

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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LORD SHAUGHNESSY DEAD

HIS GENIUS IS RECOGNIZED THROUGHOUT WORLD

Montreal, Dec. 10.—Terminating an illness of scarcely twenty-four hours' duration, the death occurred here at 7.30 this evening of the Right Hon. Baron Shaughnessy of Montreal and of Ashford, County Limerick, Ireland, and Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

Lord Shaughnessy died at his residence, 905 Dorchester street west, this city, in the presence of Lady Shaughnessy and of his heir, Hon. William J. Shaughnessy, and all the immediate members of his family. His spiritual adviser, Rev. Gerald J. McShane, pastor of St. Patrick's Church was also present.

During his brief illness from the moment of the seizure on Sunday night, Lord Shaughnessy retained his usual clarity of mind and purpose, recognizing all who spoke to him, and particularly His Grace Archbishop Georges Gauthier, Apostolic Administrator of the Roman Catholic Diocese of Montreal, who was at the bedside at 7 o'clock, a half-hour before death ended the career of the great railway man.

HIS LAST PUBLIC APPEARANCE

The last public appearances of Lord Shaughnessy were on Sunday. In the morning, accompanied by Lady Shaughnessy, he attended High Mass at St. Patrick's Church. In the afternoon he was present at the dedication of the new building of the Montreal Council, Knights of Columbus, on Mountain street, and there delivered an impromptu address, being visibly touched by the warmth of the reception accorded him by the large body of men present at the function.

From this function Lord Shaughnessy returned to his home, and there was taken by a seizure after dinner.

This afternoon at 3.30 Father McShane of St. Patrick's, and Father Groves, also of St. Patrick's were summoned and administered the last rites of the Church, his Lordship preserving throughout the ceremonies complete consciousness. In the evening at 7 o'clock Archbishop Gauthier entered the chamber and gave to the patient a last blessing.

C. P. R. PRESIDENT PAYS TRIBUTE

Montreal, Dec. 10.—"The untimely death of Lord Shaughnessy," said Mr. E. W. Beatty, President of the Canadian Pacific Railway, tonight, "has removed from Canadian life its most outstanding figure. Public men have come and gone, and their respective merits, as I think, have been duly appreciated by the people of this country. But in no single instance, so far as my observation goes, has one man combined the achievement, the mentality, the force of character and the human qualities of generosity, charity, and consideration for his fellow-men in the same degree as the late Chairman of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

"Always he was a strict disciplinarian, but his discipline was impersonal, and his warm Irish disposition reflected itself in numerous acts of kindness, which increased the loyalty he always inspired in those who were associated with him.

"He possessed in a remarkable degree an acuteness of mental reasoning which few men enjoy. Nothing was overlooked by him and no act that was meritorious escaped his commendation. Thoroughly schooled as he was in the advantages of good reading, he became a great student of literature, and a sagacious critic of public affairs. To those who knew him intimately his qualities of sympathy and charity were perhaps the most impressive.

"He had a unique career, filled with initiative, enterprise and courage. Having run the threescore and ten, he has departed with a record that few Canadians have ever made, and all his accomplishments and successes were clean. Never in his official or his personal life has a suggestion been made against the complete integrity that characterized all his actions.

"In Lord Shaughnessy Canada loses its most distinguished, most loyal and most efficient citizen."

TRIBUTE FROM PRIME MINISTER

Ottawa, Dec. 10.—Announcement of Lord Shaughnessy's death was received in the Capital with surprise and sorrow. Commenting upon it, Premier King said: "The British Empire has lost one of its great citizens in the passing of Lord Shaughnessy. His life and work were in the main identified with Canada; few, if any, have enjoyed a more intimate association with the country's commercial and industrial development, but in more ways than one he was a world figure. To him more than to any other is due the encircling of the globe by the great transportation system with which his name was identified.

WAS BORN IN WISCONSIN

Thomas George Shaughnessy, first Baron Shaughnessy of Montreal and Ashford, County Limerick, Ireland, was born in Milwaukee, Wis., October 6, 1853, the son of Thomas Shaughnessy. He was educated at the public schools of his native city and entered railway work in the purchasing department of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway in 1869. He rose rapidly in the ranks of railway officials and was general storekeeper of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway in 1882, when he was approached by William Van Horne, then collecting a staff for the infant Canadian Pacific Railway, and engaged as general purchasing agent.

Mr. Shaughnessy was made Assistant to the President of the C. P. R., in 1889, a Vice-President and director in 1891, and became President of the company in 1899, retiring to become Chairman of the Board of Directors in 1918. He was knighted in 1901, made a Knight Commander of the Victorian Order in 1907, and raised to the Peerage in 1916. Lord Shaughnessy was associated through directorship with a wide range of enterprises. He was on the directorates of all the subsidiaries of the Canadian Pacific Railway, the Bank of Montreal, the Royal Trust Company, and Trans-Canada Theatres, Limited, and owned much real estate and office-building property in Montreal. He was a Fellow of the Royal Colonial Institute, a Governor of Laval University, a Governor of the Western Hospital, Montreal, and a member of the Montreal Jockey Club. He married, in 1880, Maud Elizabeth Nagle of Milwaukee. His heir is Hon. W. J. Shaughnessy. The Baron and Baroness Shaughnessy had three daughters, the Hon. Mrs. H. W. Beauclerk, the Hon. Mrs. Rene Redmond, and the Hon. Marguerite Shaughnessy.

PRESIDED OVER C. P. R. EXPANSION

During the regime of Lord Shaughnessy as President of the C. P. R., it grew to be the greatest single transportation system by land and water in the world. It poured out millions—\$600,000,000, to be exact—on the development of the Canadian West and its shipping feeders to the railway. In 1901 its capital stock stood at \$65,000,000, and when he left the Presidency its stock was figured at \$200,000,000. Between 1905 and 1912 the value of the stock advanced to 282.7-8, and the dividend rose from 6% to 10% per annum.

Lord Shaughnessy's characteristic qualities were: alertness, quick decision, foresight and unflinching courage and optimism. All his large decisions, whether for the C. P. R., or in his own private ventures, were based almost exclusively on his own judgment. This was in most cases a matter of necessity, because he had no precedents to follow. His methods were frequently spectacular and startling in their daring. For instance, in the course of a conversation with Van Horne in the early part of the century the fact that the C. P. R., was a completed transcontinental system with terminals that made it possible to do business with and link up the Old World and the New World was under discussion. Van Horne said, referring more particularly to the Canadian West: "We have built the hopper, but we want the spout." Shaughnessy decided there would be two spouts to the C. P. R. Almost overnight he arranged for the purchase of the Atlantic ships of the Old Beaver Lines, amounting to 15 in all, and set up the system whereby huge numbers of immigrants were secured and transported from England and Europe on them and over the C. P. R. rails to the Canadian West. Later he acquired vessels for the Pacific trade the company developed.

In his day the purchasing department of the C. P. R., was a synonym for efficiency and economy, and he was regarded as the greatest railway purchasing agent on the continent at that time. It was as a financier, however, that the Shaughnessy foresight and daring were perhaps to get their fullest play. In 1912 the world was on the crest of a wave of prosperity. War clouds, however, were collecting on the horizon. Shaughnessy knew that in a few years his company would be called upon to retire one of its great bond issues. He had the money to do it in the treasury, but he saw that if this was done the development of the railway would be retarded. He recalled that in the company's charter was a clause permitting it to retire maturing bonds by an issue of new stock. With dazzling rapidity he decided to tap the money markets of the world—chiefly the European markets, where funds could be borrowed cheaply—and sold 600,000 shares at \$175 each. When the War broke out the great company was in a position to ride safely through the financial panic that ensued and to meet all claims against it at its leisure.

HIS WAR SERVICES

Lord Shaughnessy was one of the outstanding figures in the World War. His advice was frequently asked and followed by the Canadian and Imperial Governments. Upon the outbreak of hostilities he placed the whole resources of the C. P. R.—railroad, ships and shops—at the disposal of the Allies, while he threw himself wholeheartedly into the work of recruiting in Montreal. His two sons, his heir and his second boy, A. T. Shaughnessy, went to the front, and the latter was killed in France. His Lordship rendered invaluable assistance in connection with the campaigns to secure money for the Victory loans. He spoke at all times during the conflict, and characteristically precipitated several sensations by his fearlessness in facing and telling the truth about situations as he saw them.

Lord Shaughnessy warmly supported conscription, and in this connection he issued a highly significant statement to the press, addressed specially to French-Canadians. The British Government, impressed with the efficiency of the purchasing system in the C. P. R., instituted by Lord Shaughnessy, engaged it to do much of its buying on this side, while the C. P. R. shops were rapidly placed by him in a position to handle the manufacture of munitions of war. When the British Government was trying to keep tottering and groggy Russia on its feet it called on Lord Shaughnessy for suggestions as to the improvement of the railroad service in that country, and Shaughnessy sent two of his ablest men to straighten out the tangle there. To Lord Shaughnessy's initiative was due quite largely the decision of the Allies to transport through Canada hundreds of thousands of Chinese coolies for work behind the battle zones.

Though of necessity a keen student of politics, Lord Shaughnessy could never be persuaded to enter public life. He was offered any number of offices, but always said that he was a railway man, and when he became President of the C. P. R., the height of his ambition was reached.

THE NATIONAL RAILWAYS

In 1920-21, during the discussion on the future of the Canadian National Railways, and while the question of absorbing the Grand Trunk was being considered by the Government, at the request of Sir Robert Borden, the Canadian Prime Minister, Lord Shaughnessy prepared a memorandum, giving his own personal ideas on the best method to follow to make the Government roads a paying concern. His scheme entailed the acquisition by the Government of the C. P. R., and the guarantee of a certain fixed interest in perpetuity to holders of its bonds and stock. His Lordship suggested that all the Government roads could then be merged under the management of the C. P. R. officials, and he expressed the opinion that, with the profitable C. P. R. lines, plus the efficiency of their management, the deficits being earned by the other sections of the Government system would be counterbalanced. Lord Shaughnessy submitted the same ideas to Premier Meighen.

Lord Shaughnessy, if he knew how to achieve great results, also knew how to secure the necessary assistance required from those under him. He was warmly revered, not only by those in personal contact with him, but by the rank and file of the C. P. R. employees. He could boast that during his regime as President no serious strike occurred among the company's employees. His attitude toward labor was very forcibly expressed by him on two occasions. Once, when opening the Canadian National Exhibition at Toronto in 1918, he advised both Labor and Capital to approach one another on the wage question prepared to grant the maximum demanded, and not the minimum. Again, in the course of a speech to C. P. R. officials in Montreal in 1919, he issued a warning that no one must expect labor to go back to pre-war conditions, as the workman had tasted of the good things of life and meant to retain them.

THROUGHS ATTEND FUNERAL OF THE LATE LORD SHAUGHNESSY

Montreal, Dec. 13.—The extraordinary range of friendship enjoyed by the late Lord Shaughnessy in his lifetime was apparent this morning when representatives of the State, the Church, the bench, the professions, executives of great business organizations and many from the humbler walks of life attended the funeral of the late baron, while the route of the funeral procession was lined with throngs of people. The body of the master railroader was removed from his late residence to St. Patrick's Church, where it was received by Right Rev. Monsignor Jno. E. Donnelly, pastor of St. Anthony's parish in which Lord Shaughnessy resided.

The solemn High Mass of Requiem was celebrated by Rev. Gerald

McShane, rector of St. Patrick's and spiritual adviser of Lord Shaughnessy. Rev. Thos. F. Heffernan served as Gaccon of the Mass, and Rev. John L. O'Rourke, chancellor of the archdiocese, served as sub-deacon. His Grace Archbishop Gauthier was present in the sanctuary and after the Mass he officiated at the solemn "Libera."

SERVICE IN LATIN

A funeral oration was not made, as such tributes are not permitted by the Church authorities in this province. As usual the service was in Latin, but in order that those who attended the Mass could follow, small books were supplied containing both the Latin text and the English translation.

The burial service at Cote Des Neiges Cemetery was conducted by Rev. H. W. Hingston, S. J., rector of Loyola College, Montreal.

The Prime Minister, Right Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King; Sir Lomer Gouin, Minister of Justice; Hon. James A. Robb, Minister of Immigration and Acting Minister of Finance, and Senator Raoul Dandurand, Government Senate Leader, attended as representative of the Government. The Governor-General, Baron Byng of Vimy, who is on a tour of the Eastern townships, was represented by his aide de camp, Major Willis O'Connor, of Ottawa. The Duke of Connaught, former Governor-General of Canada, was represented by Arthur P. Sladen, Ottawa, and Secretary to the Governor-General. The Liberal-Conservative Association attended the funeral in a body.

C. P. R. PAYS TRIBUTE

President E. W. Beatty, of the Canadian Pacific Railway, together with a number of leading officials and executive officers, represented the system of which Lord Shaughnessy was so long the chief.

The Canadian National Railways was represented by Gerald Ruel, Vice-President in charge of legal affairs for the C. N. R., and the only vice-president in Montreal this week; D. E. Galloway, assistant to the president, represented Sir Henry Thornton.

Others in attendance were Major-General Sir Alexander Bertram, Col. W. I. Gear, Hon. Rodolph Lemieux, Col. Walter Molson, Col. Papineau, representing Lieutenant-Governor Brodeur; Hon. James Murdoch, Hon. Charles Murphy, Senator Sir George E. Foster, Sir Robert Borden, Walter Mitchell, M.P.; Charles Gordon, Albert Halstead, Consul-General of the United States; Judge Leboeuf, Gen. E. Panet, Sir Andrew McPhail, Col. H. S. Birckett, Senator Robertson, Senator Lorne C. Webb, Hon. J. Williams, Toronto; Otto K. Nobel, Norwegian Consul; D. A. Smith, Toronto; Hon. James Leboeuf, J. W. Ross, president Board of Trade.

At the funeral hour, 10 o'clock, trains over the entire Canadian Pacific system, the engines of steamships at sea and all activities of the system which Baron Shaughnessy had headed, ceased for two minutes.

MGR. SEIPEL GAINS SOCIALIST RESPECT

By Dr. Frederick Funder

Vienna, November 5.—There has been a notable diminution in anti-Catholic feeling inspired by Socialistic propaganda, as a result of the extensive speaking tours made by Monsignor Seipel, the Federal Chancellor during the campaign preceding the recent elections. The change, in a large measure, is due to the personality of the Chancellor.

During the past few months, it is estimated, Monsignor Seipel addressed audiences whose total membership exceeded 1,000,000 persons and this in a country, the entire population of which is only 6,500,000. And throughout the campaign, in the midst of the bitterest political controversies, he retained his dignity as a Catholic priest and scholar.

Many thousands Socialistic workmen listened respectfully to him and, even if they finally decided to cast their vote for the Socialist candidates, many of them gave evidence of the high esteem in which they hold the Chancellor. Much of the prejudice, with which Socialistic propaganda had filled them, against the Catholic Church and Catholic ecclesiastics melted away when they were given the opportunity of personally hearing Monsignor Seipel speak. At one time during the campaign, when the Socialists attempted to ridicule the Chancellor, an audience composed of members of the Social-Democratic party protested vehemently.

The Vienna Reichspost, a strong supporter of the Chancellor commented as follows upon the changed attitude of the people who thronged to hear Monsignor Seipel speak: "The respectful comments which the attentive listener could often hear in such meetings, frequented by Socialists, showed how much

many an auditor had corrected his personal judgment, how passion shrank back from his calm knowledge of the exigencies of the common welfare; how, over and above all political considerations, a spiritual bridge is being built from one man to another, from one citizen to another."

CARDINAL FAULHABER ATTACKED

INSULTED AND THREATENED WITH DEATH BY FOLLOWERS OF LUDENDORFF AND HITLER

By Dr. Frederick Funder

Vienna, Nov. 30.—Cardinal Faulhaber, who in his travels through America several months ago was honored by so many citizens of the United States because he endeavored with his lofty eloquence to obtain understanding and sympathy for his oppressed native land of Germany and the suffering German people, is now insulted, persecuted and even threatened with death in his own country. Nothing demonstrates so well the unhappy confusion in Germany as this unexpected sad state of affairs in Munich.

CARDINAL VICIOUSLY ACCUSED

His Eminence is now the object of furious and spiteful suspicions, charges and threats against his safety. Your correspondent in his last letter reported that Cardinal Faulhaber had been vehemently attacked before the riot which took place in Munich November 8 under the leadership of General Ludendorff and the national-socialist agitator Hitler, because he had protested publicly in a communication to the Chancellor against the excesses of the National Socialists, particularly against their engaging in pogroms.

Since the failure of this riot, this campaign of abuse has become most intense. The Cardinal is accused in newspapers and in public demonstrations, of having caused the Bavarian Commissioner of State, Dr. von Kahr, to forsake the leaders of the uprising, Ludendorff and Hitler, and to frustrate their plan of marching with armed forces toward Berlin. With the same fanaticism with which this plan is acclaimed as having been a manifestation of the highest national heroism, the supposed treason and the presumed complicity of the Cardinal with those opposed to it are condemned.

His Eminence is accused of having sent a circular letter to the clergy in which he exhorted them to influence the people in favor of Dr. von Kahr. Also, he is accused of having got money from the Jews to restore the Cathedral of Our Holy Virgin in Munich, and, therefore, he is declared to have taken the part of the Jews and to have induced von Kahr to remain aloof from the attempt of Hitler to overthrow the power of the Jews in Germany. These rumors have been denounced publicly as calumnies; nevertheless, they are spread abroad by the National Socialistic propaganda.

There occurred some scenes in Munich during the disturbance which reminded one of the saddest hours of the time of Bismarck and the struggle between State and Church in 1871. Members of the clergy, when seen in the street, were publicly insulted; the Catholic students were attacked impetuously on their appearance at the University as "Faulhaber-slaves" and "Jesuitists," and, repeatedly, there took place tin-kettle serenades in front of the Archbishop's palace. The mischief makers are to be found in the National Socialistic camp, comprising almost exclusively Protestants from northern Germany. They represent the adherents of General Ludendorff and are supported by an unscrupulous press which has egged on the youth with catchwords designed to stimulate rebellion.

GRAVE APPREHENSION

The attacks were so very wicked that in Catholic circles plots were feared against the life of Cardinal Faulhaber. Since the assassination of the former minister and leader of the Center party, Matthias Erzberger, and Minister Rathenau, one knows that before this morbid chauvinism one must be prepared for anything. Every prominent statesman in Germany, who works with all his might for a moderate and peaceful understanding with the enemies of Germany, and who seeks to lessen hatred and intolerance, has had threats made against his person.

As long as Dr. Wirth, one of the leaders of the Center party, was Chancellor and represented the politics of the reparations, he was repeatedly the object of murderous plots. Now the Munich organ of the National Socialists has issued the slogan: "Still more dangerous than the red internationalism (socialism) is the black one," thus directing by insinuation unscrupulous persons against the Catholic Church.

"What occurs now," writes the Catholic Augsburg Postzeitung,

"is a tearing down of all that must be the foundation of the national State, a staining of State's power, which has to preserve law and right, and insults offered to the holders of the religious-moral idea, constituting the moral foundation of the national State."

In the circles of the Bavarian Catholics one does not abandon oneself to a deception about the gravity of the situation. National-socialism has become a sect which threatens the religious peace of Germany.

AMERICAN EDUCATOR HONORED

NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER MEMBER OF INSTITUTE OF FRANCE

Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia University, (whose sound views on education have been often quoted in the RECORD), has been elected by unanimous vote a member of the Academy of Moral and Political Sciences of the Institute of France. Dr. Butler is thus honored as one of the recognized leaders of the intellectual life and activities in the United States, and because of his championship of France during the World War and his activities in forming intellectual and educational bonds between the two countries.

The Academy of Moral and Political Sciences is one of the five constituting the Institute, which, founded by Richelieu in 1635 and abolished by the Revolution, was revived by the first Napoleon. Another is the famous French Academy, the "Forty Immortals," which is supposed to keep the French language pure while working on a monumental dictionary of the language.

President Butler has been elected to fill the seat left vacant by the late Lord Bryce, author of "The American Commonwealth," who crowned his career by being British Ambassador at Washington. The only other American member of the Academy is Woodrow Wilson. The late Theodore Roosevelt was also a member.

Living foreigners who are members are Eleutherios Venizelos, former Premier of Greece; the Earl of Balfour, K. G.; Cardinal Mercier of Belgium, M. Ador, former President of the Swiss Republic; former Premier Luzzatti of Italy, who succeeded to the chair left vacant by the death of Gladstone; former Premier Sanadra of Italy, Baron Descaups of Belgium and Professor Mazaryk, President of the Republic of Czechoslovakia.

Their French associates, from many of whom cablegrams of warm congratulation have been received by President Butler, include Alexander Millerand, President of the French Republic, M. Jonnart, former Minister of Foreign Affairs, Baron d'Estournelles de Constant, and Marshall Pétain.—N. Y. Times, Dec. 12.

FENWICK CLUB'S FAME

Cincinnati, Dec. 7.—"The fame of the Fenwick club has reached our ears," writes Cardinal Cagliero, of Rome, in a letter received by Mgr. Charles E. Baden, founder and manager of the club, last Monday. His Eminence requests information which may enable him "to do something similar in Rome."

While on a visit to the eternal city last summer, Mgr. Baden had an audience with Pope Pius who is interested in social welfare work among boys and young men. He was also accorded an audience with Cardinal Fruhwirth, during which the organization and management of the club was discussed in detail. Cardinal Cagliero, who is a Cardinal Bishop, says in his letter to Mgr. Baden, that he has "a very vague idea of what the Y. M. C. A. is in the United States or of what Catholics are doing to provide our young men with similar advantages; and his inquiry, in all probability, is made with a view of adopting Fenwick Club methods in the hope of countering the influence of proselytizers among the young men of Rome.

HONORED BY FRANCE

Toulouse, Nov. 29.—Mgr. Germain, Archbishop of Toulouse, was commissioned by the Grand Chancellor of the Legion of Honor to present the cross of the legion to Canon Senderens, the scholarly physicist and chemist who has invented a method of discovering deposits of oil and mineral. The presentation was made at the opening session of the Catholic Institute of Toulouse.

Modifying the traditional formula which is "In the name of the President of the Republic . . ." Mgr. Germain, when pinning the cross on the Cassock of Canon Senderens, said: "In the name of God first, in the name of the President of the Republic and of the Grand Chancellor of the Legion of Honor, I proclaim M. Senderens Knight of the Order."

CATHOLIC NOTES

Toronto, Dec. 11.—Justice Francis Robert Latchford was today sworn in as chief justice of the second divisional court of the Supreme Court of Ontario, the seat which was made vacant by the recent elevation of Sir William Mulock, following the death of Sir William Meredith. The new Chief Justice is an earnest and active Catholic.

Chicago, Dec. 8.—The Rev. Daniel A. Lord, S. J., of St. Louis University, has been directed to write the pageant for the twenty-eighth International Eucharistic Congress which will be held in Chicago in 1926. Catholic playwrights throughout the world contended for the distinction.

Rochester, N. Y., Nov. 29.—A campaign for \$650,000 to provide for the erection of a new Catholic high school in this city to accommodate 1,000 boys resulted in an over-subscription of over forty per cent. of the amount asked, or nearly \$920,000.

The approximate valuation of Boston diocesan charitable institutions in 1907 was \$8,500,000, as against a valuation of \$7,500,000 at the present time. In personnel, these institutions have, in the last decade, increased more than two hundred per cent.

Boston, Dec. 7.—The nineteenth anniversary of the establishment of a night-workers Mass was celebrated at St. James Church, Harrison Ave. and Kneeland St., with a High Mass at 8.30 a. m. Monday. The night-workers are mostly newspaper men and women.

Bishop Schrembs has recently established the Catholic Missionary Union in the diocese of Cleveland and named Rev. James A. McFadden as director. The purpose of the union is to break down the spirit of parochialism and to enlist every available person in the diocese in home and Foreign mission work of the Church.

Paris, Nov. 28.—The King of Norway has sent to Abbe Rousselot the cross of Knight, first class, of the Order of Saint Olaf. Abbe Rousselot, who is a professor at the Catholic Institute of Paris and at the College France, is the inventor of word photography. He has also discovered methods of treatment for vocal infirmities and processes for the location of sound. He is a member of the Academy of Prague.

Dublin, Oct. 23.—The report presented to the first General Council of the Catholic Truth Society disclosed an excellent record. The turnover for the year amounted to \$57,000. The Archbishop of Cashel suggested that the Society should be extended to every part of Ireland. Acting upon this suggestion the Council decided to appoint Rev. G. Turley to organize every diocese in the country.

Paris, Nov. 23.—In the Bulletin of the Society of Saint Peter the Apostle, the Chinese Jesuit Father Francois-Xavier Tchao, writes that there are now 1,002 native Chinese priests. In twenty years the number of native priests has more than doubled, almost tripled, he says, in spite of the fact that the study of Latin is extremely difficult for them, Chinese differing so greatly from all European languages.

Discussing experiences in Korea, Father Larriban related how during his seventeen years in the Orient he had seen the number of Catholics in Korea increase from 50,000 to 90,000. At the present time, he said, there are fifty-nine European missionaries and 42 native priests laboring for the Faith in Korea and making steady progress in spite of financial handicaps in the matter of equipping and maintaining schools. The number of conversions each year, he said, has declined to almost one half of the former figure since the Japanese occupation.

Paris, Sept. 28.—The French Government has decorated with the Legion of Honor Cross Madame Jeanne de Rais, in religion Mother Martha, Superior of the National Providence Home. Mother Martha, is eighty years old. The National Providence Home was founded one hundred years ago; this year and cares for a hundred and fifteen old men all over seventy years of age. Mother Martha is assisted by eleven nuns of the Order of Providence of Nevers. On June 9, last the Minister of Health presided at the centennial of the founder of the home.

Chicago, Dec. 8.—The memory of Father Marquette was commemorated today on the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of his landing in Chicago, by thousands of children, in ceremonies at the intersection of Michigan Boulevard and the Chicago river, the site of Father Marquette's landing place in the fall of 1673, the site of his residence, established the following year, and the scene of the first Mass celebrated by the great missionary in Chicago, now the home of more than 1,250,000 Catholics, and the see of one of the greatest archbishops in the world.