

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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SETBACK FOR KLAN

TOLERANT PROTESTANTS IN DETROIT RALLY TO THE SUPPORT OF CATHOLIC MAYOR

Washington, Nov. 6.—The great drive of the Ku Klux Klan for national political dominance through the control of strategic municipalities met with a smashing reverse in the elections held during the week. All over the nation there was a decided movement of the voters away from the Klan endorsed candidates and, in most instances, the representatives of the hooded order met with decisive defeats.

Outstanding in the list of Klan reverses was the result of the municipal election in Detroit where the Invisible Empire had elected to make its first great effort to capture one of the major cities of the nation. The imported corps of high-pressure Klan spellbinders and organizers and the enormous campaign funds poured into the coffers of the Klan war chest there, were of little avail. Mayor John W. Smith, a Catholic, whose religion made him the target for the most venomous attacks of the Klan, was re-elected by a majority approximately twice that which he received in his successful campaign a year ago when he also defeated Charles Bowles, the Klan-endorsed aspirant for mayor in this year's campaign.

VICTORY FOR TOLERANCE

"This is a victory for tolerance, led by Protestants," was the way Mayor Smith summed up the result of the election.

There was no official Catholic slate. The pastors in all Detroit Churches, acting on instructions from Bishop Gallagher, announced that no such slate existed at all the Masses on the Sunday preceding the election. Catholic voters divided their support, in accordance with individual preferences, among the thirteen non-Klan candidates for the Council. The Klan succeeded in electing four of its candidates, two of whom had also been endorsed by organized labor in Detroit. One of the latter, however, openly repudiated the Klan before election.

KLAN LOSES VIRGINIA FIGHT

That the Klan is losing its erstwhile grip on the South was indicated in the Virginia State elections where the Invisible Empire, combined with the embryo Republican party in that State failed in its effort to defeat John M. Purcell, a Catholic and the Democratic candidate for State Treasurer.

BUFFALO RETURNS CATHOLIC MAYOR

In Buffalo, where the Klan and anti-Klan ill feelings had reached the stage of open violence in the past, the Invisible Empire met with another defeat. Despite all the efforts of the Kleregions and other cacophonically named officials of the order, Mayor Frank X. Schwab, a Catholic, was re-elected. Complete returns credited him with 77,889 votes to 55,354 for Ross Graves, his Klan-supported opponent.

In Binghamton, N. Y., the Klan met with another setback when Clarence J. Cook was elected Mayor. He defeated Charles W. Yoemans, the Klan candidate, by a majority of more than 2,000 after a campaign in which the Klan was the chief issue. Yoemans had defeated Cook in the Republican primary but the latter received the endorsement of the Democrats and continued the fight as the candidate of that party.

In Louisville the mayoralty candidate of one of the major parties was forced to retire from the race on the day before election due to the Klan issue. He had been a member of the order but publicly resigned.

Another instance where the Klan failed to materialize its boasted political power was exemplified in the New Jersey State elections. The Klan in that State supported the Republican nominee for Governor who was defeated in a remarkable Democratic landslide which wiped out President Coolidge's majority of 325,000 in that State and gave the Democrats a 49,000 majority.

LONE VICTORY FOR KLAN

The lone victory of importance for the Klan was in Indiana, long regarded as the principal Northern satrapy of the Invisible Empire. John L. Duval, Republican and Klan-supported candidate, was elected mayor of Indianapolis by a rather small majority and the Klan candidates in small Indiana cities met with considerable success.

During the closing weeks of the campaign the trial of D. C. Stephenson, former Grand Dragon of the Realm of Indiana and now under indictment in connection with the murder of Miss Madge Oberholzer of Indianapolis, was in progress at Noblesville. It had been anticipated in some quarters that the revelations of degeneracy and moral obliquity brought out by testimony at that trial would so shock the sense of decency of Indiana voters that there would be a decided sheering away from the Klan because of

Stephenson's former leadership in that organization. These predictions were not fully realized, however, and the Klan carried the Indiana capital as well as numerous other smaller cities. Democratic leaders with Klan affiliations rallied to the support of Duval—a Republican—in the closing days of the campaign.

PATH TO PEACE

TO BE FOUND ONLY THROUGH ADOPTION OF CHRISTIAN PRINCIPLES

Detroit, Nov. 12.—"The practical rejection of Christian principles not only plunged Europe into War, but at the close of the devastating conflict, prevented the victorious nations from providing a just and stable peace," the Rev. Dr. John A. Ryan of the Catholic University, Director of the Department of Social Action of the National Catholic Welfare Conference, declared in an address here today. The practical adoption of these same Christian principles is the true way to peace, Dr. Ryan added, and he gave three ways, or degrees, "in which the Christian gospel of peace can be set forth."

Dr. Ryan spoke at the Congress for Security and Peace arranged by the World Alliance for International Friendship Through the Churches, and his subject was "Christianity and Peace." Other speakers on the program were the Hon. J. Hugh Edwards, a member of the British Parliament, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, former Justice John H. Clarke, Rabbi Wyons, Dr. Mehemiah Boynton, Bishop Francis J. McConnell and Harry M. Holmes.

Whatever may be said of the prominence of war in the Old Testament, said Dr. Ryan there is copious mention of peace, and the New Testament is a persistent gospel of peace. He warned against the assumption from this fact that war is never justified but added:

"Nevertheless, war as a whole, as a two-sided process, is essentially wrong, for one of the parties is necessarily committing an act of unjust aggression. One of them may be justified; both cannot be justified. Under the totality of its aspects, therefore, war is always a wrong method of adjusting international disputes."

Notwithstanding the fact that enlightened peoples generally accept these principles, he continued, the danger was remote, with the consequent discrepancy between principles and practice. He cited the World War as an example, contending that all the nations involved failed to exhaust, or even seriously explore, the possibility of settling their differences peacefully.

The deduction from the war and its aftermath that Christianity has failed in the international field is false, said Dr. Ryan. The teaching of Christianity was sound, but its principles were not automatically operative and "the statesmen who made the war did not even pretend that they were carrying out Christian principles." However, he added, it is a fair question to ask whether the teachers of Christianity did all that was reasonably within their power to prevent "the devastating war or the unrighteous peace."

Introducing his three ways in which the Christian gospel of peace may be set forth, the speaker strongly condemned narrow patriotism which breeds international suspicion, and insistent identification of patriotism with willingness to die for one's country. These forces, he declared, militate against the first method of bringing the Christian gospel to bear on the subject; the simple exposition of the general principles of peace, the proclaiming in season and out of season "of the truth that all men are brothers, regardless of the color of their skin or the flag under which they live."

APPLICATION OF CHRISTIAN PRINCIPLES

The second means, said Dr. Ryan, is the specific application of the Christian principles. "To preach general principles of international charity will not be adequate without knowledge of the facts and specific application of the principles to those facts," he declared. Moreover, he added, "no matter how widespread, or how frequent is such preaching, it can be, and has been neutralized by excessive emphasis upon nationalism, national rights, the inevitableness of war and the necessity of preparedness." In the schools, he said, undue emphasis is placed upon the lawfulness and the duty of supporting a just war and opposing unjust aggression "and in the street there is the 'lazy assumption that war must come, that there will always be war while men are men.' This mentality must be changed, and 'the duties of patriotism must be expounded in a more balanced way than heretofore,'" said Dr. Ryan.

"The indispensable requisite, then, is specific application of the general principles," he declared. "Universal brotherhood and the conditions which justify war must be converted from abstract con-

ceptions into concrete and vital convictions. The general principles must be taken out and down from the lofty, abstract regions of the mind and made a part of the individual's practical thinking. They must become a part of that mental furniture which he uses in every-day life. We must bring home to ourselves and all who will listen the unpleasant but fundamental fact that not even Christian principles are automatically operative."

Dr. Ryan gave his third means of setting forth Christian principles of peace, the supplementing of other efforts by "effective political action, effective action by the governments." "In its final and decisive stages, the process of attaining world peace is dependent upon political action in the various States," he declared. "In that field also, Christian principles must find specific and detailed application."

This purpose Dr. Ryan would accomplish by "adequate preaching of the principles of international morality" and confuting "the grossly immoral doctrine that States are above the ordinary moral law, not bound by the rules of right conduct which apply to individuals." Specifically, there must be counteracted "the doctrine of indefinite preparedness, usually advocated under the name of 'adequate preparedness.'"

"INDEFINITE PREPAREDNESS" "Mindful of the baneful effect of competitive armaments in provoking war, we ought to oppose that degree or amount of preparedness which is unnecessary for our national safety and which creates distrust and suspicion in other nations," he said. "When the champions of this doctrine tell us that our country requires increases in its military and naval forces, we should compel them to support the assertion by specific data. We should demand specific reasons and facts concerning the precise dangers by which we are supposed to be confronted. We should require from these advocates of indefinite preparedness the names of the countries that are likely to attack us, the reasons why such attack is probable, and the amount of military force with which the attack is likely to be supported."

As a positive measure for insuring peace, Dr. Ryan declared that the people should be urged to study deeply and faithfully all the positive methods proposed in recent years for the prevention of war. Naming some of these proposed devices, he admitted there is controversy about them, but urged that they all deserve consideration and that "the ideals to which they point are in harmony with the principles of Christianity." Such proposals as compulsory international arbitration, general disarmament, outlawry of aggressive war and the codification of international law, he contended, should be supported by every Christian. "Not one of these measures can, by any conceivable stretch of the imagination, be pictured as harmful to the interests of America," he declared.

Catholics, Dr. Ryan continued, have specific guidance on the bearing of Christian principles upon all these specific measures. He quoted the pronouncements of Pope Benedict XV, in the World War, noting that all of that Pontiff's recommendations "were embodied substantially in the Protocol for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes, adopted by the League of Nations Assembly at Geneva, in October, 1924." The recommendations also constitute the essence of the treaties recently concluded at Locarno, he added.

The brightest and most hopeful Armistice Day

In conclusion, Dr. Ryan said: "Yesterday was the anniversary of the signing of the Armistice, which technically ended the Great War. Yesterday was the brightest and most hopeful Armistice Day that has occurred since November 11, 1918. All the peoples of the world are more weary of war than they have been at any previous time in human history. Even the statesmen and diplomats have become disillusioned about the efficacy of war, and seem to be genuinely desirous of establishing and safeguarding peace. The religious forces of the world are more alive and more active in the cause of peace than they have been for many centuries. Upon them rests a tremendous share of the responsibility of bringing about that blessed condition of peace for which the peoples are longing and statesmen are striving."

EMINENT PASTOR LEAVES THREE SONS PRIESTS

Paris, Oct. 20.—Canon Courbe, eminent preacher, pastor of the Church of Saint Jacques-du-Haut-Pas, and one of the most popular priests in Paris, has just died. Canon Courbe had a record which while not without precedent among

the clergy, was, nevertheless, sufficiently rare. He was the father of twelve children.

Entering Saint Sulpice at the age of seventeen, he left the seminary before ordination, married and had a large family. Three of his sons entered holy orders. Becoming a widower at the age of forty-seven, the father reentered Saint Sulpice and after his ordination a few years later, became pastor of Saint Jacques-du-Haut-Pas, the parish of the University of Paris while one of his sons was first vicar of a neighboring parish, a second was a Jesuit, and a third became secretary to the Archbishop.

SECTARIAN BIBLE READING RESULTS IN COURT APPEAL

Denver, Colo.—Mandamus proceedings have been filed against the school authorities at Platteville, Colo., to balk the school board's order that Catholic children must attend Public school sessions at which a sectarian version of the Bible is read.

Catholic legal action has come as the latest step in a case which has attracted State-wide attention. The Platteville Board recently decreed that the Bible be read without comment in each Public school room every morning. It disclaimed any aim at denominationalism, but the Protestant version of the Bible was used. Catholic children retaliated by walking out of the sessions when the reading began. The board thereupon issued an order that the walking out be discontinued. The Catholic resort to the courts is the answer to this action.

It is said that the Minute Men of America, successors to the Ku Klux Klan, are backing the Platteville Board and that they presented one or more of the Bibles used. The board was given the opportunity to permit the Catholic children to attend Bible reading from a Catholic Bible on the school premises, but rejected the proposal. The present legal case is being watched closely, since it will establish a precedent for the entire State.

FIRE DESTROYS TRAPPIST CONVENT

New York, Oct. 20.—A cablegram received at the National Offices of the Society for the Propagation of the Faith from Hakodate, Japan, announces that the Trappist Convent there was completely destroyed by fire early Saturday morning, October 17. No casualties were reported. It is not known whether or not there were any sisters or students in the convent infirmary.

The monastery at this same place was burned to the ground about fifteen years ago. It was later rebuilt in brick. A few years later the convent, a frame building, was added.

The Trappists have been singularly successful in their missionary endeavors in this field. They rebuilt their monastery in the face of numerous difficulties and it is now popularly known throughout the whole of Japan. Their object is to educate native youths to the priesthood. As it requires about fifteen years to complete the education of one of these natives, their enrollment is necessarily small.

There are 27 pressed nuns and three novices in the convent. The nuns were brought into the mission some time ago to teach and to aid in tending the sick.

SAN ANTONIO STARTS SCHOOL FOR POORER MEXICANS

San Antonio, Tex.—Two centuries after the Spanish Franciscans founded a common school for the education of the children of the original pueblo here, their successors—men of the same religion and blood—recently launched the building of a model school for the poor Mexicans of San Antonio, direct descendants of the early aborigines.

Claretian Missionaries are fostering the project. The Right Rev. Arthur J. Drossaerts, Bishop of San Antonio and champion of religious education, turned the first spade of earth at the ceremony. The school itself will cost \$100,000 and will accommodate 800 children. In addition to class rooms, there will be an auditorium seating 1,000. Two rooms will be given over to the clinic connected among the poor Mexicans by the San Antonio Council of Catholic Women. Beside the school will be erected a \$25,000 teachers' residence. Both structures will be in the picturesque Spanish-Mediterranean architecture.

The model school will stand, not in the best residential section of San Antonio, but in the heart of what is known as "Little Mexico," the ancient Mexican quarter of the city, where it will be able to bring its modern equipment to bear for the betterment of the poorest residents. A spacious playground with many recreational and athletic devices will be devoted to improving the children's health.

WORLD DANGERS ARE MORAL

Washington, Oct. 30.—Dangers confronting the world in the near future are not economic but moral, in the opinion of Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, who addressed the International Convention of the Young Men's Christian Association here this week.

"National prosperity, together with the loosening of moral and spiritual standards by the war, must give us question as to the impairment of the reserves of individual and national character," the speaker said.

Evidences of the trend he fears, Secretary Hoover declared, are to be found "in the weakening moral fiber, in loosening family and homes, in youthful criminality, in the easy breaking of law by adults, in growing intolerance, in a leaning upon the State without corresponding willingness to bear its burden, in disposition to disregard or suppress discontent instead of discovering the causes and removing them, in the intriguing or open purposes of groups to profit themselves regardless of the consequences to others and to the whole of society, in the complacency of millions over the wrongs and sufferings within and beyond our borders, in waste and extravagance."

The speaker declared that he had no fear for the ultimate cause of religion "but expressed the opinion that it is a lamentable fact that 'in many lands religion is losing the vital power to instruct and inspire.'"

"The flooding in of modern knowledge has cost religion heavily," he said, "where it has not kept pace in intellectual respect and confidence. Out of our materialism has grown a series of philosophies which insist that materialism alone is the sole basis of human action and inspiration."

"Large areas of socialism found their philosophy and promise solely on economic materialism. In Russia and elsewhere the Communist revolt insists on sweeping away all existing human institutions, including religion. Thus religious faith is to be swept out as refuse incompatible with communism, theoretically and practically."

His warning that perils ahead are "moral" Secretary Hoover declared is to be taken as a call to create and maintain agencies for strengthening the moral and spiritual fibre parallel with our material agencies of progress."

ATHEISTS DENIED ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION

New York.—The American Association for the Advancement of Atheism has been denied articles of incorporation by Supreme Court Justice Mitchell here. According to the papers filed by the organization, its objects are to abolish belief in God and to contribute toward a better civilization by "acting as a wrecking crew."

One of the articles of incorporation filed with the petition reads: "In prosecuting its work, which shall be purely destructive, the society shall hold public meetings and erect radio stations for the delivery and broadcasting of lectures, debates and discussions on the subjects of science and religion, publish and distribute scientific and anti-religious literature and conduct a general propaganda against the Church and the clergy. Specializing, as it does, in mental reconstruction, the society shall contribute to the building of a better civilization by operating as a wrecking company, establishing of the new order. Especially shall it endeavor to free American scientists and statesmen from the necessity of patronizing religion."

Charles Smith, a local attorney, filed the petition for incorporation of the Association.

PRIESTS ESCAPE FROM BANDITS

Ossining, N. Y., Nov. 6.—After having been held captive by Chinese bandits on the island of San-Cian for several days, the Rev. Otto A. Rausenback and the Rev. Thomas O'Melia, two members of the American Foreign Missionary Society, escaped to Hongkong, according to a cablegram received here by the Very Rev. James A. Walsh, Superior of Maryknoll. Prior to their escape an American destroyer and a Chinese warship had been ordered to go to their rescue. They were picked up by the American gunboat "Sacramento" and taken to Peking and later to Hongkong. Details of the escape were not contained in the brief cable message.

Father Walsh said the missionaries, who are assigned to San-Cian Island, had gone to Hongkong for their yearly retreat. On their return to the San-Cian they found their church pillaged and the bandits living in the quarters formerly occupied by the priests. The bandits seized the missionaries and

threatened their lives. It is believed the bandits planned to hold the priests for ransom but their plan was frustrated when the latter, disregarding the threats of violence, took their first opportunity and escaped. The missionaries will remain in Hongkong, Father Walsh said, until conditions on the island become normal.

San-Cian Island, where the missionaries were held captive, is the place where the great Apostle of the Indies, St. Francis Xavier, died.

Washington, Nov. 6.—Cable messages to the State Department from Roger C. Tredwell, American Consul-General at Hongkong, confirm reports of the escape of two Catholic missionaries held captive by Chinese bandits, Admiral Li of the Chinese Navy who had previously announced the dispatch of a Chinese warship to aid the missionaries, reported their escape to Tredwell, who reports that the priests are now safe in Hongkong.

ARCHBISHOP PROTESTS AGAINST LAW TO COMPEL PRIESTS TO MARRY

Mexico City.—Enforcement of legislation which for sometime has been on the Statute books of the Mexican State of Tabasco forbidding all ministers of religion to exercise their priestly functions unless they are married, was denounced by the Most Rev. Joseph Mora y del Rio, Archbishop of Mexico. The law, the Archbishop said, is "contrary to the freedom of the Church and ecclesiastical laws and we energetically protest against such an absurd law."

Following the Archbishop's statement it was reported that the Federal Government had intervened to prevent enforcement of the anti-religious law in Tabasco and had directed the Governor of that State to release five priests arrested for refusal to marry in compliance with the law. This report was not officially confirmed but probably reflected in view of the impression made here by the national convention of Mexican Catholic Women during the week.

ARCHBISHOP FORCED TO FLEE

In the meantime definite word of the whereabouts of Bishop Diaz of Tabasco and fourteen of his priests has not been received. The Bishop and the priests were forced to flee from Tabasco and it was reported that they were en route to the Capital to ask the intercession of the Federal Government.

There are approximately 180,000 Christians in the State of Tabasco but due to the machinations of the anti-Catholic government of these people are almost totally deprived of the ministrations of religion. The Archbishop has been driven from his See. The historic three hundred-year-old Cathedral at San Juan Bautista on the site where Cortez first set foot on Mexican soil, has been closed, as have all other churches and chapels in Tabasco.

An investigation of conditions there several months ago revealed that only a few priests remained in the State and they were virtually living in hiding. Celebration of the Mass is prohibited and priests are not permitted to administer any of the sacraments or officiate at weddings publicly. The result is that marriages are being dispensed with children are not baptized and grow up without instruction in religion or moral laws. There is not a single Catholic school remaining in the entire diocese.

The Governor of Tabasco is one of the most enthusiastic supporters of the so-called Schismatic Church of Mexico, the pseudo-religious organization set up by the Radicals for the purpose of creating dissension among the Catholic population. Some of the Churches taken over from the Catholic Church in Tabasco have been turned over to the "Cismatics." An unfortunate ex-priest named Perez who, after several periods of confinement in an asylum for the insane, was selected by the government to lead the "Cismatics" is the only man in that movement who has received valid ordination. By various and devious means, however, the government manages to supply "priests" for parishes in the rural districts where they work great damage to the religion of the uneducated and childlike natives.

OTHER RIDICULOUS LAWS

Tabasco is one of the southernmost of the Mexican States. It is remote from the Capital both geographically and in the matter of communications. Together with its neighboring States of the Southeastern group it is noted for its penchant for legislative eccentricities. The famous Eucatan divorce law was one example of this characteristic and, more recently, city governments in Tabasco have passed laws requiring that all persons who smoke in public must have a permit to do so and must wear a lapel button showing that they have been issued such a permit.

CATHOLIC NOTES

Novices attending novitiates in New York have the right to vote as residents of the localities where the novitiates are situated, according to a decision which has been handed down here by Justice George H. Taylor of the State Supreme Court.

New York, Oct. 30.—Cardinal Hayes officiated Wednesday at the laying of the corner-stone of the new \$2,000,000 Cathedral High School for Girls which is to be a memorial to Archbishop Hughes, head of the New York Archdiocese during the Civil War and originator of the idea of building St. Patrick's Cathedral on its present site.

Quebec, Oct. 29.—A local branch of the Apostleship of the Sea in Glasgow in 1920 was launched here recently by a meeting held at the S.-amen's Club. The Quebec and French sections of the Apostleship of the Sea held their first meeting last Sunday. There are already 240 Canadian members.

London.—The Holy Father has acknowledged the loyal message sent him on behalf of German Catholics in London on the occasion of the visit of Cardinal Schulte, Archbishop of Cologne. The Pope sent his blessing to Cardinals Bourne and Schulte who signed the message and said he hoped fervently "for the extension of the kingdom of Christ and His Peace."

Portland, Ore., Oct. 27.—The Rev. M. S. Bohan, O. P., of the faculty of Aquinas High School for boys, addressed the laymen's club of the Unitarian church at their October meeting. Father Bohan's topic was St. Augustine, one of a series of lectures on great religious leaders which the club is giving this year. In the discussion following the talk many questions were asked Father Bohan. The members of the club were greatly pleased with his presentation of the subject.

Portland, Ore., Oct. 27.—The Portland deanery of the archdiocesan council of Catholic Women has opened a settlement center for Italian children in St. Stephen's parish hall, the first Catholic settlement center in the city. Twenty-six girls from St. Stephen's and neighboring parishes have been enrolled in the classes which include catechism and household arts. Classes for boys will be opened soon.

London, Oct. 26.—Catholic members of the legal profession attended the Red Mass at Westminster Cathedral this week before the reopening of the Law Courts after the long vacation. The Red Mass is so called because of the color of the vestments worn at a Mass of the Holy Ghost. Special places outside the sanctuary were occupied by Mr. Justice Russell, Judge Parfitt, K. C., and the Right Hon. Sir Thomas Malony, ex-Lord Chief Justice of Ireland.

London, Oct. 26.—Mr. Henry Dutton Wright, who came here from Vancouver, B. C. to visit his aged mother who is ill, met a tragic death this week. The automobile in which he was riding with his nephew skidded over 100 feet on an oily road and overturned, so badly injured Mr. Wright that he died within a few minutes after being extricated. Mr. Wright was a brother of Father John H. Wright, S. J., rector of St. Ignatius' Church, Stamford Hill, London, who said the Funeral Mass.

Archbishop Cepplak, Polish prelate who was condemned to death by the Soviet government for teaching religion in Russia but escaped the sentence when protests were made from many nations, will visit Cleveland shortly. Archbishop Cepplak comes on the invitation of Bishop Schrembs, extended while the latter was in Rome recently. A cablegram has just been received by the bishop stating that the archbishop will sail for New York on the Leviathan, November 3.

Brooklyn, Oct. 30.—Following up its record of being the first diocese in the country to hold a teachers' conference entirely devoted to the discussion of health education, the Diocese of Brooklyn has now published a 50-page booklet in which are collected the papers read at the conference, with an introduction by Bishop Molloy. Catholic school authorities here believe it will be of great value for reference purposes in the diocesan schools. The Brooklyn health conference was held in October, 1924. Since that time Catholic Health Education conferences have been held in St. Louis and Rochester.

Pittsburgh, Oct. 30.—The arches which will line the nave of the new Sacred Heart Church, now under construction here, will be individually named after prominent scientists and patriots. In this way it is planned to commemorate the achievements of the men so honored and also to offer a stimulus to members of the congregation. Among those after whom the arches will be named are Christopher Columbus, Commodore John Barry, Charles Carroll of Carrollton, Pasteur, Copernicus, Mendel, Volta, Vesalius, and De Rossi.