

# 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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## TRUTH SOCIETY OF IRELAND

### VARIOUS ASPECTS OF FAMILY LIFE DISCUSSED

Dublin, Ireland.—The Christian family, viewed from different angles, is the one subject discussed in the many papers being read at the annual conference of the Catholic Truth Society of Ireland now in session.

#### BISHOP PRAISES CHRISTIAN FAMILY

Most Rev. Dr. McKenna, Bishop of Clogher, treated of "The Christian Family and its Internal Enemies." He said in part:

"For many years past the serious-minded among Catholics in every land have been deeply concerned over the decay of home life in the family. In the Catholic press and among Catholic authors there are warnings of the dangers ahead and an appeal for a return to the ideals of home as it was understood and loved by the older generations. Modern society is diseased. It is sick unto death. It needs regeneration. It is through the family being truly Christian that regeneration must come. The real internal enemies of the Christian family are: the decay of the Christian outlook on family life; the lowering of its Christian ideal; the growing lack of reverence for the sacred character of the Christian family; the loss or weakening of the sense of responsibility for the sacred interests committed to the trust of parents; carelessness and neglect in the discharge of the duties of that trust."

Having given an outline of the true character of the Christian family, its purposes, its duties and the virtues proper to it, the Bishop concluded:

"In the past our Catholic homes have shed lustre on our land. They remained true to the ideal of home in its higher spiritual connotation. They were shrines of tenderest love, centres of faith and piety, nurseries of saints, ante-rooms of Heaven. In the main our Irish Catholic homes continue to maintain this high standard. In some things of comparatively minor importance there is room for improvement. But in fidelity to the great purpose which God in the beginning established they stand unshaken, founded on living faith and ardent love of God. Be it our constant prayer our aim and effort that they stand thus immovable; for the future well-being of our land rests with our Catholic homes."

#### DR. BYRNE'S ADDRESS

Very Rev. J. Byrne, D. D., Ph. D., C. S. Sp., also dealing with "The Christian Family and its External Enemies," said:

"The interests of the Christian family, the interests of the home, are with those of religion and economics the basic interests of human society. Nothing is sacred nowadays. Religion is attacked. Science and art are to take its place. The right of private ownership is questioned, and the Government is to become the father of all the nation—a political paternalism that will keep the nation forever children. The home is attacked, education is to be taken from the parents and from those to whom the parents wish to confide the education of their children, and that sacred and responsible work is to be taken over by the State. Divorce laws are tearing holes to pieces and only for the shreds of decency that remain, and a public opinion that is daily weakening, society would return to the filth of paganism. The Governments of Christian nations should be Christian, and they should understand their duties as Christians and guide their policies according to Christian principles. Their chief duty is to safeguard the liberty of the Christian home, so that the families of which the nation is composed may be able in sufficiency and peace to discharge their duties to God. Government has no other purpose but this. In spite of this principle democracy today by a strange inconsequence tends towards centralization of power and the control of matters purely belonging to the family or to religion. I am thinking of the Education Bills in the United States and the Education laws in France and other abuses of modern Governments."

#### OPPOSES DIVORCE LAW

He went on to deal with birth control, the vice of drink and gambling, the unfair distribution of wealth, and the covetousness of the capitalist class.

"Our age is a materialistic age, an age for money. Many of us are money mad."

Father Byrne concluded:

"It is possible that the question of divorce will worry Ireland. If it does, remember that conscription and death in the service of a foreign country would be much less disastrous than a divorce law. The duty of every citizen of the nation is to rally to the most sacred of all causes after the cause of religion and God himself—the cause of the Christian home."

Rev. J. Fitzgibbon, C. C., Dublin, dealt with the "Christian Family and Housing." No fewer than 67,000 houses are required in the urban districts of Ireland. Overcrowding has become an appalling evil. It is responsible for high mortality rates among children and adults, for intemperance, immorality, and demoralization. Father Fitzgibbon says the local authorities, aided by generous support from the central government, must build suitable houses for the people now herded together in insanitary slums and tenements. For any financial loss incurred there would be ample compensation in other directions.

## ITALY

### COUNTRY PROSPERS UNDER MUSSOLINI GOVERNMENT

(By Right Rev. Mgr. John F. Noll)

Italy's population is more closely united, and industrial conditions are better than they have been in years. To Mussolini, the Dictator, must be given most of the credit. The writer was in Italy one and a half years ago, and it seemed that everyone who had a sincere interest in the country, was for Mussolini, and business was practically unanimous for him.

He had opposition then, as he has now in larger measure, but it came principally from those who have run the government before him, and who were desirous of getting back. This group is made up largely of radical Socialists, anti-Clericals, the Grand Orient, and American Protestant religious workers. While Mussolini's heart is with the Catholic Church, and while he has introduced religion into the primary schools, restored the crucifix to public buildings, and has repeatedly declared that Italy is with the Catholic Church, and needs that Church today, there has been no effort on the part of the Pope or the Hierarchy to line up the people for him. In fact, what remained of the so-called Catholic party—the Populare—withheld its support from him.

#### CHURCH NOT IN POLITICS

If the Catholic Church wished to be in politics, here was her opportunity, but she, despite all that her enemies say to the contrary, insists on remaining out of politics.

The city of Rome, has grown by giant strides since the War, and its population today borders on the million mark. There are many new churches being built in the new quarters, and since the Italian people have never been trained to build or support their churches, money is being collected for these structures internationally, when it does not come from the Peter's Pence offerings to the Holy Father.

Those, who believe that the Pope and Cardinals possess great wealth, would quickly change their minds if they only started a little personal investigation. Because he was called upon to administer so much charity, Pope Benedict XV, was probably the recipient of more money than any other Pope in history, yet when he died there was not sufficient money in the Papal treasury to hold the conclave for the election of his successor. Pope Pius promptly passes on to various works of charity and religion what ever cash is sent to him. Most of the Cardinals of Rome have such small incomes that they are no longer able to observe the etiquette and forms prescribed for members of their rank. Many of them live on the fourth and fifth floors of what we would call "flats," and despite their age must descend and climb four or five flights of stairs when they go from and to their quarters. They haven't the elevator.

#### STATE SCHOOLS PREDOMINATE

Italy has both State and private schools, but possibly 90% of the children attend the State schools, from which all religion was barred for three generations. This explains in great part, the indifference to the faith on the part of millions of Italians, and the hostility on the part of thousands. The Italians could not be anything else than Catholics, and today the introduction of religious instruction in the State schools was warmly welcomed by the generality of people.

The status of the schools in north Italy is much the same as our own. I mean that it requires twelve years to complete the grammar and high school course. The children are expected to spend four years in the elementary schools; five years in the gymnasium and three years in the lycee.

Simultaneously with the exclusion of religion from the schools fifty years ago, there began a real warfare against the Church, waged jointly by the atheistic masonry that obtains in Italy, and the Protestant sects. More than twenty-five years ago Pope Leo XIII, started the "Society for the Preservation of the Faith" in Rome, which still exists, but owing to lack of funds is very inert. The Waldenses is the

only native Protestant sect in Italy; it has two churches in Rome and a theological seminary. The Lutherans have one church, the Presbyterians one, the Episcopalians three, but they attend to their own business. The American Methodists and Baptists, while having only two churches, with a small following, are very aggressive, and openly offensive to the Catholics. Their propaganda has often been highly effective to the Italians as such, and has elicited rebukes from the daily press. The Methodists and Baptists have schools, and a theological seminary in Rome; the latter have an orphanage and a large school for girls, where English is taught. Named after its founder, it is called the "Crandon Institute." The Methodists have a sort of hotel for young people, and Institute for young women, the gift of Mrs. Helen Gould Shepard. The Y. M. C. A. center is the gift of a rich American.

#### MONTI MARIO SCHOOL SMALL

The reader has heard much about the Methodist College on Monte Mario, a hill which rises higher than the Vatican, and which lies just opposite it. It is rather an unpretentious structure and its patronage is small; but the impression prevails among American Methodists that it is a big going concern, for which a large amount of money was collected two years ago. Monteseprin and Bulgarian boys have formed a large proportion of its enrollment, and the plan was to train these boys to become Methodist missionaries in the countries from which they came.

The outlook for Protestantism in Italy, and Europe generally, is anything but bright. In fact, where it was strongly entrenched, such as in Germany, England, Holland, it is going to pieces. Despite fifty years of effort on the part of Protestants in Rome, the total number of adherents of the Methodist, Baptist, Anglican, Lutheran and Presbyterian churches, is less than four thousand; and included in this number are many foreigners.

Protestant periodicals and the anti-Catholic press in this country are constantly telling their readers about the persecution which the Pope is waging against the Protestants in Rome, and have never previously stated that the Knights of Columbus were spending \$1,000,000 to drive the Methodists out of Rome.

#### RELIGIOUS TOLERANCE

As a matter of fact, nowhere does greater tolerance reign. We failed to find any Catholic prelate or priest or even Knight of Columbus who had ever been up on Monte Mario; we found very few, who knew where the several Methodist or Baptist institutions were. On the few occasions that a Pope or his Secretary of State have referred to Protestant efforts, their methods rather than their religious work itself inspired the reference. They have repeatedly joined hands with the wickedest enemies of the population, and with those whose program is anti-Christian—only to injure the Catholic Church. They have welcomed and exhibited as heroes and martyrs, clergymen who fell from grace in the Catholic Church. The Knights of Columbus were asked to inaugurate welfare work among Italian youth, only because two other organizations conducting such work in Rome were from this country. Pope Benedict, knowing that the Y. M. C. A. and the Knights of Columbus had charge of such work in Europe during the War, and that the Y. M. C. A. was intending to remain on the job in Rome, after the War, requested the Knights to remain in Rome also, so that the Roman youth might have their recreational work under Catholic auspices. Was anything more natural? The Knights had never intended to spend one cent to fight the Methodists or any other organization in Rome, nor have they done it.

#### CATHOLIC GUIDES NEEDED

The Church is missing an opportunity in not having guides of her own to conduct tourists through the churches and other places of interest. Italy is visited by hundreds of thousands of travelers every year and a great number of them must return home with distorted impressions concerning the Church and her share in Italian history, when it would be possible to send them home filled with admiration for the Church, and with many of their prejudices removed. Italy is the most interesting country in the world, yet little that appeals and interests can be dissociated from the Catholic Church. Nearly every church and Catholic institution is a gallery of various kinds of art, and big museums themselves are stored not only with art treasures, but with treasures which had almost all their inspiration from the Catholic religion. Yet numerous guides tell the tourist falsehoods concerning the history of this or that, concerning the purpose of statutory and articles of devotion; concerning the motives of Pontiffs, etc. What can be the object, you say? You might ask what can be the object of the

general misrepresentation of the Catholic Church everywhere? First of all it has always been the devil's way of opposing God's works; and secondly, the decision concerning the size of tip the traveler will give is based largely on the satisfaction which the guide's story affords. Therefore, he tells one story to Catholics and another to Protestants.

## SECULAR LAWS IN ALSACE

That the attitude of the French Catholics toward the proposed introduction of secular laws in Alsace-Lorraine and the application of existing laws on religious communities is being closely watched by Catholics in other nations is evident from the comments that have begun to appear in the Catholic publications of other countries.

The Revue Catholique des Idées et des Faits, of Brussels, says:

"The French Cardinals have replied to the declaration of religious war of Premier Herriot's government. As was to be expected, they are opposed by statements concerning legality and the assurance of complete individual liberty for all Catholics.

"There is nothing more to do but to organize resistance and try to regain for the Church, by every means, normal conditions of life. If so, the Faith might, more rapidly than one would think, be nothing more in France but a memory, the work of dechristianization by secular laws being already well advanced.

"The great effort of the radicals will be for the extension to Alsace-Lorraine of the Republican secular laws. If Alsace does not resist, if necessary to the very end, the secular school will paganize these two Catholic provinces just as it is paganizing the other French provinces."

"Let our Alsatian brothers hold. The wishes and prayers of the Catholics of the entire world are with them. France liberated Alsace-Lorraine from foreign domination. In return, let Alsace liberate France from the obvious radical tyranny. For, if this time, the French Catholics allow themselves to be dominated, after having seen what their divisions of all sorts have brought them, it would not be defeat but suicide."

In the opinion of the Katholische Korrespondenz, one result of the present religious situation might be to bring the Catholics of France and Germany closer together:

"Will Catholic France employ its strength this time for a more effective opposition? We hope so, from our hearts! For it is not merely a question of the future of Catholicism in France. It means much more. The Grand Orient of Italy, since its separation from Mussolini, is in the act of transferring its executive headquarters to Paris, and the first steps are already being taken between Paris and Germany. Will the hour of danger to the Church serve to bring the German and French Catholics closer together?"

## CHURCH TO BE BUILT AS EXHIBIT

Paris, France.—An International Exposition of Decorative Arts is to be held in Paris in 1925. The organizers of the Exposition have assigned to the Societe Saint Jean, a society for the encouragement of Christian art, a special site on which the society will erect a village church.

The church itself will form the principal exhibit of the society, and will be a model of the churches which can be built in the villages of the devastated areas, with the aid of modern resources, materials and construction methods.

At the same time, the church itself will serve as an exhibition room. Space on the walls will be provided for examples of mural decoration, and stands and cases will be provided for the exhibition of the various works of art which may be used for the decoration of religious edifices, including paintings, statues, liturgical furnishings, vestments and altar cloths.

## IRISH PILGRIMAGE TO LOURDES

Dublin, Ireland.—Striking scenes marked the setting forth of the Irish national Pilgrimage to Lourdes. After the departure of the first contingent the rush of other pilgrims from all parts of the country, especially Belfast, was enormous. From Dublin alone thousands went, while hundreds of persons left by vessels from the provincial ports. Others took the land route through Great Britain.

It became evident that the Irish procession at Lourdes would be perhaps the greatest national demonstration of faith ever witnessed at that celebrated shrine. All expectations had been exceeded.

On the first boat leaving Dublin 800 pilgrims traveled. Their departure was witnessed by 18,000 citizens. As the boat sailed out, bands played sacred music. The assembled thousands on the quay sang the Lourdes Hymn and recited the Rosary. At the other sea-ports and at all the railway stations inspiring demonstrations took place.

The pilgrims included hundreds of invalids, scores of whom had to be carried on stretchers. Everything possible was done to make the long journey easy and comfortable for the invalids. They were accompanied by nurses and doctors, rendering gratuitous service.

Fifty members of the St. John Ambulance Brigade, 30 men and 20 women, traveled with the pilgrims as stretcher bearers.

The Knights of St. Columbanus took a prominent share in rendering help to the afflicted. Railway companies, shipping companies, and port authorities made special arrangements for the accommodation of the pilgrims. For the transport of the travelers from their homes to railway stations, and from the stations to the port of embarkation by boat, citizens gladly lent their motor cars.

Thus the vast body of zealous Catholics moved towards the miraculous grotto of Bernadette at Lourdes in the Pyrenees Mountains, there to intercede for the peace and spiritual progress of Ireland; and it is their hope that the united thoughts of the Irish race in every quarter of the globe will join in their petition.

## EDITOR EXPOSES KLAN

Lancaster, Pa.—An attempt by the Lancaster County Ku Klux Klan to enlist public support through a paid advertisement in the Lancaster New Era, brought forth a strong editorial condemnation of the night-gowned organization in the same issue of the paper in which the advertisement appeared. The newspaper, announcing that it did not desire "to make any money out of any secret society that tends to break down religious freedom," donated the amount paid by the Klan for insertion of the advertisement to the local Community Service Association.

"There is just one effective way to meet the Ku Klux Klan," the Era's editorial begins. "Unmask it! Unmask its purposes as well as its members. Strip the perflage from the high sounding phrases of the eloquent gentlemen who are paid to boom it, and consider calmly and dispassionately what is left."

Alluding to the contention often put forward by Klan proponents that the aims of the organization are misrepresented, the editorial points to the Klan advertisement as follows:

"In section two of the advertisement, we are told that the Klan is founded to 'defend, patronize, support, and attend all Protestant American churches and institutions.' In section fourteen, the purpose of the Klan is declared to be 'to preserve religious freedom by forever defying any attempts at union of Church and State.'

"The Klan claims that it defies 'any attempts at union of Church and State.' Does it not occur to the more intelligent members of the order that when they attempt to inject religious intolerance into political affairs, they are retrogressing in the long fight to keep Church and State apart? The Klan would bar all but Protestant, white, native born citizens from public office. It would arbitrarily limit the opportunities of large classes of our citizenry who have proved themselves the equals of any in patriotism and civic endeavor. There was a day when no Catholic could hold office in Protestant England, and no Protestant in Catholic France—but the penalties against nonconformists are buried in the pages of history. Surely America will not revive them."

After denouncing the Klan's insincerity in asserting it supports the constitution while violating many of the fundamentals of that document, pointing out that the Klan's intolerance is utterly unrelated to the principles of Christianity which the Klan poses as upholding, and ridiculing the Klan's asserted desire to promote "betterment of the relationship between our fellowmen," the editorial declares:

## SHAM SHOWN BY ANALYSIS

"New organizations or social movements, no matter how pernicious, cannot be successfully combated by arbitrary efforts to suppress them. Such a policy only provokes resentment and rallies the sympathy that is fundamentally unsound is that nobody will become excited about it, and that its character will be subjected to a cool and deliberate analysis and thereby revealed in all its pitiful shabbiness and sham. The more clearly the people understand and grasp the facts, the more difficulty will its paid agents have in selling new memberships and the more rapidly will the members now enrolled fall away."

## TO GIVE ROME COURSE ON MOSLEM TEACHING

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

Paris, Oct. 17.—The diocese of Aix-en-Provence has sent one of its priests to Rome to conduct a course in the Pontifical Oriental Institute on Moslem doctrines and the attitude to be taken by the Catholic clergy in dealing with Moslems. The new professor is particularly well fitted to give this course since he is himself a Turk.

Mehemet Ali Ben Mulla, born in Crete of Ottoman parents, completed his preliminary education in Turkey and then went to France to take his bachelor's degree. Following this he studied for the degree of licentiate in law and philosophy at the University of Aix-en-Provence. At the age of twenty-eight he asked to be baptized, and one year later he entered the seminary. He was ordained in 1911 and became a naturalized Frenchman. Abbe Mulla was then appointed professor of philosophy in the diocese of Aix-en-Provence, but continued, nevertheless, to make an exhaustive personal study of the question of relations between Catholics and Mohammedans.

The supreme Pontiff, having heard of his work, and desiring to organize in Rome a course on Moslem institutions, invited the Archbishop of Aix-en-Provence to lend Abbe Mulla to the Pontifical Oriental Institute.

The course on Moslem institutions will open in November.

London, Eng.—Taken to a Catholic hospital to die, a Jewess was so edified by the kindness of the nuns and the fortitude of the Catholic inmates that she asked to be baptized, and died a Catholic.

Suffering from cancer, her relatives took the dying Jewess to St. Joseph's Hospice for the Dying, Hackney, London. She protested, but there was no other place within the means of her relatives.

She was first taken to a room which she shared with a Catholic. Her companion was often visited by priests and nuns, who prayed by her bedside.

The Jewess asked to be placed in another room, and she was immediately taken to one occupied by a non-Catholic. In this ward the nuns did not say prayers aloud. The Jewess asked the reason and was told it was done only for Catholics.

Both the Jewess and the other non-Catholic then begged the Sisters to come and pray by them. Later, the Jewess asked to be allowed to go to Mass, and soon afterwards declared she wanted to be baptized.

Then followed an extraordinary coincidence. A few days after the Jewess's reception, her daughter called at the hospice and asked to see her mother privately.

She had come to ask permission to become a Catholic.

## MOTHER AND DAUGHTER RENOUNCE JUDAISM

New York, Oct. 24.—His Eminence Patrick Cardinal Hayes presided at the Pontifical Mass in observance of the golden jubilee of the coming here from Ireland of the Presentation Nuns, celebrated in St. Michael's Church, West Thirty-fourth, near Fourth Avenue, this city, on Tuesday, October 21. Mother Mary Xavier, eighty-three years old, the only one surviving of the six nuns who formed the original community, was present at the Mass.

Huntington, W. Va., Oct. 10.—Refusal to marry a divorced person, except the innocent party in a case where divorce had been obtained on "scriptural grounds" was pledged at a meeting of the Huntington Ministerial Association here. The association has a membership of about fifty ministers representing many denominations. During the debate preceding adoption of the resolution, the Rev. Dr. S. Roger Tyler, pastor of Trinity Episcopal Church, declared that divorces in Cabell County—of which Huntington is a part—totalled thirty per cent. of the number of marriage licenses issued.

Dublin, Oct. 18.—Although wireless sets have been installed in the homes of thousands of Irish citizens there is yet no broadcasting station within the twenty-six counties of Southern Ireland. This want is about to be supplied. Arrangements have been made for the erection of a station near Dublin and of a sub-station in Cork. The undertaking will be controlled and managed by the Post Office. In Britain broadcasting stations are managed by private companies. In many of the Catholic colleges of Ireland use of the radio is now one of the favorite recreations.

Washington, October 25.—The appointment of the Rev. Louis P. Gallagher, S. J., as dean of the College at Georgetown University here, announced this week, brings to mind the notable foreign service of Father Gallagher, who is only thirty-eight years old. Father Gallagher assisted Father Edmund Walsh, S. J., on his mission to Russia. It was he who acted as diplomatic courier of the Vatican when the Soviet government surrendered the church relics it had seized, returning the relics to Rome. He left Russia a year ago, and has since been in Dublin and in the Western part of the United States lecturing.

## CATHOLIC NOTES

Baltimore, Oct. 27.—The Cardinal Gibbons Institute, national school for colored youth named for the great prelate who conceived it, was formally dedicated Sunday in St. Mary's County, Maryland, in the presence of a notable gathering of 2,000 persons, both white and colored.

Paris, Oct. 16.—News has just been received of the first Eucharistic Congress ever held on the island of Madagascar. The Congress was held in the heart of Madagascar, a parish with six thousand Catholics which, like all the parishes of that region, is under the direction of the Jesuits of the Champagne province.

Paris, Oct. 2.—An annual pilgrimage, of great interest in France but little known elsewhere, is the yearly visit to the Ile Madame, off the French coast, where 300 priests who were deported during the French Revolution were abandoned and died of privation. This year hundreds of priests and pious laymen from all parts of the district attended the traditional ceremonies, which were presided over by Bishop Curien of La Rochelle.

Lyons, Oct. 3.—The men's pilgrimage to the shrine of Our Lady of Myans, which has been an annual event in Savoy since the War, was very large this year. In answer to the call of Mgr. Castellani, Bishop of Chambéry, more than 6,000 men assembled at Myans under the leadership of the bishops of the province. Mgr. Castellani was assisted by Mgr. Florent de la Villerabel, Mgr. Termier and Mgr. Grubel.

New York, Oct. 24.—The new seismic station at Fordham University was dedicated here this afternoon by the Right Rev. John J. Collins, S. J., former Vicar Apostolic of Jamaica. The equipment at Fordham now comprises two seismographs with all the most modern devices for the recording of earth tremors. The station is the gift of William J. Spain of New York as a memorial of the Fordham class of 1924.

London, Sept. 1.—The Bishop of Argyll and the Isles, Dr. Martin, left on August 22 for Canada to visit the settlements of Highland Catholics in Canada. Many of these groups of Catholics retain, after a hundred years, their Scottish interests and Gaelic speech. In one or two remote parts they have impressed their culture on the whole district, and some years ago a Scottish priest, visiting the settlement, found colored men talking Gaelic as their native tongue.

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