy enters such an institution shocked, saddened and ashamed," the Bishop said, "and comes out hardened and equalized in badness with those he has met there."

Governor Silzer, addressing the Convention, congratulated the Knights upon the work they have already done along the lines of helping boys.

CATHOLIC NOTES

Cleveland, May 30.—The graves of 166 Catholic dead in Calvary cemetery were marked by members of the American Legion on Memorial Day.

New York, May 26.—An American sculptor, Mario Korbel of this city, has been commissioned by Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Brady to make a statue of St. Teresa of the Child Jesus which they intend to present to the Vatican. The statue will be of rose colored Milanese marble about six feet tall, a little more than life size.

Washington, May 22.—The Most Rev. Pietro Fumasoni-Biondi, Apostolic Delegate to the United States, accompanied by the Rev. Dr. George Leech, secretary of the Delegation, will sail for Rome on the Leviathan Saturday, June 13, to make the Holy Year pilgrimage.

Paris, May 26.—An agreement was reached today by the Government and the Opposition in the Senate, whereby the Embassy at the Vatican will be maintained. Later Foreign Minister Briand announced to the Senate that he had no intention whatever of suppressing it.

Indianapolis, Ind., May 11.—Defeating 200,000 other contestants, Robert Krumholz, Catholic High school student of Springfield, Ohio, has won first place, with a prize of \$750, in the American Legion's nation-wide essay contest.

Chicago, May 21.—While the thousands in Rome held last Sunday were attending the ceremonies of the canonization of St. Teresa, "The Little Flower," more than 80,000 faithful in Chicago presented themselves at the Church of St. Clara, under the pastorate of the Carmelite Fathers, before a shrine erected to the little Carmelite nun, now included in the calendar of the saints.

Louvain, May 14.—Louis Boumeester, for forty years recognized as Holland's greatest actor, was laid to rest at Amsterdam Saturday, with honors the like of which a country bestows only upon its most exalted citizens. The last service was Catholic, for the great man died in that faith which his mother had professed before him and in which he had consistently lived for many years.

London, May 19.—Headed by a processional cross and accompanied by a priest and altar servers, the chairman and members of the Fanwoth town council marched from the town hall on Sunday to attend Mass. Usually when civic officials attend Mass in state they are met by the priest at the church. The chairman of the council, Mr. T. White, is the first Catholic to hold the office.

St. Paul, May 19.—Impending religious, musical and military ceremonies marked the celebration here of the 200th anniversary of the Approbation of the Order of the Christian Brothers and the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Canonization of St. John Baptist de la Salle, founder of the Order. The observances were carried out under the auspices of Creta High School with the approval and participation of the Most Rev. Austin Dowling, Archbishop of St. Paul.

Washington, May 22.—Funeral services were held at the Church of the Blessed Sacrament here Saturday for Allan E. Walker, one of Washington's most prominent business men. Mr. Walker was a convert to the Catholic faith and took an active interest in parish work. The most prominent civic and business organizations in Washington passed resolutions of sorrow at his death, and business leaders were honorary pallbearers at the funeral.

London, Eng.—After Mass at Hull for the souls of local men who fell in the attack on Oppy Wood eight years ago in the Great War, the whole congregation marched in procession to the city cenotaph and sang "Faith of Our Fathers." The Lord Mayor and dozens of city officials attended. A Boy Scout and Girl Guide, who both lost their fathers at Oppy Wood, laid wreaths at the cenotaph. A local battalion was cut up in this engagement. Canon Hall, parish priest, stated in an address at Mass that his parish sent 620 men to the forces, of whom 168 did not return.

Kenton, Ohio, May 21.—Six hundred men, some of whom traveled more than 100 miles in trains and automobiles, attended the Dayton Deansy meeting of the National Council of Catholic Men here Sunday. In the big gathering at Elks Hall, the only place in Kenton large enough to accommodate the assemblage, were many non-Catholics, not a few of whom were invited after they had inquired whether they might attend. Mayor T. R. Castor of Kenton welcomed the delegates and visitors and remained throughout the meeting. Representative Brooks T. Fletcher was one of the principal speakers. Neither Representative Fletcher nor Mayor Castor is a Catholic.