

# The Catholic Record.

"Christianus mihi nomen est Catholicus vero Cognomen."—(Christian is my Name, but Catholic my Surname)—St. Pacien, 4th Century

VOLUME XLVI.

LONDON, CANADA, SATURDAY, APRIL 12, 1924

2374

## GEN. LUDENDORFF ACQUITTED

### FOUGHT EVERY PROPOSAL FOR PEACE MADE BY POPE TO PREVENT PRESENT MISERY

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

Vienna, April 2.—Despite the acquittal yesterday in Munich of General Ludendorff on the charge of treason for his part in the so-called beer-hall revolution, and the sentencing of Adolf Hitler, also charged with treason, to five years imprisonment, Ludendorff continues to be indignantly condemned for his bitter attack on Catholics, made in the course of his trial.

Ludendorff's reckless assault on the Church has disclosed clearly the hostile forces which are working against Catholicism in Germany, and has revealed him as a leader in the campaign of bigotry. Furthermore, it has brought strongly to the minds of Germans that on him rests the heavy responsibility of keeping from his country the peace which, at the instance of the Pope, beckoned in 1917 and the spurning of which left the misery through which Germany has since struggled.

The fact that, despite the bitter trials which Germany has had to endure, such prejudices and animosities against Catholics as those to which Ludendorff gave voice still animate sections of Protestantism here, is significant of the active hostility the Church in Germany faces.

In his speech, which should have been a defense of himself but which became a wild charge against Catholics, Ludendorff said: "The creation of a powerless Germany by the splitting of Protestant Prussia, was the result of ultramontane policies which can be traced since the foundation of the German Empire. During the War, these policies became most perceptible and found their representation in the deputy Erzberger. While the whole of Germany struggled for its existence, the Vatican was anti-German."

This is such a strong indictment that it is worth while to give here some historical statements.

Who was it endeavored, in the decisive summer of 1917, to bring about mediation for peace, advising Germany sincerely and earnestly to arrange an adjustment and to preserve the Central States from a heavy defeat? It was Pope Benedict XV.

Who haughtily frustrated, by hostile refusal, all these efforts, undertaken with the best intentions, and thus threw Germany into a misery which today excites the pity of even many of its former adversaries? It was Ludendorff himself.

All contemporaries who were intimately connected with the events of those days testify to the truth of these statements.

As everybody knows, the Pope directed the attention of the German government to the fact that, for the restoration of peace to Germany, a definite declaration on Belgium's future was absolutely necessary. The Holy Father let Berlin know that if his effort at mediation should fail, the future of the Central States could not be pictured too gloomily.

#### WHEN REICHTAG WAS OVERRULED

On July 19, 1917, the German Reichstag had agreed to the well-known resolution for a peace of agreement and a reconciliation of the nations. It was, however, in his memoirs, "Occurrences in the Great War," that the German Military Headquarters, with Ludendorff at its head, still believed at that time that a victory could be won, despite the opinions of the Reichstag. He further attests that Ludendorff urged Erzberger to encourage the people to hold out for the "last phase of the War."

This was Ludendorff's reply to the Pope's plea for mediation. Bethmann-Hollweg, Imperial Chancellor at that time, says in his "Observations Concerning the War": "There is hardly any matter in politics in which Ludendorff does not request the right, not only of collaboration but of decision for the military headquarters. Military interference has almost always been defended by the declaration that otherwise the War could be lost and Field Marshal Hindenburg would no longer be responsible. But after the illness which overtook the Field Marshal in the winter of 1916-17, the real decision depended less on Hindenburg than on Ludendorff. Circumstances lead in the crisis of July, 1917, to a situation which allowed no doubt about the autocratic rule of the military establishment."

This was just at the time the Papal mediation project began. Bethmann-Hollweg further says: "Such a prudent and cautious diplomacy as that of the Vatican would not have undertaken this, if it had not presupposed a certain basis for the possibility of peace." He (Bethmann-Hollweg) had recognized the correctness of the Vatican's proposals, but the "decisive swaying of policies by militarist and annexationism was the real result."

Still more decisively speaks the communication which Bethmann-Hollweg's successor, Chancellor Michaelis, directed August 17, 1917, to the Austro-Hungarian minister of foreign affairs, Count Czernin, who was insisting that the German government take a clear position on a future peace treaty, particularly with regard to Belgium. Count Czernin publishes this communication in his book "Im Weltkrieg" ("In the World War,") Michaelis wrote, in this document to the Austrian minister of foreign affairs: "I should like to keep it clear, for this purpose, that Belgium should be connected with Germany in military and economical matters. Acquisition or long tenancy of Liege and the Flemish coast are the highest aims of Headquarters and the Navy. Headquarters knows as well as I do, that these conditions, or rather, conditions approaching them, are only to be attained if peace can be dictated to England. But we believe that a great measure of economical and military influence on Belgium must be attained by conferences."

#### AUSTRIA'S OVERTURES REJECTED

This, then, was the reply to the Holy Father's advice to secure the liberty of Belgium by a clear stand, because only in this way could peace be attained. The Austro-Hungarian government had hoped, in the secret negotiations with Berlin, to win a more friendly attitude, through an offer to make special sacrifices for peace, and to cede Galicia to the new independent Polish state. Austria-Hungary reckoned thereby to influence the German Confederacy to form a similar resolution in favor of Alsace and Belgium. But in the communication of August 17, 1917, Michaelis answered Count Czernin: "Concerning Poland, I note that the confidential proposal your excellency made to renounce Galicia and to aid this territory to Poland, has become useless, because I have to pronounce impossible the cession of parts of Alsace to France, which had been regarded as counter sacrifice, in a certain measure."

The attitude of the German military headquarters—and this was Ludendorff—ruined the mediation plans of Pope Benedict XV. Repeatedly urged by the Holy See to take up this attitude and to consider the matter again, were in vain.

#### OVERWHELMING EVIDENCE

The evidence that Ludendorff was responsible for frustrating the Papal efforts for peace and destroying the last possibility for Germany and Austria-Hungary to win a peace by adjustment and reconciliation, is overwhelming. And this man, who prevented the Holy Father from saving the German people from the consequences of defeat, rises now and charges the Vatican has been "hostile to Germany when this country was struggling for its existence."

One of the most prominent German commanders, General Hofmann, in his book on the War reproached Ludendorff for grievous military faults. We do not examine here whether these reproaches are justified or not. But if General Ludendorff was a great military leader, it would have been better for the German nation if he had not been so great a strategist and a greater diplomat. He deprived the Germany of a favorable peace in the War, and now, as the German people suffer as a consequence of this misfortune, he denies to the nation even an inner peace, and throws the torch of hatred among his fellow-citizens.

Many Catholics were fascinated by Ludendorff's policies and those of his friends. These are now seeing more clearly.

#### CARDINAL MERCIER ASKS HONEST WORK

In the Lenten pastoral letter addressed to the faithful of his diocese by Cardinal Mercier, in which he urges the Belgian people to "consume less and work more," he is careful to explain that this formula is not intended as a criticism of the eight-hour day.

On the contrary, His Eminence points out, that the Church has always sought and hoped for better living conditions for the workman. But he asks both workmen and executives to "give themselves loyally and lovingly to the daily tasks assigned to them."

Belgium is prospering, the Cardinal says. "Flanders has risen again." His Eminence declares. "Our agriculture has been reorganized. Our industries are active and even those whose machinery was destroyed by the Germans are again in full prosperity. In 1923 the traffic of the Port of Antwerp reached the highest figure it has ever attained. Most of our churches are restored to worship."

"Not only has unemployment, from which other nations are suffering so terribly, ceased to exist in Belgium, but spacious workers' cities have sprung up everywhere, side by side with the restored buildings."

"Our council schools are full and our secondary schools are overflowing. In the Malines diocese alone

over forty new professional and agricultural colleges have been opened, and the number of their scholars increases yearly. Intellectual clubs are increasing amongst the youth of the country. Our universities are very prosperous."

The Cardinal records an unprecedented religious movement for the conversion of the heathen, and adds that at the present time one-tenth of the Catholic missionaries of the world are Belgian.

#### CATHOLICISM MAKING GREAT STRIDES AMONG PEOPLE OF HOLLAND

La Croix has published some official statistics which give striking evidence of the progress of Catholicism in Holland.

For a total of more than 2,000,000 Catholics (a third of the total population of Holland), there were at the beginning of the present year, 1,184 parishes administered by 2,786 priests, the result of a constant increase during the last hundred years. As a matter of fact, in 1815 Holland had but 673 parishes with 925 priests and in 1910 there were 1,014 parishes with 2,310 priests.

The number of regular and secular seminaries training men for the priesthood in the year 1923 was: 41 Little Seminaries with 4,793 students and 42 Great Seminaries with 1,708 students.

The Catholic Public school system is no less flourishing. At the beginning of 1923 there were 703 kindergartens with 71,880 pupils; 1,597 Primary schools with 298,509 pupils and 33 Secondary schools with 8,121 students.

To these must be added the technical, commercial, industrial and other special schools. To complete this splendid effort in the field of education, came the foundation of the first Catholic University in the Netherlands, the University of Nimegue, which opened with an initial enrollment of 150 students. There is also a large number of Catholic students at other universities where several Catholic professors occupy chairs.

The situation of Catholicism in Holland, which for so long was a stronghold of Protestantism, is thus shown to be highly satisfactory and a source of legitimate hope for the future despite the fact that Protestants still form the great majority of the population and that many of them remain profoundly hostile to the Roman Church.

#### SEVEN BISHOPS NOW HAVE JURISDICTION IN LONDON

London, Eng.—With the consecration of Mgr. W. F. Brown as Auxiliary Bishop of Southwark, London has seven bishops living or having jurisdiction within its boundaries. They are: Cardinal Bourne, Archbishop of Westminster; Bishop Amigo of Southwark; Bishop Doubleday of Brentwood; Bishops Butt and Bidwell, Westminster Auxiliaries; Bishop Keatinge, the Army Bishop; and the new Southwark Auxiliary.

Bishop W. F. Brown was for twenty years Vicar-General of the Southwark diocese, and he was consecrated on the anniversary of his appointment as Vicar-General. The Bishop of Southwark, speaking after the consecration ceremony, said Mgr. Brown had on three occasions "had the courage" to refuse bishoprics.

Mgr. Brown is the leading English Catholic authority on education, and was responsible for securing equality for Catholic schools in Scotland.

T. P. O'Connor, M. P., speaking at the consecration banquet, said: "Mgr. Brown is the most successful negotiator I have ever met. I am trying to do for Catholic schools in England what Mgr. Brown has done for Catholic schools in Scotland. I succeeded, by a series of manoeuvres which I learned from him, in having passed in the House of Commons last year, by a unanimous vote, a resolution to the effect that the school system in England should be put in the same position as the school system in Scotland."

#### BAPTIST MINISTER ADVISES PROTESTANTS TO IMITATE CATHOLICS

Brooklyn, N. Y.—In the last issue of the Prospect Park Baptist Church's monthly bulletin, the Rev. Claude E. Morris, the pastor, urges Protestantism to imitate Catholicism and Judaism in providing facilities for giving to the children of the Protestant faiths week-day religious instruction.

"Most of our Protestant children are running the streets at the time the Jewish and Catholic children are learning the truths of religion," says Mr. Morris. "What will come to pass in the next generation? The Jew and Catholic will be religious, but the Protestant will be even worse than today, unreligious. What is the remedy? The little week-day Bible School held in our church Wednesday afternoons is a beginning in the right direction, but that is not enough."

## PRELATE-SENATOR ATTACKS DIVORCE

By Rev. J. Van der Heyden

The maiden speech of the Right Rev. S. Deplolige in the Belgian Senate, to which this distinguished professor of the Louvain University was lately elected, scored quite a success. True, the project that prompted it—one aiming at facilitating legal divorce proceedings—afforded good opportunity for the display of oratorical powers. The proposed law is modeled after the French legislation on divorce, which the French people are getting tired of and want to scratch from the statute books.

For, said the Monsignor Senator, divorce has become superannuated in that country and if Belgians desire to look for their inspiration in France, they would do well to eschew at least its forsaken errors and faded reforms and preferably imitate it in its proud resolve to combat the assassin of its race—divorce.

#### NOTABLE CHANGE IN SENTIMENT

Once upon a time divorce enjoyed the support of sentimentalism and of the philosophy of individualism; but the former of these isms has given divorce the slip and the latter is itself completely routed.

Catholics in plenty used to believe that it was as churchmen only that they must hold on to the indissolubility of the marriage contract and Freethinkers, that they ceased to be the genuine article unless they declare for divorce. They both blundered; for the indissolubility of the marriage tie rests upon grounds which reason may discuss and admit without bowing to revealed dogma. It is a moral, social and natural truth.

The strangeness about it is, that whilst its champions, tired of the natural and the individualism, their adversaries faced about and turned champions. One of these, M. Morizot Thibault, late president of the Academy of Moral and Political Sciences, calls divorce "the gnawing worm of France," and another M. Boverat, denounces it, "as an agent of corruption and a principle of decadence."

The theory of individualism cannot accommodate itself to a regime which binds irrevocably, hence the proclamation of the liberty to cancel the marriage contract. But that philosophy has had its time: Sociology is bringing us back to the old truth, that the family is by no means an artificial creation, but a natural and necessary institution, that cannot be made to depend upon the arbitrariness of the individual who wants to live his own life. There are social laws anterior and superior to the human will. That is scientifically proven and admitted today.

Thinkers have paved the way, it is the part of men of action to apply the conclusions. War favored their task and the heads of large families, being the first ones interested, afforded ready assistance.

Before the War a numerous progeny was looked upon by not a few with disdainful pity. At a public meeting held in Paris in 1913, Captain Maire, the founder of the League of Large Families, said:

#### CAPTAIN MAIRE'S FULFILLED PROPHECY

"Large families are the creditors of the nation, yet the laws reserve them the hardest fate: they must pay for others the heaviest of all taxes—the blood tax; and for all that, they are despised in many places. Some one in the audience interrupted him with: 'We didn't ask you to have many children.' 'No,' answered the captain, 'you didn't, nor did the State; and yet—how knows? ere long it may be—the State will take them away from me to defend you, your property and your carcass.'"

And so it happened. When "the wild alarm sound" from the "cossin's throat" Captain Maire's sons responded and very soon one fell mortally wounded. War decimated the large families; but it also changed the public mentality with regard to them. Had there been more, Germany would not have attacked France. War gave families with many children a clearer consciousness of their rights and of their strength. The ascension they formed must now be reckoned with. Following upon the declaration of the rights of man, they put up the declaration of the rights of the family. They claim the right to live and to perpetuate themselves; hence they oppose divorce and protest against laws which threaten their hearths.

Already is the movement they created against it so powerful that several congresses held during the course of the year 1923 passed resolutions calling for the suppression, pure and simple of divorce; and that the Chamber of Deputies, by a vote of 410 to 75 admitted the principle of family suffrage and rejected a bill purporting to facilitate still more the obtention of divorce.

That was, indeed, the condemnation of an institution which belongs to the past, which wants every

doctrinal support and is turned down by public opinion so that pretty soon there will be nothing left of it but a maldorous recollection.

## GREAT CATHEDRAL TO BE DEDICATED

### HAS BEEN SIXTY-TWO YEARS BUILDING

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

The great Gothic Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception at Linz in Upper Austria, a structure which has been sixty-two years in the building and which rivals the Gothic masterpiece of the Middle Ages, will be formally dedicated with ceremonies lasting from April 29 to May 1. Elaborate preparations are being made for the festivities. Cardinal Fruhwirth will be there as special Legate of Pope Pius XI. Cardinal Piffli, Archbishop of Vienna, and Cardinal von Faulhaber of Munich together with more than seventy Archbishops and Bishops from the nations in the valley of the Danube will take part in the various ceremonies. Ecclesiastics of the various Oriental Rites will also be present.

#### GREAT PROCESSION PLANNED

It is anticipated that more than 30,000 Catholic peasants of Upper Austria will march in the great procession scheduled for May 1. They will be led by cavalades of former soldiers, veterans of the World War. This procession, which will wind over the hills surrounding this capital city of Upper Austria, will be a great public demonstration of the generation accorded the Blessed Virgin by the people of this region.

To the Right Rev. Francis Joseph Rudiger, Bishop of Upper Austria and one of the outstanding religious figures of the nineteenth century, goes the credit for originating the project of the great Cathedral and for actually starting the construction work which, after sixty-two years, is now practically completed. After the dogma of the Immaculate Conception had been proclaimed December 8, 1854, by Pope Pius IX., Bishop Rudiger conceived the idea of building a "credo in stone" through which the people of Upper Austria could manifest their adherence to this immemorial belief. Bishop Rudiger for many years carried on the battle in Upper Austria against the rising power of Liberalism which was at that time beginning to menace ecclesiastical institutions. He established that organization of the Catholics of his country which remained for decades the model for similar bodies in Austria under the old monarchy.

One result of his activities was the beginning of construction on this Cathedral which today dominates the view of almost the entire section known as Upper Austria. Travelers on the Paris Orient Express catch their first glimpse of the architectural wonder as their train passes the foothills of the Alps. Nowhere in Europe during the past century, has any work of sacred or profane architecture been done which begins to compare with the Cathedral in size or perfection of detail and beauty of design.

CONCEDES HEIGHT TO ST. STEPHEN'S

The Cathedral is of sandstone, 180 meters in length, only five meters shorter than the famous Cathedral of Cologne. The latter is generally spoken of as the greatest example of Gothic architecture and was in process of construction for six hundred years. The famous Cathedral of St. Stephen in Vienna, until now the greatest Gothic building in Austria, is surpassed in size and capacity by the new Cathedral in Linz. In deference to the historic associations of St. Stephen's, however, the steeple of the Linz Cathedral is only 134.8 meters high, a little lower than the steeple of St. Stephen's. The architect of the new Cathedral was Vincent Statz, who was formerly connected with the Cologne Cathedral and who was known as one of the greatest men in his profession during the nineteenth century. Almost all of the details of construction were planned by him.

The presbytery required seven years to build, from 1892 to 1899; the transept which adjoined the presbytery required fifteen years more, as did the steeple which was finally completed in 1901. Construction of the nave was begun in 1902 and will be completed in 1924. Although the work was interrupted it did not entirely cease during the World War. The imposing copper roof, however, was lost to the Cathedral in the general confiscation of copper for War purposes.

Probably the most charming part of the entire Cathedral is the votive chapel which contains the statue of the Immaculate Conception. The altar table in this chapel is of Laas marble supported by eight columns of Carrara. The magnificent tabernacle is richly studded with precious stones and its folding doors are embossed with masterpieces of the goldsmith's art. The walls of the chapel are covered with mosaics.

There are six chapels surrounding the votive altar, all richly decorated with paintings and works of art, and with windows of beautifully stained glass.

#### HOW MONEY WAS RAISED

The manner in which the money was raised for construction of the Cathedral is a striking illustration of the deep devotion of the people of Upper Austria to the Blessed Virgin. For many years contributions were turned in in the form of small donations called "Martyr-pennies." When it is remembered that the population of Upper Austria is only 890,000, the significance of the donations will be appreciated. Servants, sailors on the Danube, peasants who were barely able to eke out an existence on their little tracts of land, all contributed their mites to aid in the building of this architectural glorification of the Queen of Heaven. The Bishops, to whom these donations were made, in many instances, were forced to hold these small sums in custody in order to aid the donors when they themselves were in distress later on. However, the greater part of these donations were ultimately used for the construction of the Cathedral.

Popes and Emperors also aided in the work. The magnificent crown on the statue of the Immaculate Conception is a gift from Pope Leo XIII.

One of the features accompanying the festivities incident to the dedication of the Cathedral will be a performance of the Vilsbiburg historical play in honor of the Blessed Virgin. This play is based on a medieval poem dedicated to the Mother of God. It is believed to be the only great dramatic production in the German language based on the life of the Blessed Virgin.

America will be interested in the dedication ceremonies because many of the donations which made the Cathedral possible came from Austrian emigrants to the United States.

## EURYTHMIC DANCES BANNED

New York.—The Protestant Episcopal church of St. Mark's in the Bowery will "remain without episcopal visitation or ministrations" because of the refusal of the Rev. Dr. William Norman Guthrie, rector, to discontinue holding "aboriginal" services and staging eurythmic dancing in connection with religious exercises. This ultimatum was served yesterday on Dr. Guthrie in a letter from Bishop Manning of the Protestant Episcopal diocese of New York.

Stating that he had "requested and entreated" Dr. Guthrie to refrain from "certain unauthorized and unlawful acts," the bishop informed him of his decision to decline to visit the parish and congregation of St. Mark's Church, cancelling the visitation announced for June 11. The parish is to remain without visitation or ministrations of the bishop so long as you refuse to follow my said admonition and to act in accordance with my said counsel," the bishop told Dr. Guthrie.

Bishop Manning stated he had specifically forbade "Any forms of worship composed in whole or in part out of American aboriginal material or out of Buddhist literature or any non-Christian forms of worship or any eurythmic or other dancing in the church building or in connection with divine worship."

A controversy which has been going on for months over the introduction of bizarre features into divine worship at St. Mark's reaches a climax in the drastic action of Bishop Manning.

#### METHODISTS SILENCE ATTACK ON CATHOLIC CHURCH

Chicago, Ill., March 28.—E. F. Miller, a singing evangelist, who attempted an attack on the Catholic church, before a meeting of Methodist ministers Monday, was silenced by the president of the meeting, Rev. Frank W. Barnum.

"This must be stopped," declared the president. "We can't have another church attacked." "It would be more in order," declared the Rev. John Thompson, pastor of the skyscraper temple church, in which the meeting was being held, "on this day when Archbishop Mundelein is being elevated to the rank of Cardinal to pass resolutions of congratulation." Although several of the ministers announced they would vote for the resolution if introduced, no one offered any

## CATHOLIC NOTES

Rome, March 20.—Desio, the town in which Pope Pius XI. was born, has received the title of a city. The news has been received with enthusiasm by the townspeople who are planning special festivities to celebrate the event.

Indianapolis, Ind., March 28.—The Rev. Alphonsus J. Smith, pastor of St. Joan of Arc Church this city was consecrated Sixth Bishop of Nashville, Tenn., in the cathedral of St. Peter and Paul. The impressive ceremonies were held in the presence of 16 bishops, 300 priests and more than 3,000 laymen.

Baton Rouge, La., March 21.—Rose Mary Sims, a pupil in the parochial school of Franklin, La., won the oratorical contest held here in which pupils from all schools in the State were eligible to compete. The subject of the winning orator was "The Constitution of the United States."

London, Eng.—A stained glass window of St. Brendan, the Irish navigator, will form part of the decoration of the British Empire Exhibition which is being held at Wembley in the summer. The Saint is shown holding an oar in his right hand and a chalice in his left. The window is the work of two Dublin women.

London, March, 23.—Canon Edmund English, who died this week, ascended Mont Blanc in 1884, and was one of the earliest conquerors of the lofty peak. He was a priest fifty-two years and served in only two parishes, having spent fourteen years at Somers Town, London, and thirty-eight years at Twickenham, where he died.

Warsaw, March 17.—Poland is preparing a magnificent reception for Cardinal Dubois and the members of the French Hierarchy who are to visit Poznan and other Polish cities for the Feast of Corpus Christi, at the invitation of the Primate, Cardinal Dalbor. Cardinal Dubois, who will be accompanied by Mgr. Chaptal, Auxiliary Bishop of Paris, better known as the "Bishop of the Foreigners" and Mgr. Baudrillard, Rector of the Catholic Institute, will remain four days in Poznan, taking part in the solemn processions and other ceremonies.

Christiania, March 24.—The Norwegian Government has requested the Storting to abolish the provision of the Constitution prohibiting Jesuits from entering the country. This will mark the disappearance of the last legal restriction against religious freedom in Norway. Authorization for other religious orders to enter the country was granted in 1897 but few orders took advantage of it. The Jesuits are planning to establish a school, the first to be established in Norway since the Reformation. The old monastery of Ulfsten, near Stavanger, has been purchased for this purpose.

Toledo, March 14.—Catholic women of this city have decided upon a series of reparation services in honor of the Blessed Virgin as an offset to so many statements within recent months questioning the Virgin Birth. The first of such services was held recently in the St. Francis de Sales cathedral city. The congregation was entirely of women. Bishop Samuel Stritch was celebrant of a Mass of reparation and also delivered an address explaining the Catholic doctrine. Hymns in honor of the Blessed Virgin also were sung. A city-wide series of devotions in special honor of the Virgin Mary by the Catholic women of this city will be continued for some time.

Warsaw, March 17.—According to information reaching the Polish Foreign Office, Archbishop Cielicki has been released from prison in Moscow. Instructions have been given Louis Darowski, Polish minister in Moscow, to arrange for bringing the archbishop to Warsaw in order to avoid forcing him to face the humiliating ordeal of being forcibly expelled from Russia. Archbishop Cielicki, who is renouncing the prelate of the Catholic Church in Russia, was condemned to death by the soviet in March, 1923. This sentence was commuted to solitary confinement for ten years after many countries including the United States had protested to the soviet government.

Paris, March 24.—Presentation of a large American flag to the basilica of the Shrine of Lourdes to replace the one already there, has been arranged with Monsignor Schoepfer, Bishop of Tarbes and Lourdes, by Judge Alfred G. Talley, of the Court of General Sessions, New York. The presentation ceremony will take place probably on July 4.

Judge Talley, who accompanied Archbishop Hayes to Rome, where the prelate was made Cardinal, said that when he visited Lourdes last year he noticed that the American flag was the least imposing of all the national flags in the basilica. On his return to New York he suggested to the Knights of Columbus that they replace it with a new flag and the suggestion was adopted.