

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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WEEKLY IRISH REVIEW

IRELAND SEEN THROUGH IRISH EYES

HEAD OF IRISH SECRET SERVICE

Some of the men recently executed had been, it was believed, implicated in the attempt to blow up Oriel House—which is headquarters of the Secret Service Department of the Irish Government. The head of the Secret Service Department—not long appointed—is both a daring and a romantic character, who, during the recent strenuous years, helped to make history.

He is well pictured forth by a Dublin paper. His name is Captain Moynihan. He has been in turn postal employee, art student, newspaper engraver, expert on curios and antiques, conjurer, expert in handwriting, and one of the late General Michael Collins' most trusted intelligence officers. A native of Cork County, Captain Moynihan began life in the Post Office in Cork City. He was soon regarded as an expert in deciphering illegible hand-writing and in that capacity acted for some years in the south. All letters which gave difficulty in the Sorting Department were handed over to him for elucidation. In 1911 he got into trouble with the Post Office authorities because of his political activities, which caused his removal from Cork to Dublin at his own expense.

On the inception of the Volunteer movement he became attached to it, and from that moment his main interest was in the cause which the Volunteers represented. Before coming to Dublin he had made a study of Irish music and collected words and airs and published most interesting sheets week by week through the "Cork Weekly Examiner." As a black and white artist he also designed headings for literary supplements of that well-known and popular paper. His knowledge of the Gaelic language stood him in good stead in the Post Office.

During the Terror his services as an Intelligence Officer were of constant use. He served as a Divisional Officer, and as such had many exciting and perilous experiences. It is quite true to say that although his work was of the most hazardous character he carried it out almost as a matter of routine, without worry or excitement, and, as it turned out, without incurring suspicion. It is a humorous fact that he was actually formally and sternly reported to Michael Collins for being too friendly with obnoxious personages, and had to stand "investigation" on that count.

Several communications passed between Michael Collins and Moynihan, and in that connection a humorous incident is worth telling: One of the Irish "dumps" was situated in Mary street. After the destruction of the Custom House this place was raided and amongst the finds were a considerable number of letters in Moynihan's handwriting. These letters were of an incriminating character and were the first captures ever made that could have brought suspicion on Moynihan. Collins' comment on the affair was characteristic of the man. He made a present to his subordinate of a small typewriting machine.

SAMPLES OF HIS WORK

All during the Terror Capt. Moynihan continued to serve as P. M. Moynihan in the Post Office, but he had very many other addresses as well. In the Irish Intelligence Service his identity was submerged as "115" and in that official Irish correspondence during the time that was his name and address. But he also set up a firm as "Curio Expert" at Clonliffe road and advertised himself as a dealer in pottery, porcelain and antique furniture. At about the same time he opened out as a cabinet maker and upholsterer, and he still figures in Thom's Directory and also on the big gate of 1 Upper Abbey Street as "Geo. Moreland, Cabinet Maker and Upholsterer."

One or two other incidents may be related. Michael Collins desired to learn the exact truth about the sack of Balbriggan, the men who were responsible for the outrage, and many details bearing upon it. The task of finding out was entrusted to Capt. Moynihan. As it happened, a bazaar and sale of work was about to be opened in the city and the name of one of the ladies to assist at a principal stall caught his eye. He, as it turned out rightly, surmised that she would have the assistance of Black and Tans, or "Auxies," from Gormanstown Camp. He conceived and actually carried out the idea of helping the lads from Gormanstown to build the stall in the Fowler Orange Hall. He offered his services, acted as designer, carpenter and decorator; all through the entire day he listened to the tales of the corps from Gormanstown, acquired a detailed account of the Balbriggan affair, and in return set off, obtained a camera, came back to Fowler Hall, and actually photographed the stall

he had built, and the lady attendant.

It was important to obtain certain information which could only be got in the Castle. Moynihan found little difficulty in inventing an excuse for going to the Castle. He was admitted by two Black and Tans to the office of the official in question, and without making the slightest fuss about it, while the two Tans were standing close by asked for the information. The official turned white and without moving from his seat said frankly he was afraid to risk it. But while the short conversation was in progress Capt. Moynihan had taken in a survey of the office and had established communication which resulted in a regular supply of the information about the matters involved.

Amongst other things, Capt. Moynihan is an expert slight-of-hand and conjuring artist and he actually travelled as such all the way to London with British forces, amusing and mystifying them while he acquired useful information en route. The hero of these adventures, and they are only a few of the exciting episodes of his career, is a middle-sized, middle-aged, kindly, genial looking man, of quiet talk and demure demeanour, and with a head of thick hair as white as the snow but upon which only fifty years have fallen. But that quiet, slow composure is very deceptive. Capt. Moynihan has been an athlete all his life and is today in fine form.

IRISH AUSTRALIAN SOCIETY DISBANES

The Dublin papers print a cablegram from Australia announcing that the United Irish League of Victoria which has been a most active association (under various titles) for forty years, has now been dissolved.—The United Irish League was at first the Land League. One of the first missions the Land League sent abroad was that of John Redmond—he was afterwards joined by William to Australia in 1882. Notwithstanding that the organization had spread into most of the Australian Colonies they had very uphill work there for some time, as the following statement by John Redmond, made some years ago, which appears in Barry O'Brien's "Life of Parnell," shows: "When I arrived at Sidney the Phoenix Park murders were the talk of the Colony. I received a chilling reception. All the respectable people who had promised support kept away. The priests would not help me, except the Jesuits, who were friendly to me as an old Clongowes boy. A leading citizen who had promised to take the chair at my first meeting, would not come. Sir Henry Parkes, the Prime Minister, proposed that I should be expelled from the Colony, but the motion was defeated. The Irish working men stood by me, and in fact saved the situation. They kept me going until a telegram arrived exculpating the Parliamentary Party. Then all the Irish came around and ultimately flocked to my meetings." The same United Irish League was the name of the Irish National Organization in Australia in later years. At first as at home, it was the Land League, and afterwards the National League.

THE LEGEND OF A WIDOW'S CURSE

The Irish people hold that a widow's curse has, for some hundreds of years, followed the noted house of Beresford. Certainly tragic fate seems to dog the steps of the family. The latest proof of this was furnished on Christmas day when Lord Marcus de la Poer Beresford, K. C. V. O., an extra Equerry to the King, and manager of the Royal Thoroughbred Stud, was found dead in bed at his flat in St. James Street in London. Lord Marcus de la Poer Beresford was the youngest but one of five celebrated brothers, of whom the eldest was the Marquis of Waterford, and the others Lord William, a famous soldier and owner of race-horses; Lord Charles, the great sailor, and Lord Delaval, who died in Mexico. The third holder of the title of Marquis was killed at the age of forty-three by being thrown from his horse while out hunting at Corbally, December, 1849. The fourth Marquis, a Protestant clergyman, was found dead at a shooting box at Carraghmore. Death was ascribed to poisoning. The fifth Marquis shot himself at the family residence, Carraghmore Castle, October 28, 1895, after suffering for years from a spine injury sustained in the hunting field. Lord Delaval Beresford was killed in a railway accident, El Paso, Texas, 1907. Capt. C. C. de la Poer Beresford was killed at Aldershot while attempting to stop a runaway horse, 1910. On December 2, 1911, the body of Charles de la Poer Beresford, sixth Marquis, who sat as Lord Tyrone, in the House of Lords, was found drowned in the river Cladagh, near his residence at Carraghmore. He was thirty-six. A ballad entitled "Curse on the Beresford Breed" recalls the malediction laid by a widow on the Beresford family. It contains the lines:

And you and your's accursed will be,

You can't escape by land or sea, For death will strike you suddenly, O Beresford! O Beresford!

It is related that in the days when the Penal Laws were in force a young Catholic peasant, was, by order of the then head of the Beresford clan, flogged and put to death in the courtyard at Carraghmore, despite the pleadings of his widowed mother. The mother, it is stated, thereupon uttered the prophecy quoted.

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A LINK WITH THE PAST

The living chain of men and women that binds Catholic New York of today with a generation that is gone lost another link recently in the death of P. H. Cannon, for more than forty years literary advisor and editor of the publications issued by Benziger Brothers.

Mr. Cannon, who was in his eighty-sixth year at the time of his death, was one of the first students of St. Francis Xavier's College, attending the classes that opened at No. 77 Third Avenue in May 1848. He subsequently attended St. John's, Fordham, whence he bent his steps to the publishing firm of Edward Dunagan and Brother, who published many important Catholic volumes during the 'forties and fifties.' Later he was engaged by Felix O'Rourke, another leading publisher of the time, and, after an unsuccessful venture of his own in St. Louis, Mr. Cannon assumed the post at Benziger's which he filled for so many years.

Among other works, he edited the educational series compiled by the late Bishop Gilmore. Hundreds of authors owe to him their deep gratitude for the painstaking care and the true literary skill that he brought to the examination and editing of their manuscripts.

In his literary work he came into contact with distinguished Catholics from every part of the United States, Archbishop Hughes, Archbishop Bayley, Archbishop Corrigan, Cardinal McCloskey, Cardinal Farley and such giants as Bronson, McMaster and Dr. Cummings were numbered among his acquaintances.

Mr. Cannon descended from a literary family. His father was Charles James Cannon, a frequent contributor to Catholic periodicals during the early part of the nineteenth century and for many years literary advisor for the Dunigans. He was author of "Poems by a Plover," "Oran the Outcast," and several other volumes, one of which "Father Felix" was translated abroad. The elder Cannon was identified for many years with John Augustus Shea, who was an associate of Edgar Allan Poe.

As a result of the death of Mr. Cannon, there is only one surviving student of the original band that entered St. Francis Xavier's class in the Third Avenue, foundation. This is Eugene P. O'Connor of Brooklyn, once Republican candidate for lieutenant-governor of New York.

PAN-AMERICAN BODY AT GEORGETOWN

Washington, D. C., Jan. 22.—Pan-Americanism was the keynote of a celebration in Gaston Hall, Georgetown University yesterday afternoon when members of the entire diplomatic corps of the Central and South American republics were the guests of honor.

Arranged under auspices of the School of Foreign Service, the celebration marked the creation of the Pan-American Student's Association, the first of its kind ever organized in an American University. The primary object of the movement is to help bring about more amicable relations between the United States and its sister republics through a spirit of closer cooperation among university men.

The Chilean Ambassador, Senor Don Mathieu, as dean of the diplomatic corps from Latin-American countries made the principal address on behalf of the southern republics. Officials of the State and Commerce Departments, many of them members of the Foreign Service School faculty, were in attendance. The exercises were held in Gaston Hall on the Hilltop at 3:30 o'clock in the afternoon.

Following the address of welcome by the regent of the school, the Rev. W. Coleman Nevils, S. J., the constitution of the newly organized society was formally presented to the president of Georgetown University, the Rev. John B. Creeden, S. J. The presentation was made by Francisco Banda, assistant secretary of the Ecuador Legation, chairman of the society and one of the students. Approximately a membership of one hundred has already been secured, representing nearly all the Latin American countries.

BISHOP MACRORY

PRAYS FOR PEACE

Dublin, Jan. 11.—Addressing the harassed Catholics of Belfast this week, Bishop MacRory said he trusted that many of his congregation would find consolation and encouragement and hope in the Divine Master's poverty. That Master preached blessedness of the poor. Many, very many of the Catholics of Belfast had been rendered poor and were in bitter woe at the present time. They had been in poverty and misery for two and a half years through no fault of their own, but through cruel and terrible injustice. To the many who had thus to suffer poverty in Belfast he would say: "Lift up your hearts; fix your gaze on the life beyond the grave and remember that this present life is but the threshold of an unending existence. He asked those who possessed means to contribute liberally toward the support of their poor neighbors.

Concluding his address the Bishop said: "The season's chief Gospel ends on the note of Peace. Peace is a blessed thing, whether it be inward peace, peace of the heart to which most probably the angels referred, or merely external peace, the peace of society. Christ came to bring true peace of every kind to individuals and to nations; and what is more it is only by following His teaching and observing His precepts that any true and lasting peace can be attained. Ours is an ancient Christian nation, one of the most ancient indeed, and fond of boasting, not without reason, of its fidelity to Christ and His teaching.

"Yet at the moment we are rent asunder by discord and murderous enmities. The north, or at least a part of it, is separated from the South, and the South itself is torn by fratricidal and destructive strife. Surely there must be something wrong, for this is not the fruit of the seed that Christ sowed; it is not a fitting refrain from a Christian nation to the Angels' song of peace.

"This is not the place to attempt to apportion responsibility or blame. Rather let us ask you to implore Him who appeared in Bethlehem for the purpose of spreading peace on earth to put an end to our rivalries and discord and strife whether North or South, that we may build up a prosperous, contented, happy nation, giving glory to God and sharing in the full in that peace of which the angels sang when the Christian era began its immortal progress."

ENGLAND IS DRIFTING TOWARD UNBELIEF

The future religious problem in Great Britain is not going to be whether the Catholic Church can hold its own, but whether organized Christianity outside the Catholic Church will be able to exist at all outside a very limited circle.

Cardinal Gasquet some months ago called down upon himself the ire of the Anglicans when he predicted that in the not distant future the religious forces would consist of practically the Catholics only, whilst all others would have gone down in the general drift to a hazy atheism. The Cardinal had in his mind the disintegration that is so apparent in the Anglican Church; but the menace seems to be coming from quite another quarter.

Generally speaking, the Catholic Church has nothing to fear. There are no Catholics in the United States and no one denies it. But for all that, the Catholic Church is compact and coherent, and of its very nature is not threatened in the same way that the other religious confessions are.

For the danger is not one of antagonism between Catholicism and the many forms of Protestantism; but between Christianity and absolute unbelief. The menace lies not so much with the present generation; but with the coming generation. The forces of corruption and seduction are at work amongst the children and the young, and outside the Catholic Church the religious authorities are absolutely unprepared to meet the danger.

The careless and indifferent have always existed; but amongst the generation that is now growing up there are large numbers of children whose young minds have been indoctrinated with the atheism and anti-religious prejudice taught in the so-called Socialist Sunday Schools and the far worse schools of the secularists. That these schools are subversive of all obedience and constituted entirely and absolutely destructive of all belief in God, has been outlined before. And now, almost when it is too late, the non-Catholic Churches are waking up to the danger, and frantic efforts are being made to stem this tide of atheism and religious negation that has been permitted to creep up into the life of the country.

Much of the moral laxity and irreligion has been blamed on the War and the absence of parental control over the young. While this

is true to a very large extent, it is not the whole of the truth. For the gradual moral perversion that seems to infect young people of both sexes has its roots in something far more serious than the temporary removal of a father's authority while away on military service. The fact is that vast numbers of young lads and girls are growing up without any religious education of any sort whatever; and with no higher sense of right and wrong than that the desire for possession is a sufficient reason to snatch that which is desired.

AN IMPORTANT PHASE OF EDUCATION

CHICAGO SCHOOLS WILL TEACH PRACTICAL CHARITY

Chicago, Ill., Jan. 12.—Teaching children practical charity as carried on by the Catholic Church through its charitable institutions and organizations is the novel and somewhat advanced addition to the curriculum of the parochial schools of the Archdiocese of Chicago. The plan was proposed by Rev. Moses E. Kiley, D. D., head of the central charities bureau, and is a development of Father Kiley's experience in the work of the Associated Catholic Charities. It has the approval of Archbishop George W. Mundelein, who founded the Associated Catholic Charities, through which every Catholic is given an opportunity to be a regular annual contributor to a great fund, out of which the Catholic institutions and charities are supported to a definite extent.

SCHOOL "CHARITY HOUR"

The addition to the school program is a monthly "Charity Hour," during which the extent, and operation of the charities of the church will be explained, together with comparative costs, instances of cases handled and benefits given. The purpose of the teaching is to make the children in the schools, before they have graduated, familiar with this phase of church work.

Through the children the parents and the adults in the home will learn of the charities, and the work they are doing. Here is the plan in outline as approved by Archbishop Mundelein.

(1) It is planned to devote one hour each month to the study of Catholic charities, to be known as "Charity Hour."

(2) It will acquaint every child, in terms he can understand, with the details of the charitable and educational work of the archdiocese.

(3) This knowledge will be communicated to the parents and the grown up members of the family through the children; thus giving the children the education of telling others which will result in these same children themselves being well informed when they come to maturity.

(4) To make this course practical, since it is the experience of almost every priest, that the young people do not give what they can and should to support the parish, every child will be asked to make some offering each "Charity Hour" even if it be only a penny and not to exceed five cents; thus, learning early his or her duty in this respect.

(5) To make this easy for the sisters and interesting for the children, each sister will be provided with a copy of the matter to be discussed during the "Charity Hour."

The result expected is that every graduate of the parochial schools will know, not what has been done by the church in the past in the way of charity, but will have an accurate knowledge from first hand sources of what the church is doing at present.

PRESIDENT PARDONS CONVICT

The story of how President Wilson was attracted by a copy of a picture which hangs over the high altar of the Catholic chapel in Leavenworth Jail, Kansas; how he found that the artist was an inmate of the prison; how he pardoned him and gave him a fresh start, has just come to light.

The picture which softened the heart of the President, depicts Christ sitting at a table in a prison cell in the company of two prisoners. "This Man Receiveth Sinners" is the legend around the picture.

It was painted by a Russian who was serving a sentence of ten years for counterfeiting. As soon as he reached Leavenworth he asked permission to decorate the chapel, and working on it day after day, he adorned the walls, painted the Stations of the Cross, and conceived the idea of the picture which secured his unprecedented release.

Permission was given to him to take models from among his fellow prisoners. A Greek posed for the figure of Christ, and the other two men were doing life terms—one of them for a sensational train robbery.

When President Wilson saw a copy of the picture, "This Man

Receiveth Sinners" he was convinced that there would be no fundamental wrong about a man who could conceive and execute such an idea. He granted a pardon to the convict who had served little more than three years of a ten years sentence.

The President called the man to Washington, and there he secured work decorating public buildings.

IRISH TRADE GROWS

AN EARNEST APPEAL TO THE MANHOOD OF IRELAND

Dublin, Jan. 5.—Despite untoward conditions Irish external trade was surprisingly good in 1922. Ireland's agricultural and subsidiary products exported to Britain were at least equal in value to the combined imports from Canada, Australia, South Africa, New Zealand and British possessions abroad received by Britain.

With peace restored Ireland could easily increase her exports. Realizing that there are great opportunities for developing the trade of the nation, all business persons are crying out for a cessation of hostilities. To each side their advice is "Cease fighting and proceed with constructive work."

With every day that passes the volume of opinion in favor of peace grows. Amongst the latest in the demand for peace are a large section of the pre-Truce I. R. A. Dublin Brigade, men who in the present conflict have been neutral. They appeal to their old comrades in a similar position throughout the country to organize and hand themselves together with a view to ending the fratricidal strife.

They point out that several of their old officers of Pre-Truce days have met their deaths on either side; and if the war continues, all the outstanding figures of the old days will be wiped out. This, they say, would be a calamity of the first order, having regard to their past and potential services to Ireland. In the course of a letter to the press they write:

"We have endeavored without success to bring both sides together; but neither side is willing to compromise sufficiently in order to bring about a basis for agreement, although both are anxious for peace. The position is therefore that a dead-lock has been reached which will involve both the ruin of the Free State and of the Irish Republic. It rests with the Common people, from whom both armies claim to derive authority, to assert their rights and maintain their liberties. To rouse Ireland to take this step in its own defence we call upon you to band together in the determination to resist that the voice of reason and common-sense be heard. If the country is not to collapse under its burden and die because it is too weak-willed to preserve itself, it is the clear duty of the manhood of Ireland to take part in the movement which will voice and carry into effect the authority which the people of Ireland should possess over all armed forces within its borders."

This letter, signed by eight old Volunteer officers, has been sent to several of the old I. R. A. now neutral.

GERMANS UNABLE TO BEAR THE COST OF FUNERALS

By Rev. Dr. Wilhelm Baron von Capitaine

Cologne, Jan. 2.—The extreme poverty of the people in this section of Germany has led to the adoption of all sorts of expedients to cut down the cost of living, among which one of the latest is the use of circulating coffins provided by the municipal authorities of several of the smaller towns. When a man dies the coffin is loaned to his family and used during the funeral ceremonies. After the funeral the body is taken out and buried in a very simple and inexpensive container and the coffin is returned to the town authorities to await the next funeral.

A discussion of funeral costs took place recently in the town of Linz, where the priests and ministers of all religions, together with the municipal officials, united in a resolution to the effect that the people should no longer be forced to meet the expenses incident to the death of a member of the family. It was pointed out that many people are unable to pay funeral expenses, particularly when death comes after prolonged illness and any small savings that may have existed have been wiped out by bills for the services of physicians and for medicines.

The municipal assembly of Linz turned down the plan for a circulating coffin and instead voted that the municipality should bear all costs for funerals after January 1, 1923. The town of Karlsruhe, in Baden, has attacked the problem from a different angle by devising a coffin with a wooden base but otherwise constructed entirely of pasteboard. A patent has been applied for on this invention.

CATHOLIC NOTES

The Catholic News Agency of Spain known as the Prensas Asociada or Associated Press, has been reorganized and enlarged.

Montreal will be the scene of the 1923 annual supreme convention of the Knights of Columbus. Notable among the matters that will come before the convention at the meeting will be the proposed formation of a junior division of the Knights.

London, Jan. 4.—In recognition of his services on behalf of the Catholic Church, Alderman Turnbull, who was Lord Mayor of Cardiff last year, has been appointed Knight Commander of the Order of St. Gregory the Great by Pope Pius XI.

Miami, Fla., Jan. 15.—Plans for the erection of a new academy and college for girls by the Sisters of St. Joseph, at an eventual cost of \$250,000, were revealed here today. Work on the first unit of the college, to cost \$60,000, will start immediately.

Dublin, Jan. 5.—The Catholic Truth Society whose premises were destroyed a few months ago is again in full working trim and, in fact, more active than ever before. A programme involving new enterprises and important developments is in readiness for 1923. It has issued quite a number of new pamphlets.

The celebrated stained-glass windows of the Cologne Cathedral, which were removed to the interior of Germany in 1917 through fear of damage by aircraft attack or eventual bombardment, have been replaced to the satisfaction of the residents of Cologne and of visiting art lovers.

Cologne, Jan. 2.—A union of a number of the largest charitable and social organizations in Germany was formed at a recent meeting in Berlin for the purpose of supporting the German Red Cross in its attempts to relieve suffering in the poverty stricken districts. Prominent government officials and a number of high ecclesiastical dignitaries attended.

Union Hill, N. J., Jan. 20.—In response to the petition of the Rev. Joseph N. Grief, rector of Holy Family Church here, the Holy Father has bestowed his Apostolic Benediction on the Passion Play which will be produced for the sixth season at the Auditorium of the church, and on the directors and players and on all pilgrims who may witness the Lenten performances.

Quebec, Jan. 15.—Subscriptions amounting to \$100,000 have already been made in behalf of the rebuilding fund of Notre Dame Cathedral, destroyed by incendiary fire a few days before Christmas, according to an announcement made by Mgr. Laflamme, rector of the Cathedral. The contributions came spontaneously, as no organized steps have as yet been taken towards the building of the edifice.

Atlantic City, Jan. 16.—Robert Driscoll Shea, one of the youngest graduates of the University of Notre Dame and during the summer months a bell boy at a local hotel, has received word that he has been awarded a Rhodes scholarship to represent the State of Indiana. Shea, who is at present a student in the Harvard Law School, declares he will start for England in June. He is eighteen years old.

Berlin, Jan. 8.—Satires and caricatures of sacred personages and holy things are a feature of the magazine section of a new periodical published by the Moscow Reds and called "The Godless." The magazine has been launched for the purpose of ridiculing everything holy and was launched on Christmas Day. One section of the magazine is given over to a discussion of religious problems from the viewpoint of the Marxian doctrine.

New York, Jan. 9.—The second semester of the most of the Knights of Columbus free technical schools for war veterans and also the cost courses for those who did not see war service, began today. Approximately 70,000 students are enrolled in the schools, undertaking a curriculum of thirty-odd subjects. The K. of C. educational movement in this city, has advanced to the point where a successful high school, the first evening school to be granted a State charter for conduct under private auspices, is now necessary to accommodate students seeking cultural advancement.

The Catholic population of China, according to recent missionary statistics, has passed the two million mark, the number being given as 2,056,338. There are fifty-six bishops and 2,414 priests, of whom 998 are Chinese. An important addition to the Catholic educational system in China is to be made shortly at Wenhow. Bishop Reynaud of Chekiang has received fifty thousand francs from the French government for the purpose of erecting a new Catholic College and it is expected that this institution will mean much for the Catholic education of China.