

# 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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## COMMUNISM

### BRITISH COMMUNISTS PLEDGE CHILD PUPILS TO COMPLETE SECRECY

London, Eng.—Communist Sunday schools, in which Christianity is derided, are on the increase, according to a Church of England minister, the Rev. Dr. Kennedy-Bell.

The British public would be surprised, he says, if statistics could be produced to show the magnitude of the movement; but as many of the Sunday schools are constantly changing their location, it is impossible to count them.

The children who are captured in the web of the Communist Sunday Schools are sworn to secrecy, declares Mr. Kennedy-Bell.

"A little girl of twelve, in the East End of London, was closely questioned by her parents the other day as to what she was being taught," he says. She replied that she had been told never to sing 'God save the King,' and to do 'three other things,' but no amount of questioning would extract from her a reply as to what these things were.

"The mother was herself, up to that time, entirely ignorant as to the kind of school her daughter was attending. 'I thought,' she said, 'it was some kind of religious teaching—something to do with Communism from the name.'"

The catechism used in the Communist Sunday schools here is said to be the same as that used in similar schools in the United States. Many of the answers to questions are too blasphemous to reproduce in a Catholic newspaper. The general complexion of the book may be judged by the following specimen, quoted by Mr. Kennedy-Bell:

Q. Is Christianity desirable?  
A. Christianity is the greatest obstacle to the progress of mankind; therefore it is the duty of every citizen to help to wipe out Christianity.

The Communist Sunday schools are said to hold an almost unchallenged position in the Clydeside district of Scotland. But elsewhere they keep discreetly on the move after sowing the seed of communism.

Communist speakers are to be heard at hundreds of street corners in London and throughout the country, preaching their subversive doctrines under police protection, in the name of free speech.

### ENGLAND'S OLDEST CATHOLIC CONGRATULATED

London, April 14.—England's oldest Catholic, Miss Elizabeth Underwood Lisle, celebrated her one hundred and third birthday anniversary this week, and received congratulations from the King and Queen. This is the second royal message she has received, for when she reached the century the British monarchs sent their good wishes, and on that occasion Pope Benedict sent a special blessing.

Miss Lisle lives in London, next door to the historic church of St. James in Spanish Place. Every Monday morning Holy Communion is taken to the old lady who, though she never leaves the house, gets up for a few hours every day and is still able to receive old friends and to enjoy a book.

She was a well known figure in Victorian days, and was presented at Court. Among her friends of former days were Cardinal Newman, Cardinal Manning and Cardinal Vaughan, Dickens, Disraeli and Tennyson.

Born in Hampshire, Miss Lisle came to London as a child a hundred years ago. She did not enter the Church until she was sixty-four years of age, and was received thirty-nine years ago by Canon William Barry, the well known author.

### MANY CONVERTS REPORTED IN EAST INDIAN CITIES

Two important series of missionary lectures in India have recently attracted thousands of Catholics and non-Catholics, brought in many converts and prepared the way for still further conversions.

At Kottayam, the lecturers included Jesuits, Carmelites, secular priests and university men, and the conference lasted four days, with a daily attendance of 2,000. Questions were answered between lectures, and a lively interest was evinced. The Right Rev. Dr. Thomas Kurialacherry, Bishop of Changanacherry, organized the series.

A hundred Indian Protestants and some Anglo-Indians were converted in the course of a series of lectures at Tundra, a thriving railway junction in North India, conducted by the Rev. H. Norman, D. D. The subject chosen was "Christ is God and His Church Divine." A further result is that many non-Catholics have taken up the study of the Catholic religion. The Capuchin fathers attached to the Catholic mission in the town have begun extensive missionary work, and Father Lewis, the military chaplain, is a leader in the work.

## ARCHBISHOP BAUER ISSUES WARNING

Zagreb, April 12.—The Lenten Pastoral of Archbishop Bauer of Zagreb is devoted to the national church movement in Croatia. The Pastoral is, in part, as follows:

"A few erring sons and fallen priests want to found a new 'church' which has never existed among the people of Croatia. First of all they sought the authorization of the Bishops, and of the Pope for the introduction of certain innovations. Their first request was for permission for the priests to marry, and some of them even contracted unlawful marriages, imagining that in this way they could force the Pope to give his consent. The example of Czechoslovakia led them to rebellion against their ecclesiastical superiors. The Holy See condemned and excommunicated these priests. Following the example of the apostates of every century they then rebelled against the Holy See and decided upon the foundation of a 'New Church,' the so-called 'Croatian Catholic Church.' They assured everyone that they remained Catholic and that they did not give up any point of Catholic doctrine but merely intended to found a 'National Church.'"

"Statutes were drawn up for this church but the very first article of these statutes is full of falsehood and contradictions. According to this article the 'Croatian Church' is an independent part of the one, holy, Catholic and Apostolic church with a Croatian Metropolitan at its head. How could this be true when the one Catholic Church has no intercourse with it and has cut it off?"

"The Statutes also state that the members of the new church are those 'who accept without change the teaching of Christ as it is taught by Catholic tradition and by the general councils of the Catholic Church to which they are subject.' This is also in contradiction to actual facts.

"The attempt to found this new church was not successful however. The new sect did not win government recognition. The marriages of their priests were not recognized as legal. This being the case they went one step farther and fell into avowed heresy by joining the so-called Old Catholic Church. This union with a sect condemned by the Church obviously separates them from Catholic unity."

### PATRON SAINT OF LAWYERS IS SUBJECT OF DEBATE

Paris, France.—The "Palais Littéraire," an association composed of a large number of lawyers and magistrates of Paris, under the active presidency of M. Poincaré, who is a member of the Paris bar, held a meeting recently during which a curious debate was started. In the presence of the noted barrister, M. Gaston Douvrou who for twenty-two years has been the secretary of the order of barristers of the Court of Appeal pleaded in favor of Saint Yves to be patron of lawyers, as against Saint Nicholas who holds this title by virtue of a general tradition. M. Douvrou recalled that Saint Yves before his canonization, was successively a law student, an attorney and a magistrate, and that from every point of view he deserved to be recognized as the patron of the profession.

The debate, of course, was a purely literary and historical one.

Very probably another lawyer will reply in the name of Saint Nicholas at an early meeting. But it would appear that the debate has already been won by Saint Yves who, in addition to his other claims, has the advantage of having practised law in Paris.

### STATIONS OF CROSS RECITED PUBLICLY IN LONDON PARK

London, Eng.—The Stations of the Cross were publicly recited in Hyde Park, London, today (Good Friday). This must be accounted one of the most remarkable observances of the sad anniversary, when one considers that within the memory of most Englishmen priests were often insulted on the streets.

The Catholic Evidence Guild, which organized the remarkable service, took its platform to the customary "pitch" at Hyde Park Corner this afternoon, and a priest conducted the devotions. As it would have been inconvenient to move from place to place whilst making the Stations, a set of Stations were exposed, singly, from the platform, whilst the priest led the prayers.

A crowd numbering many hundreds, assembled. The Catholics went through the devotions as though they were in church, and the non-Catholics soon came to realize the beauty and significance of the ceremony, removed their hats and pipes and took at least a private part.

The customary lectures which the Guild gives as dozens of public places in the London streets, were suspended during Holy Week, and their place was taken by a public retreat.

## TRAPPIST BROTHERS

### ARE EULOGIZED ON FLOOR OF BRITISH COMMONS

Dublin, Ireland.—The Trappist monks of Mount Mellary, in Waterford County, built their monastery upon a barren, bleak mountain. They have transformed the countryside. What was arid mountain has become, through the operations of the Brothers, a rich and fertile region.

In the British House of Commons, Mr. F. D. Acland, M. P., cited what had been done by the Trappists as showing that the most hopeless soil could with success be cultivated.

The Trappist Monastery, he told the House, had settled on an area of absolutely waste bog and rock, and had made "a sort of Paradise" out of it.

MADE A DESERT FLOWER

Mr. Acland added: "It was not economic, I suppose. The Brothers who did the work worked, no doubt, in return for bare board and lodging, and the welfare of their souls, and the blessed gift of silence which is imposed upon them by the rules of their Order. I sometimes think that some of us ought to end up our days, as a sort of penance in a Trappist Monastery like that."

"The monks have permanently settled a large population in that place, where, previously, there was not grazing for one goat to every hundred acres, and they are entertaining every year and providing hospitality for something like 100,000 people who visit the Monastery on pilgrimage, and who are always fed on the produce of the Monastery lands."

OPINION OF AN AUTHORITY

Mr. Acland is an Englishman and a Protestant. Some years ago, while engaged officially in Ireland, he paid a visit to the monastery. He is a British publicist of great eminence, being one of the foremost authorities on economic questions. Under a former British Administration, he held ministerial office.

### ENGLISH CONVERT'S ESTATE TO PAY DUTIES OF \$15,000,000

London, Eng.—Death duties amounting to over \$15,000,000 will be payable on the estate of the late Sir Ernest Cassel. It was not discovered until after his death that the great Jewish financier had become a Catholic, and the public and press were taken by surprise when it was announced that his funeral would be preceded by Mass at the Jesuit Church in Farm Street. Sir Ernest Cassel was a great friend of the late King Edward, and when it became known recently that he had secretly entered the Church, the well worn "evidences" of King Edward's alleged conversion were revived. It has been stated from time to time that the late King, when on his death-bed, received a famous Jesuit, and that he refused to see a Church of England minister, but no definite statement has ever come from anybody in a position to make one.

### CHICAGO CATHOLIC APPOINTED ASST. SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS

Chicago, Ill.—William J. Bogan, one of the best known Catholic lay educators in the country, and since their inauguration in Chicago five years ago, head of the Knights of Columbus Free Evening Schools for former service men and women, has been made assistant superintendent of the Chicago Public Schools, particularly in charge of high schools.

For a great many years Mr. Bogan has been principal of the Lane Technical High School in Chicago, attended by several thousand boys, and has become known throughout educational circles as an authority on technical high school work. Prior to becoming principal of Lane, he was principal of the Crane Technical, another of Chicago's largest high schools.

During his incumbency as head of the Knights of Columbus schools, a work carried on in addition to his work at Lane, he organized into classes approximately 35,000 former service men and women, of all degrees of educational standing, attending the three large night schools conducted here by the K. of C., and made the schools models of order and efficiency.

During the period last year in which the former service men of Illinois were filing their applications, for the bonuses voted by the State, Mr. Bogan threw open the evening schools to the veterans and established corps of clerks and notaries, to aid them in preparing their applications. Tens of thousands of ex-service men were aided in this work.

## "BRAVER THAN ANY INDIAN"

Outside of Buffalo evidently not a single daily has recorded the death of Father John Jutz, S. J., whose name is so intimately associated with the Indian Missions in Wyoming and South Dakota. This Jesuit, who passed away on March 21, is not one of the least in that long procession of black-robos, who have been the Indian's truest friends. And in spite of the fact that not a few of them suffered martyrdom at the hands of these native Americans, the Indians have, on the whole, recognized their unselfish and persevering services. Even under great provocation they have frequently remained true to their friends. One of the most striking instances of this kind is found in the reports on the "Battle of Wounded Knee, which took place on December 29, 1890."

On the morning of that day the troops had attempted to disarm the Sioux Indians, who were encamped on a creek which has lent its name to the battlefield, on a spot situated about twenty miles north of Pine Ridge Agency. While the soldiers were at their task, Yellow Bird suddenly gave the signal for attack, and a slaughter followed which was rendered all the more terrible by the troops making use of Hotchkiss guns which had been trained on the camp from the beginning. In a few minutes two hundred Indian men, women and children, with sixty soldiers, were lying dead and wounded on the ground. The surviving handful of Indians at once fled to the shelter of a near-by ravine, pursued by hundreds of maddened soldiers, and followed up by a raking fire from the Hotchkiss guns which had been moved into position to sweep the ravine.

All investigators of the Wounded Knee battle agree that the ensuing pursuit was simply a massacre, where fleeing women, with infants in their arms, were shot down after resistance had ceased. The Indian Commissioner of that time in his official report says that "most of the men, including Big Foot, were killed around his tent, where he lay sick. The bodies of the women and children were scattered along a distance of two miles from the scene of the encounter."

Only a few miles distant from this battlefield the Drexel Catholic Mission was located. The Jesuit, who has now passed away, was at this place on that fateful day. He, with several brothers and five Franciscan Sisters, had remained quietly at their post, while the outlying schools and mission stations on Pine Ridge Reservation had been abandoned, teachers, farmers and missionaries fleeing in spite of the presence of troops and police, these to seek the protection of the troops. The distinguished ethnologist, James Mooney, in speaking of these occurrences in his excellent treatise on the "Ghost Dance Religion and Sioux Outbreak" of 1890 (published by the Bureau of Ethnology) says: "While the fighting was going on at Wounded Knee and hundreds of furious warriors were firing into the agency, where the handful of whites were shivering in spite of the presence of troops and police, these gentle women and the kindly old German priest (Father John Jutz) were looking after the children, feeding the frightened fugitive women, and tenderly caring for the wounded Indians who were being brought in from Wounded Knee and the agency. Throughout all these weeks of terror they went calmly about the duties to which they had consecrated their lives, and kept their little flock together and their school in operation, without the presence of a single soldier, completely cut off from the troops and the agency and surrounded by thousands of wild Indians." Referring to what the Indians had told him, Mooney asked Father Jutz if it was true that the hostiles had sent word to the Catholic Mission not to be afraid. He replied: "Yes; they had sent word that no one in the Mission need be alarmed," and then with a gentle smile, he added, "but it was never our intention to leave."

Mooney relates that a warrior had spoken to him with affectionate enthusiasm regarding Father Jutz. It was he who informed Mr. Mooney that when the infuriated Indians attacked the Agency on hearing of the slaughter at Wounded Knee, they had sent word to Father Jutz, telling him to stay where he was and no Indian would disturb him. This same warrior told how the priest and the Sisters had fed the starving refugees and bound up the wounds of the survivors who escaped with slaughter. Pausing for a moment in his conversation with Mr. Mooney he said: "He is a brave man; braver than any Indian." Curious to know why this man had not joined the hostiles, among whom were several of his near relatives, the ethnologist asked him the question. His reply was simple: "I had a little boy at the Drexel Mission. He died, and Father Jutz put a white stone over him. That is why I did not join the hostiles."

Still, in a man such as this passes away, beneath whose quiet

exterior Mooney discovered burning the old missionary fire of Jozgues and Marquette, the world pays no attention, while crimes and divorce proceedings are given much space on front pages of dailies whose circulation reaches into the hundreds of thousands. Thomas Carlie spoke of such men as the salt of the earth, and the Nation could not survive long, if there were not here and there scattered throughout the land, men of this type. If we possessed only the men and women who are constantly parading through the columns of our papers, we would be poor indeed, while our future would present a gloomy outlook.—Brooklyn Tablet.

## BROADCASTING STATION FOR IRELAND

There is yet no broadcasting station in Ireland. Wireless news to the country is transmitted through broadcasting stations in Great Britain. Hundreds of Irish citizens have installed listening sets. Residents in remote districts, especially, find wireless a great source of relief to the monotony of rural life.

The project of establishing a broadcasting station somewhere near Dublin has been under consideration for some time, but nothing practical has so far been done.

Two schemes have been suggested. One is that the station should be erected and maintained by the Post Office. The other is that it should be erected by a commercial company. Users of wireless would have to obtain licenses from the Post Office. The latter would retain a portion of the fees and hand the rest over to the company.

A committee was appointed by the Free State to inquire into the subject. That committee recommends that broadcasting should be made a State service. The Post Office authorities strongly disapprove of the recommendation.

Some extraordinary sidelights upon the operations of certain British financiers, appear in the report of the Committee. Numerous schemes of exploitation were put forward by these gentlemen. Among them was the amazing plan of providing a gambling casino in the neighborhood of Dublin. The aim of the promoters, bluntly expressed, was to provide in Ireland a sort of rival to Monte Carlo. The approval of Archbishop Byrne was sought. The Archbishop at once and in emphatic terms expressed his disapproval. The project was then abandoned.

The Broadcasting Report which covers many other matters in addition to wireless, reveals that alien speculators made a bold attempt to get control of Southern Ireland's commerce and finances.

## CATHOLIC NAMED HEAD OF MADRAS ASSEMBLY

Madras, India.—The appointment of Swamikannu Pillay, a distinguished Catholic educated here and in England, as president of the Madras Legislative Assembly, is hailed by all classes in southern India, because of his eminent fitness for the post. It is recalled also that he will have powers second only to those of the governor, in view of the inauguration of the Montagu-Chelmsford reforms, which give to the provincial legislatures extensive authority in carrying out administrative work on democratic lines.

A master of arts and bachelor of laws of the Madras university, the new head of the Assembly took the LL. B. degree at the University of London and entered the government service some years later. His rise was steady, and he displayed marked executive capacity in all his various posts. For several years he was secretary of the Catholic Association of Southern India, and while holding that office was received in audience by His Holiness Pope Leo XIII.

## CONAN DOYLE WILL GIVE SPIRITIST LECTURES TO POORER CLASSES

London, Eng.—Conan Doyle declares that he will start a campaign amongst the poor on behalf of the spiritist movement.

"My desire now, if my health holds," he says, "is to appeal to the poorer classes, to use free halls in the crowded districts and to see if I cannot light a fire which will burn upwards."

Doyle's opinion is that the upper classes and the intellectual classes are almost hopeless, so far as Spiritism is concerned. "With a few brilliant exceptions they are heavy, selfish, inert and spiritually comatose." Even the middle classes are slow and "sunk in matter," he says.

The growth of Spiritism in England is evidenced by a report from Brighton to the effect that in two Sunday schools there over a hundred children are being systematically trained to become mediums.

## SCANDINAVIAN BISHOPS MEET FOR FIRST TIME SINCE MIDDLE AGES

The conference of the five bishops of the Scandinavian countries held in Denmark for the first time since the middle Ages was an event of great importance to the Catholics of Denmark.

The Bishops of Sweden, Norway and Denmark met for the first time last year at Goteberg, on the Feast of the Pentecost and later at Helsingfors for the ordination of the Bishop of Finland.

At the Copenhagen Conference the new Prefect Apostolic of Iceland was likewise present.

The object of the Conference was to study together the apostolate in their respective countries. The prelates present were Mgr. Brems (Denmark); Mgr. Smit (Norway); Mgr. Muller (Sweden); Mgr. Buck (Finland) and the Prefect Apostolic of Iceland, Mgr. Meulenberg.

Although the meeting was accompanied by no exterior manifestations, it is nevertheless considered to be a significant manifestation of the great desire of the heads of the Church to reach some sort of understanding with regard to the evangelization of the Scandinavian countries and Finland.

## ULSTER MINISTER DECLARES AGAINST BOUNDARY SETTLEMENT

Dublin, Ireland.—Two years and four months have elapsed since the Anglo-Irish Treaty was signed. The boundary line between the north-east and the rest of Ireland is still undetermined. The Conference opened in London early this year was to have resumed not later than March 1st last. Owing to the illness of Sir James Craig, the Belfast Premier, it was not resumed on that date. It has not been yet resumed.

In all other matters the Minister for Finance in Belfast is acting temporarily as Prime Minister. This Minister has just declared: "Not a square inch of our territory will be surrendered to the arrogant call of any man."

The Treaty provides that the boundary shall be determined "in accordance with the wishes of the inhabitants." The inhabitants of the counties of Tyrone and Fermanagh and of the City of Derry are by a large majority in favor of secedence from the north-east area.

If some definite official move is not made, an active agitation is likely to spring up in Southern Ireland to insist on a revision of the Boundary, the question being a vital one for the Catholic population.

## MARQUETTE TO GIVE SUMMER RADIO COURSE

Milwaukee, Wis.—A course in radio construction and operation will be included on the varied curriculum of the 1924 summer session of Marquette University here, it has been announced. This course will be something new in summer school work, and is one of only two courses that require no previous college credits. It will be directed by the Rev. John B. Kremer, S. J., operator of Marquette station WHAD, and will be doubly interesting because Marquette is to construct a new 500-watt station in the new administration building to be completed in August.

Marquette expects the heaviest summer enrollment in its history this year. Regular college credit courses will be offered in the college of arts and science, school of law and college of business administration, as well as in the education, physical education and graduate departments.

## OLD IRISH TAPESTRIES ARE SOLD AT AUCTION

When old tapestries were recently sold at Christie's, in London, much curiosity was aroused by one panel bearing the woven initials "L. F." All the tapestries were supposed to be English, but experts agreed that these initials were not identified with any historic British weaver.

Research revealed the name of an Irish tapestry-maker of the seventeenth century. In old documents there was a reference to Alderman Lovett of Dublin who had linen and tapestry works in Chapelizod, Dublin County. His name had hitherto escaped the chronicles of the art.

It was believed that the only Irish tapestries in existence were those in the old Irish Parliament House in College Green, Dublin. Connoisseurs are now debating whether the tapestry at Christie's sale was made by Lovett—on the theory that the letters "L. F." stand for "Lovett fecit."

At the present day the convents of Ireland are reviving the manufacture of tapestries; and their products are ranked as the equals of the ancient models.

## CATHOLIC NOTES

London, Eng.—Patrick Langford Beazley, for forty years editor of the Catholic Times here, left an estate worth a trifle less than \$500.

Paris, France.—Mgr. Lemonnier, Bishop of Bayeux and Lisieux, has issued an appeal to the faithful of his diocese, calling upon them to deliver to the Government all the gold coins they may possess in order to aid in the rehabilitation of the franc.

London, Eng.—The city of Birmingham has elected a priest to the chairmanship of its Board of Guardians, which in importance is the second municipal post in the city. Father Walter Emery, who has been thus honored, has been a member of the Board for many years. The Lord Mayor of Birmingham is also a Catholic.

Madrid, April 8.—Serious floods at Valladolid have caused the suspension of classes at the Pontifical University there. The students were rescued in boats at midnight when the rising waters entered the university. Following heavy rains the outlying portions of the town were flooded. A hospital and several convents suffered, but the English and Scots colleges were not affected.

London, April 10.—Canon George Langton Vere, who has just been buried, was rector for thirty-nine years, and until his death, of St. Patrick's Church, Soho, London, which stands on the site of the first Catholic Church unconnected with an embassy erected in London after the Reformation. He was author of a widely known series of stories published under the general title, "Father Cuthbert's Curiosity Case."

St. Louis, April 2.—Progress on the interior decoration work at the New Cathedral, Lindell Boulevard and Newstead Avenue, was marked last week by the removal of the scaffolding from the west transept, by which is revealed to visitors a painting of the Ascension of Christ, which is 80 feet by 40, having 14 figures in the foreground and 200 in the background. The chief figures are of heroic size, on a scale of 10 feet.

Dublin, Ireland.—It is estimated by the Bishops that some thirty tons of cheap literature, consisting chiefly of the scandals of the world, are dumped upon Ireland every week. This literature has, they complain, a corrupting effect upon the morals of the people. The Bishops warn the people against the danger. To cope with the evil they recommend the formation of a branch of the Catholic Truth Society in every parish.

London, Eng.—Incense has a distinct value as a fumigator, in the opinion of a professor of entomology, K. Maxwell-Lefroy, who says that when incense is used regularly, the timbered roofs of churches are immune from attack by the "death-watch" beetle. The professor was discussing the disinstitution of the timbers of Westminster Hall, which has recently been in the hands of the builders for the purpose of having its ancient oak beams replaced.

Notre Dame, Ind., April 3.—Charles D. Maginnis, architect, of Boston, has been named the 1924 Lutetia medalist. He is the forty-first to receive the honor, which last year was awarded to Walter George Smith of Philadelphia, lawyer, educator and publicist. The Lutetia medal is awarded each year by the University of Notre Dame to "an American lay Catholic distinguished in literature, science, art, commerce, philosophy, sociology or other field of beneficial activities." It has its origin in the ancient papal custom of presenting a "golden rose."

St. Columbans, Neb., April 2.—Hsien T'oa Chen, a town of 30,000 population in the Prefecture of the Columbian missionaries in China, has witnessed the opening of its first Catholic Church built through the generosity of His Eminence Cardinal O'Connell. Father E. J. O'Doherty, the Columbian Missionary stationed at Hsien T'oa Chen, reported that the event was the occasion of great rejoicing and throngs of Chinese attended. Many of these came from outlying districts and spent the night in the open in order to be present at the ceremony on the following morning.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 29.—The work of the Jesuit colleges in China was highly praised by Dr. Robert F. Fitch, president of Hang-Chow University, China, in an address at exercises marking the twentieth anniversary of the founding of the University Club of Washington which was broadcast through station WCAP, of the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company. Reviewing what is being done for China in an educational way by those of other nations, Dr. Fitch referred to the Catholic educators and praised the "truly magnificent work" of the Jesuit educators in China, who, he said, are accomplishing wonderful results along research lines.