

# 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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## FRANCE

### CARDINALS ASK HERRIOT TO MODIFY HIS POLICY

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

The collective action of the Cardinals, heads of the Church of France, in appealing to the head of the civil government to desist, while it is yet time, in the execution of plans which, by offending Catholic sentiment, would seriously disturb the religious peace of the country, is a fact of such importance that no one can fail to appreciate its gravity. It is properly speaking, a historical event.

The letter addressed to Premier Herriot bears the signatures of Cardinals Lucon, Dubois, Andrieu, Maurin, Charost and Touchet. It was not made public by them, but by the President of the Council who, after communicating the text of the letter to the press, called a meeting of the Cabinet to deliberate on the terms of the reply to be sent to the prelates. A copy of this reply was sent to each cardinal.

Under an undeniably courteous and even deferent form, behind vague formulas seeking to appear liberal, the leader of the radical government notifies the venerable members of the hierarchy of his refusal to abandon his projects; yet he does not affirm that he will maintain them in their entirety.

LETTER SENT BY CARDINALS

The full text of the letter received from the six cardinals is as follows:

"To the President of the Council of Ministers and the Minister of Foreign Affairs:

"You cannot be in ignorance of the profound emotion evoked among the Catholics of France by the phrases of your ministerial declaration relating to the suppression of the French Embassy at the Vatican, to the introduction of 'secularization laws' in Alsace Lorraine and to the strict application of existing laws to the religious orders.

"The French Cardinals, equally devoted to the Church and to France, believe it to be their duty to submit to you a few considerations, the seriousness of which will not escape you, and which concern at the same time their religious faith and their patriotism.

"The measures projected by your Government, Mr. President of the Council, constitute serious threats to internal peace, to justice and liberty, to the interest of the country and to the prestige of France in the eyes of the foreigner. Their consequences would weigh heavily upon our national life; we do not wish to believe that they will ever be executed. Neither the government nor the Chambers will be willing to assume such responsibility.

"The War marked a happy drawing together of the Church and State; it was for all Frenchmen, in the anguish and dangers of a tragic trial, an eloquent lesson of fraternal concord; it brought the return to the French family of our two lost provinces with the formal and repeated promise that their rights and traditions would be respected.

"It is to the interest of the country to maintain these results which were applauded by all good Frenchmen and by all those outside of France who are our most sincere and disinterested friends.

"The renewal of relations between the Holy See and the Government of the republic happily brought an end to a situation from which France was the only one to suffer and from which rival or enemy nations drew skilful advantage. France should have her place everywhere. It was an error in the past to isolate her from an incomparable centre of observation. It cannot escape your patriotism, Mr. President of the Council, that to maintain our embassy at the Vatican is to assure a very appreciable support to the foreign policy of France and to the expansion of her influence throughout the world.

ASK RESPECT FOR PLEDGES GIVEN

"Out of patriotism also, out of respect for the given word of France, out of sympathy for the recovered provinces, can any one even dream of questioning acquired rights, the sacred traditions to which the people of Alsace and Lorraine are attached by the most intimate fibers of their soul. As proud as they are faithful, they have shuddered at the fear of the violation of the promises of the mother-country. Who could flatter himself that he would be able to break their resistance if an attempt were made to impose on them a regime which they had rejected in advance and which the representatives of France had promised should not be applied to them?"

"We know that to religious orders you oppose the existing laws. But these are exceptional laws, and let it be said frankly, laws of persecution. But since they were passed a new event has taken place—the War. Religious, men and women, many

of them returning from exile, performed, each according to his or her place, the work of good Frenchmen, in the trenches and in the hospitals, giving their blood and their devotion in every form for the cause of their country in danger.

"Those things should not be forgotten. Gratitude demands it; justice and equity require it; if legality opposes it, then legality is wrong; a wise policy would cause it to be amended as required for the common good. The country needs all her children to work for her prosperity, her moral greatness, her radiance among the other nations, for the 'greater France' which should be the ideal of all Frenchmen.

"What mortification and what sadness if we should see again the lamentable days when war raged among us against the religious orders which were forced to disperse or to seek asylum in foreign lands. Those days should not live again.

"On the 5th of September, at Geneva, at one of the sessions of the League of Nations, you, Mr. President of the Council, pronounced these words: 'To combat war in all its forms, to preach union, to preach liberty, this is our program.'

DO NOT SEEK WAR

"This program is also ours. Apostles of peace and charity, we know not hatred. We do not seek war. Should it be imposed on us, we should submit to it with regret but not without resistance, being obliged by our conscience to claim, for all Catholics, priests, religious and faithful, the right to live in security, respect of their faith and in the enjoyment of every legitimate liberty.

"Signed: L. H. Joseph, Cardinal Lucon; Archbishop of Rheims; Paulin, Cardinal Andrieu, Archbishop of Bordeaux; Louis, Cardinal Dubois, Archbishop of Paris; Louis-Joseph, Cardinal Maurin, Archbishop of Lyons; Alexis Armand, Cardinal Charost, Archbishop of Rennes; Stanislas, Cardinal Touchet, Bishop of Orleans."

"The Ministers having been called to a cabinet meeting at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, on July 27, Premier Herriot submitted to them the text of the letter and the outline of a reply, which they approved.

"In this reply M. Herriot acknowledges receipt of the communication of the Cardinals containing the observations suggested to them by their religious faith and their patriotism but he declares it to be impossible to admit that the measures projected by his government constitute a serious menace to domestic peace, justice and liberty. The full text of the Premier's reply, which was sent separately to each of the Cardinals, follows:

"Monsieur le Cardinal:

"You have done me the honor to point out to me the profound emotion which the declaration of the government is said to have created among the Catholics of France, and you have been kind enough to recommend to my attention the observations suggested to the French Cardinals by their religious faith and their patriotism. It is absolutely impossible for me, Monsieur le Cardinal, to admit that the measures projected by my government can, as you have written, constitute grave threats to domestic peace, to justice and to liberty. We respect profoundly all convictions. We shall not make nor shall we permit that there be made any attempt against the freedom of worship which it is our duty to guarantee.

"Under our administration public officials of all orders are assured that they may, without the slightest disadvantage to themselves, practice the beliefs of their choice. It is not a point of our territory, the practice of the Catholic religion should be disturbed, we should intervene without hesitation and with energy to assure it. The respect of all beliefs within the general limits of the laws is what we call liberty. It is, in our opinion, the only principle upon which domestic peace and national fraternity can be established.

SAYS STATE ALSO HAS RIGHTS

"But, resolved to protect the rights of the individual conscience, we have the charge of safeguarding the rights of the State. We believe in the necessity of distinguishing between the spiritual and the temporal. While we forbid ourselves any intervention in all that concerns the direction of consciences, we cannot admit that the exterior or interior interests of the French people shall be defended in the name of any authority other than that of the national sovereignty.

"This doctrine, upon which is founded the independence of the State, is not only that of the French revolution; it was professed and practiced by the great ministers of the old regime, in particular by Richelieu and Mazarin. It makes no attempt on any legitimate interest, and in the Orient, for

instance, it is for France to defend Catholicism, not for Catholicism to defend France.

"In the same way, as regards our three recovered departments, we believe that it is for the Alsatians and the Lorrains themselves to adjust directly with the Central Authorities the very numerous problems created by their re-attachment to the Mother-country.

"Your Eminence will permit me to say to him, with all the respect which I entertain for his person and dignity, how unfortunate it is that recent agitations, of a deplorable example, should appear to have been authorized by certain encouragements which the government would have judged intolerable had it been placed in the hypothesis of a Concordat.

"Your Eminence will admit, I hope, that there was the most serious inconvenience in treating on the public square questions which require patience and meditation. Alsace has nothing to fear for her religion. She has every interest in appealing only to the affection which the government feels for her.

ADMITS RELIGIOUS DESERVE CONSIDERATION

"As regards the religious orders, Your Eminence will not be astonished that the government should defend the law and remain attached to it. The religious men and women who did their duty during the War like other Frenchmen deserve, like them, all our consideration. No attempt, of any kind, is made against their personal right to live freely on their soil of their country. The law aims only at the fact of unauthorized orders. If these doctrines do not agree with those which Your Eminence has done me the honor to explain to me, they are inspired by a no less great concern for domestic peace and liberty.

"The government over which I preside repudiates all forms of intolerance, or rather it believes that the word tolerance is an antiquated word which appears to grant what is in reality a right. But we believe that the best way to avoid the conflicts which have so often agitated our history, or to face them should they occur again, is to separate carefully the imprescriptible rights of conscience and the inalienable rights of the State.

"Kindly accept, Monsieur le Cardinal, the homage of my deepest consideration.

"E. HERRIOT."

### CHANCELLOR SEIPEL MAKES FIRST SPEECH SINCE HIS RECOVERY

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

With a solemn Mass of Thanksgiving in historic St. Stephen's Cathedral, Catholic Austria celebrated the recovery of its prelate-Chancellor, Monsignor Seipel, from the wounds inflicted by a fanatic Socialist would-be assassin last June. The ceremony here was impressive in the extreme. Ministers of State, members of Parliament, officials of the Municipality of Vienna, Army officers and thousands of the people thronged to the great Cathedral and filled it to capacity. The Right Rev. Joseph Pfleger, Auxiliary Bishop of Vienna, was the celebrant of the Mass.

On the day preceding the Mass of Thanksgiving, Monsignor Seipel made his first speech in Parliament since the attempt upon his life. Replying to a cordial welcome voiced by the Speaker of the House, the Chancellor said:

"I believe that I would do wrong to content myself merely with a few words of thanks. Rather, as a true Austrian, I will render my thanks for all the love and sympathy which has been shown me by working for Austria here or elsewhere so long as it may please the Lord."

He then spoke for an hour and a quarter on the negotiations which he has conducted at Geneva recently for the purpose of arriving at an agreement for termination of the League's financial control of Austria. His report was couched in his usual accurate, clear, and convincing language and was delivered with all the persuasive eloquence for which the Chancellor is noted. Toward the end, he manifested some signs of weariness—something which never happened before the attempted assassination. When he had concluded, some of his friends took occasion to warn him against over-exertion. However, he pays little attention to such advice and from morning to night gives his compatriots an example of continuous devotion to duty regardless of the effects upon his health.

While the Socialists have not desisted from their opposition to his program they admit freely that no one but the present Chancellor could have attained the success which Monsignor Seipel has achieved so far in his efforts for Austrian reconstruction.

## THE HOLY YEAR

### AMERICANS ARE ADVISED TO HASTEN APPLICATIONS FOR DATES

By Mgr. Enrico Pucci  
(Rome Correspondent, N. C. W. C.)

The Committee for the Holy Year already has been advised of sixty-five pilgrimages that will come to Rome in the course of the Jubilee Year. New requests for assignment of dates are arriving daily, from all parts of the world.

It is becoming increasingly evident that if Catholics of the United States hope for any choice as to dates, they must send in their applications immediately. Thus far, St. Paul, Minn., and the State of Michigan alone are listed by the Committee as having applied for dates from the United States, and in not a single instance has a definite time been set for the visit of a pilgrimage from that country. On application from groups of prospective pilgrims, and these also taken in at least two other countries in the Western Hemisphere—Argentina and Chile and Canada (Quebec and Montreal), Mexico and the Philippines have communicated with the Committee about dates.

Even now, in arranging for pilgrimages it is being requested, that due note be taken of the dates already set. Therefore these applications at this time have their field of choice somewhat narrowed. Later, the field will, of necessity become still more limited.

ARRANGEMENTS WITH RAILWAYS

In addition to the setting of dates, there are several matters to which the Committee attends, upon application from groups of prospective pilgrims, and these also taken in at least two other countries in the Western Hemisphere—Argentina and Chile and Canada (Quebec and Montreal), Mexico and the Philippines have communicated with the Committee about dates. Time tables and fares must be attended to, and where the National Committee wish, the Committee aids them in arranging lodging and board. Warning has been issued already that general movements of pilgrims must be kept well distributed, so as not to congest traffic lines in the city of Rome, and thus bring inconvenience to the Vatican, the city, the Italian government and the pilgrims themselves. Admittance to the Vatican means that those who apply late will have to take the dates not already filled.

Something of the enormity of the task faced by the Holy Year Committee may be realized when it is known that arrangements are being made to transfer entire trains coming in from continental countries to the Italian railways. This move for the convenience of the pilgrims makes it necessary for the Committee to arrange with the Italian railways for such train to travel over their lines. A separate Transport Commission has been set up to care for this phase of the problem. The Italian Railway Administration is cooperating in every way.

It is for these reasons that the Committee is urging every National Committee to keep in constant touch with it. The information desired is the number of pilgrims and the month in which they come to Rome. In case board and room also are desired, the length of stay in Rome also should be sent in.

PILGRIMAGES ALREADY ARRANGED

Of the pilgrimages already arranged, the Italian are of course numerous. Germany, which will send a large contingent, is endeavoring to organize in pilgrims in groups of about 1,000 every ten days, besides special pilgrimages such as two in April and November of the Catholic women of Bavaria; two in April and September, from the Palatinate; one in April of the "Caritas" from Stuttgart; one in May from Berlin, and one in July from Silesia.

Among the first to arrive will be the pilgrims from the Argentine, who wish to assist at the opening of the Holy Door December 24, 1924. Other pilgrimages arranged, by months, are:

January—600 Chinese.

February—Chile, Milan and Cremona, and toward the end of the month professors and students from the University of Milan.

March—Mantova, Brescia and Balsamo.

April—Mothers of those fallen in the War from France, Bergamo, Milan, Piacenza, Cremona, Sant'Agata del Goti, Canton Ticino and Graz; a group of masters from Spain, and those already mentioned from Bavaria, Stuttgart and the Palatinate.

May—One thousand persons each from England and Poland, and groups from Portugal, Belgium, Palestine, Rumania, Yugoslavia and Austria. The pilgrims from Vienna and Zagabria wish to be present at the Pope's Mass on Pentecost.

June—Lithuania, Syria and Egypt.

July—Professors and students from Reichenberg in Czechoslovakia, and from Alba.

August—Groups from Milan, Brescia, Malta and Madeira.

September—Many Italian pilgrim groups, including those from Crema, Reggio, Emilia, Pistoia, Rho, Modena, Guastalla, Melletta and the Apostolate of Prayer. From August 10 to 20 one of the most interesting and numerous pilgrimages will be in the city, made up of members of the International Juvenile Catholics.

October—The Patronate of Turin, the Diocese of Caserta, Modena, Aversa and the Bavarian women already mentioned.

Numerous pilgrimages also will come from France and Holland for the canonizations and beatifications, for which the dates have not yet been announced, but no further definite times for the arrival of groups have been set. It will be realized, however, from the arrangements already made at this time that haste is necessary if the pilgrims of America are to have their desires met.

## MONSIGNOR KELLEY DULY INSTALLED

### CARD. MUNDELEIN PRESIDES AT IMPRESSIVE CEREMONY

Oklahoma City, Oct. 17.—The Right Rev. Francis C. Kelley, formerly President of the Catholic Church Extension Society, was formally installed as second Bishop of Oklahoma in St. Joseph's Cathedral here Wednesday afternoon. His Eminence, George Cardinal Mundelein, Archbishop of Chicago, presided at the installation which was carried out with all the ritualistic solemnity of one of the most important of ecclesiastical functions. It is believed that this is the first time a Cardinal of the Catholic Church has been present at any ecclesiastical ceremony in Oklahoma.

TRIBUTE TO NEW BISHOP

The Rev. Francis Siedenbergh, S. J., of Loyola University, preached the sermon at the installation of the new Bishop. He reviewed the achievements of Bishop Kelley's life saying in part:

"With an insight akin to inspiration Father Kelley conceived the Catholic Church Extension Society which, under his leadership, grew in twenty years from a name to an institution, an institution known throughout the Church as its most influential and far-reaching home mission. The personality of Monsignor Kelley and his work as editor, as author and lecturer, have been identified with the Extension Society and all have conspired to make that work a singular success. But it is the success of one man, for the story of the Extension Society is the life story of Francis Clement Kelley."

More than two hundred members of the Catholic clergy from all parts of Oklahoma and from points as far distant as Idaho and New York, were present at the installation. A special train brought Cardinal Mundelein, Bishop Kelley and more than a hundred other clergymen from the diocese of Chicago to Bishop Kelley's new See. It was one of the outstanding events in the ecclesiastical annals of the Southwest and attracted widespread attention.

Wednesday evening more than 6,000 persons assembled at an open air meeting held as a reception to Bishop Kelley. It was the largest gathering of Catholics ever held here and there were a considerable number of non-Catholics present. Protestant ministers and civic officials were in the assemblage. Those present included Governor Trapp, Mayor Cargill, and Monsignor Depreitere, Administrator of the diocese since the death of the late Bishop Meerschaert. Cardinal Mundelein and Bishop Kelley were also on the speaker's stand.

Governor and Mayor SPEAK

Governor Trapp took occasion to say that Oklahoma's greatest need is for men of the type of Bishop Kelley. Mayor Cargill, referring to the importance of moral training, said:

"To teach the child, to make cunning the hand and alert the mind, and then to allow the inner light, the soul, to flicker out, is to lose cunning wolves to prey upon the helpless flocks of mankind."

When Cardinal Mundelein rose to speak, he was given a tremendous ovation. The Cardinal said in part:

"Bishop Kelley comes to a people that is perhaps the most typically American in the land. We in the bigger centres of the older cities have the problem of the absorption of many racial elements. But yours is not a problem of assimilation, rather of coordination. Ambition to better themselves, the spirit of adventure, the purpose to beat new paths brought them here. These are not the kind to stagnate, to become laggards. And now like a general who has been directing the campaign from headquarters and who is sent in the field to head

a division of troops, he comes here to you in Oklahoma. The Lord has given to Bishop Kelley an attractive personality, a vast amount of patient perseverance, and more than his share of the milk of human kindness."

HAS COME TO STAY

At the outset of his address, Bishop Kelley took occasion to pay a tribute to his predecessor, Bishop Meerschaert. He then said:

"I have come to Oklahoma to stay. I have come to be a citizen of Oklahoma and to be a citizen of this State until my bones are carried out and laid beside my predecessor. I am glad to come and I am glad to stay."

"I think the words Bishop and Pastor can be put into one, and that is 'Father.' This is my single promise. I am going to try to be more of a father than anything else. I am going to try to be a good father. If I fail, I think you will be kind enough to forgive me. With the help of God, the Father Almighty, and with your help, we shall succeed."

On the day following Bishop Kelley's installation, Cardinal Mundelein consecrated the new Church of Our Lady of Perpetual Help here. Bishop Kelley pontificated for the first time. The Rev. Thomas R. Carey of Lapeer, Mich., Bishop Kelley's first pastor, preached the sermon.

DUKE OF NORFOLK'S ESTATE

London, Eng.—The problem of assessing the enormous wealth which the sixteen-year old Duke of Norfolk inherited from his father, who died in 1917, has been handed over to the Public Trustee.

The work of valuing the enormous estate—involving sums amounting to \$85,000,000, according to one estimate—has been going on steadily for seven years, since the Duke died leaving a boy, then nine years of age, the heir to the Norfolk millions.

So large was the task, and so numerous the problems which perpetually cropped up in the administration of the estate, that the trustee decided to ask the Public Trustee to take the matter in hand.

It will be five years before the young Duke, on the attainment of his majority, comes into the enjoyment of his fortune.

When he does so, he will probably be the richest young man in England, although the estimate of \$85,000,000 as the extent of his wealth is now thought to be excessive.

Some idea of the size of the estate may be gained from the fact that the Norfolk property embraces about 50,000 acres, including immensely valuable sites in the heart of London.

It includes a large section of Sheffield, a long section of the south coast running inland and including the famous Arundel Castle property, besides many acres in Derbyshire.

The young Duke is the premier Duke of England and is hereditary Earl Marshal of England. He is the sixteenth of the line.

TO BROADCAST SERMONS ON ADVENT

St. Louis, Oct. 24.—Beginning Thursday, October 30, the St. Louis University radio station WEU will broadcast three times weekly, on Thursday, Sunday and Tuesday evenings, at 7 o'clock on a wave length of 280 meters. The Thursday evening programs only will be of a light nature, with music by a specially selected St. Louis University orchestra and other University organizations, and a short address on timely topics by some member of the University faculty.

Sunday nights beginning Nov. 21, lectures on religious topics will be given, and on Tuesdays during Advent, the Rev. James J. O'Rogan, S. J., Professor of Philosophy, will broadcast his Advent sermons.

The St. Louis University station was the first broadcasting station of the Mississippi Valley.

REBUKES MODERN GOSPEL MEDDLERS

London, Eng.—Modern meddlers with Christ's message are rank blasphemers, says the Archbishop of Liverpool, Dr. Keating.

"It is rank blasphemy to suppose that we can improve upon the message of Christ," he said, preaching at the consecration of the new Birmingham Auxiliary, Mgr. Glancey.

"It is rank blasphemy to suppose that the truths of Christ need trimming and correcting by the results of modern scholarship.

## CATHOLIC NOTES

Bucharest, Oct. 14.—Beginning today Roumania will use the Gregorian calendar, the old style system of computing time having been abolished by governmental action.

Rome, Oct. 14.—Mgr. Ceretti, papal nuncio to France, left for Paris today to resume his duties. It has been reported erroneously France and the Vatican had broken off relations.

London, Eng.—"The Dream of Gerontius," Sir Edward Elgar's famous work, has been recorded for gramophone reproduction. It comprises eight double-sided records. Cuts were necessary to get it into this compass.

New York, Oct. 17.—New York Knights of Columbus celebrated Columbus Day by breaking ground for a \$2,000,000 clubhouse, characterized in the course of the day as a "monument to the patriotism of the order."

London, Oct. 9.—Two thousand roses, freshly shipped from the country, were distributed to the congregation at the Church of Our Lady of Victories, Kensington, on Rosary Sunday evening. The custom of distributing roses is gaining ground in England.

London, August 23.—James McHugh, one of the parishioners of St. James', Glasgow, has just died leaving a reputation for extraordinary sanctity. Every day he spent four hours in the church in prayer, and he devoted himself to forwarding in every way the interests of the men's sodality.

Strasbourg, Oct. 8.—Four more Municipal Councils have pronounced themselves against the introduction of secular laws in Alsace. The municipalities are those of Kauffenheim, Forstfeld, Roppenheim and Runtzenheim, and the remarkable part of these protests is that each of these towns has a strong Protestant majority.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 17.—Dominic D'Rozario, full-blooded Bengalee, has arrived at the foreign mission seminary of the Holy Cross order here, where he will teach the Bengali language to the seminarians and at the same time complete his studies for the priesthood in the Holy Cross order. He is probably the only teacher of Bengali in America.

Los Angeles, Calif., Oct. 16.—A plan conceived by a group of club-women here to form a birth control clinic has been halted by State authorities. U. S. Webb, State Attorney General, writing an opinion in response to an inquiry from Dr. Walter M. Dickie, secretary of the State Board of Health, declared the clinic to be in violation of the law of California.

London, Eng.—The only seminary in Scotland, St. Peter's College, Bearsden, has just celebrated the golden jubilee of its foundation. It was established by the late Archbishop Eyre, who, foreseeing the development of the Church in Scotland and the need of a home seminary to keep pace with the growth, paid the entire cost of the building—\$250,000—out of his own pocket.

When the 1924 band of Maryknoll Sisters reached the Maryknoll mission field in South China one of the incidents of its arrival was the meeting of Rev. Bernard F. Meyer, A. F. M., Maryknoll priest in South China, and Sister Beatrice Meyer, O. S. D., Maryknoll Sister assigned as a member of this latest Maryknoll group to Eastern Asia. Father Meyer and Sister Beatrice are brother and sister by blood, their home being Dubuque, Iowa.

Rome, Oct. 6.—In a recent speech at Vicenza, Mussolini made the following statement: "I did not enter the church and I did not kneel before the altar to pay a superficial tribute to the religion of the State, but because of an intimate conviction; because I think that a people cannot become great, powerful, conscious of its destinies, if it does not approach religion, if it does not consider religion as an essential element of its private and public life."

Belize, British Honduras, Oct. 6.—The exhibits from British Honduras which are to be sent to the Vatican Missionary Exhibition in Rome have been assembled here and are on view in the Bishop's Hall. Among the exhibits is a parchment inscribed with the Lord's Prayer in the six languages of the colony. Father Stevenson, S. J., is responsible for the collection of the articles for the Exhibit. He has received many congratulations on his work.

London, Eng.—Father Innocent Appap, a popular Dominican preacher, rushed to the rescue when he saw a blazing motorcycle with its rider in flames. Pulling off his coat as he ran he wrapped it around the cyclist, whose legs had already been badly burned. The injured man was taken to a hospital, his life saved by the priest's presence of mind. Father Appap was returning from a sick call in the vicinity of the Priory at Haverstock Hill, London.