

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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CARDINAL'S WORK FOR TORNADO VICTIMS

Chicago, March 26.—Abandoning a planned week of vacation and visits among his old associates in Brooklyn, His Eminence George Cardinal Mundelein, who arrived in New York from Rome Friday, hurried home and at once interested himself in the work of relief for the storm victims of Southern Illinois.

Although His Eminence brought back many plans for the International Eucharistic Congress which is to be held in Chicago in June, 1926, he declared these could wait, and at once upon his arrival plunged into the task of mobilizing all of the relief forces at his command.

His first announcement was that a general collection for relief funds would be taken up in all the churches of the archdiocese next Sunday. Then he called a conference of the officers and directors of the Associated Catholic Charities to meet at his house within an hour after his arrival to consider relief plans pending the collection of the larger fund.

He communicated with Right Rev. Bishop Henry Althoff, of Belleville, whose diocese covers the greater portion of the area of Southern Illinois, stricken by last Wednesday's tornado, and asked information as to conditions. "I want to learn first hand just what is needed in Southern Illinois," the Cardinal said. "I am particularly distressed because so many children met death in such a manner. I realize there is now grave danger of disease, and great need of rehabilitation.

"In this disaster Catholics and non-Catholics should act in unison to aid our fellow beings. Chicago has always been ready to come to the relief of those afflicted. Catholics of the archdiocese too have always been ready with their money and services in any such emergency.

"I have from the Holy Father, Pope Pius XI., a cablegram of sympathy for the stricken sufferers."

Catholic Churches in the cyclone-swept district of Southern Illinois all escaped damage, according to reports received here, but several Catholic schools suffered. In response to the inquiries made by Cardinal Mundelein, Bishop Althoff of Belleville replied by telegram describing the results of his personal visit to the devastated area. The Bishop said there were over 800 dead, thousands wounded, and immense property damage suffered. He made special mention of conditions in Murphysboro, De Soto, and West Frankfort. The Bishop's message praised the manner in which the Red Cross took charge and rendered relief to the sufferers and also declared that the "Sisters in hospitals are doing heroic work while people seek solace from their pastors."

Cardinal Mundelein's letter to all pastors in the Archdiocese of Chicago, quoted Bishop Althoff's telegram, and pointed out the necessity for aid for the Belleville diocese. He directed that the money raised by the collections taken up in each church of the Archdiocese be sent into the Chicago Office as soon as possible so that it might be made available for relief work. The Cardinal also directed that a High Mass be celebrated in every Church of the Archdiocese for the souls of those killed and the recovery of those injured, and that pastors urge their parishioners to pray for the victims of the disaster.

K. OF C. PROFFER AID

The Catholic Home Finding Association of Illinois, a Knights of Columbus organization, had also placed the machinery of its organization at the services of the stricken communities. At the annual meeting of the organization Sunday, State Deputy and Supreme Director Edward Houlihan reported to the home finding body that two representatives of the Supreme Council had been dispatched by him to the storm area, to assist in whatever manner possible.

The services of these field men, Mr. Houlihan stated, were at the disposal of the Home Finding Association, in cooperation with the district deputies and grand knights of the K. of C. Councils in the district.

State Deputy Houlihan also sent out over every radio broadcasting station in the State a plea to the members of the order to contribute as generously as they could to the relief fund through the collecting group with which they were in closest contact.

EUCCHARISTIC CONGRESS OF 1926 IN CHICAGO

Chicago, Ill., March 28.—Bringing back with him from Rome the expressed wishes of the Holy Father for the carrying out of the Twenty-sixth International Eucharistic Congress to be held in Chicago in June, 1926, His Eminence George Cardinal Mundelein is making preparations to make this Congress,

the first held in the United States, the greatest in history.

More than 1,000,000 visitors are expected to attend from all parts of the world, including a personal representative of the Holy Father, cardinals, archbishops and other high church dignitaries from every country of the globe.

As soon as he has put under way his plans for the relief of the storm sufferers of Southern Illinois, the Cardinal will turn his whole attention to the work of preparing for the Eucharistic gathering.

In his preliminary announcement of the Congress plans, made on the day of his arrival home, and before he took up the work of storm relief, His Eminence said:

"I have had assurances from leading prelates at home and abroad of their intention to attend the Eucharistic Congress, and to urge those of their people who can to attend. I have been informed that committees are being formed in Chile and other countries.

"His Eminence, Cardinal Hayes told me in New York that there are committees there already at work arranging for the trip to Chicago. Cardinal Hayes gave me the gracious assurance that New York is open for call at any time, and that New Yorkers are as enthusiastic as are Chicagoans, because the Congress is to be held in the United States."

BRITISH AMBASSADOR VISITS SHRINE

Washington, March 27.—Among the visitors at the National Shrine of the Immaculate Conception in the course of the last week was Sir Esme Howard, Ambassador of Great Britain to the United States.

Sir Esme, who visited the Shrine several months ago and expressed deep interest in the project, declared himself astonished at the rapidity with which the work had gone on since his last visit. He returned this week to observe the progress made and to show a guest the beauties of the Shrine.

Tuesday of this week the entire completed portion of the Crypt was thrown open in one great expanse for the first time. Hitherto, it had been partitioned off, while the work went on, by a great canvas wall. There now extends before the visitor a clear sweep of 204 feet with an east-to-west open width of 102 feet, wholly unobstructed by pillars or other supports, one of the most remarkable architectural feats in existence. This vast auditorium lies entirely under the level of the church proper.

One of the first to view the Crypt in its entire expanse was Colonel Locke, a full-blooded Choctaw Indian chief from Oklahoma. He had returned to admire the beautiful pillar of Our Lady of the Indians, which was given its name on the occasion of a former visit he paid to the Shrine.

EXTENSION SOCIETY'S PRESIDENT

Chicago, Ill., March 25.—Announcement was made today by Cardinal Mundelein of the appointment by the Holy Father of the Right Rev. Monsignor William D. O'Brien, as president of the Catholic Church Extension Society. Monsignor O'Brien, formerly vice president and general secretary of the Society, succeeded to the vacancy left by the resignation of Right Rev. Francis Clement Kelley, founder of the Society, when the latter was made Bishop of Oklahoma.

This is the first announcement of the several honors brought back for the Chicago clergy from the Holy Father by the Cardinal.

Several months ago, in addition to his duties as acting president of the Extension Society, Monsignor O'Brien was given the pastorate of Old St. John's church, Chicago, which he is building up to its former status, as "Church of the Stranger and the Toiler." In this work he is assisted by the Fathers of the Extension Society.

Recently Rev. E. J. McGuinness, LL.D., a priest of the Philadelphia See, assigned to extension work, was elected general secretary of the Society by the executive committee. The naming of the president, however, is done by the Pope.

HE PAYS FOR HIS LESSON

Paris, France.—On the day when the ashes of Jaures were transferred to the Pantheon, the civil bell-ringer of Dancovois, in Haute-Marne, took the liberty of ringing the bells of the church upon the pretext that the Law of Separation had made the church a municipal building.

The pastor of the parish brought suit against the ringer, who admitted the facts but maintained that he had the right to ring the bells since he had caused no injury or detriment to the priest.

The counsel for the pastor maintained that the ringing of the church bells was illegal and against

the principle of the freedom of worship.

The judge decided the case in favor of the priest and sentenced the ringer to pay all costs of the trial.

FRENCH CATHOLICS

DETERMINED NOT TO BE DEPRIVED OF CITIZEN'S RIGHTS

Paris.—Members of the anti-clerical groups are beginning to express anxiety in view of the spread of manifestations held on Sundays by the Catholics who have united to protest against their anti-religious political plans. They are using every means in their power to prevent or restrict these manifestations.

The voters of Maine-et-Loire were recently called together at Angers by the National Catholic Federation. The anti-clericals spread rumors that there would be disorders and published threats against those who would march in procession, hoping in this way to intimidate the peasants. On the other hand, the railway company, which in this district is the State Line, refused the special trains which had been asked for. All these efforts were in vain.

Despite a heavy rainfall, which had begun early in the morning, nearly 60,000 citizens assembled at Angers, grouped according to canton, at the foot of a platform where the bishop was seated with the Senators and deputies from the district. They acclaimed the president of their departmental federation when he declared that during the War, in the Angers divisions there were no less than 208 priests and religious. "Of these 208 died in the field of honor," he said, "and 88 returned covered with wounds. The survivors wear on their cassocks today the symbol of their valor. There could be no question of depriving these good sons of France of their legitimate liberties. Until we are given this guarantee, we shall pursue our effort of vindication, and if an attempt is made to deprive us of it, the most obstinate resistance will be encountered."

M. Dominique Delahaye, senator from the department, terminated his speech with the following proclamation: "Let us arise, and say: 'they shall not pass! Now and always, make way in our country for Jesus Christ, king of the nations!'"

General de Castelnau was greeted with enthusiastic applause, as was also Mgr. Rumeau, Bishop of Angers, who said: "We are, above all, peaceful people, we do not seek a conflict. But while we love peace and desire it, it is upon the condition that our rights will not be injured, that our consciences will not be tried beyond the limit. We want the Catholic Faith, which is the faith of the majority of the French people, to at least have the right of citizenship in France and that it be respected there."

The meeting voted to send a telegram to the Apostolic Nuncio, then, headed by the disabled war veterans, the procession moved to the great square in front of the church of Saint Land, where every one joined in singing the *Credo* and the *Tantum Ergo*. The Bishop of Angers, lifting high a magnificent monstrance, gave to the vast crowd the Benediction of the Most Blessed Sacrament.

The communists had announced a counter-manifestation. They had sent for members of their group from other towns, notably Tours and Nantes, but did not succeed in mustering a thousand men. Therefore, the infantry and cavalry forces, which had been mobilized by the authorities to prevent any possible disorder, did not have to be called for service.

THE CZECH GOVERNMENT PUNISHES PRIESTS

Prague, Czechoslovakia.—A pastoral letter issued by the Slovak episcopate here in an effort to curb Communism and extreme Socialism has been seized upon by anti-Catholic leaders as a pretext for a violent political attack on the Catholic Popular party. There has been a storm of denunciation in the anti-Catholic press, but more serious is a government move to punish priests for publishing the pastoral. It amounts to a veritable Kulturkampf.

The Slovak bishops declared that the Sacraments should be withheld from Catholics who are members of the Socialist or Communist organizations, the programs of which are utterly anti-religious here. Immediately there was raised the cry that the bishops had violated freedom of thought as guaranteed by the Czechoslovak constitution.

Parish priests who read the pastoral letter have now received a communication from the Department of the Ministry of Education and Kultus at Bratislava, Slovakia, declaring that they are guilty of suppressing the personal freedom

provided in the Safety of the Republic Act, the Oppression Act and the Constitution.

At the same time, the Department has instituted disciplinary measures against the priests and has directed that the Accounting Division stop the regular additions to their salaries.

"THAT COMMODITY CALLED A MAN"

The great impression which Governor Smith has made this year at Albany can hardly be confined to this State. The eyes of many in other Commonwealths and in distant cities must be turning with a kind of longing toward such an exhibition of administrative capacity. To be able to tear the heart out of hugely complicated questions of public finance, to have the faculty not only of discovering facts but of setting them forth before the people in a way to be comprehended of all, to be popular and appealing, yet at the same time sound and convincing—these are political gifts which any State or municipality might well envy. It would be strange if the plaintive inquiry were not made in many States, "Why can't we have such a Governor?" And if any of our great cities could secure a man like "Al" Smith for Mayor, it would feel that the millennium could not be far away.

What everybody should see, however, is that Governor Smith has at bottom only illustrated the power and glamour of personality. It is the most interesting thing in the world. It is the secret of the most glittering success in public life. After all that party and organization can do; after the division of labor in government has been carried to the utmost extreme; after every kind of agency and artificial aid has been restored to the cry of the people still is "Give us a man!" Politics requires the human touch. Some one individual must be visibly driving the governmental machine. There must be some one to lead, to inspire, to explain, to teach, to bring the essential work and needs of government out of the mists where politicians would hide them and place them on the ground in full sight of all the people. This is a man's job. Committees cannot do it. Traditions cannot be kept alive without personalities. What great corporations ask for, what colleges are seeking, what the very peasants of Russia are demanding, is the same thing. They all know of arduous work which imperatively requires doing. And they are all saying, whether articulately or not, "Find us the man!"—N. Y. Times.

A FINE TRIBUTE TO QUEBEC

New York, March 28.—Clarence Budington Kelland, author of "Miracle," who sailed for Europe last week, is not a Catholic, but before he left America he placed himself on record with regard to Catholicism as he came in contact with it in the Province of Quebec and as he saw it during a long stay at Ste. Anne de Beaupre.

"There is no question," he said, "that Catholicism there is more human than in any of the other religions."

"Nor can there be any question about the miracles. I did not trace anyone's word for them—I traced them and ran them down."

"Of course, the whole country is fine. It is one of the few countries where religion is the first business of life. They work by religion up there, and to my mind, any religion that people work by and live by is real religion. If the Catholic religion can do what it does for those folks, then the Catholic religion must be a fine thing."

"Certainly, Catholicism is the most efficiently applied religion I have ever seen. As a whole, the Catholic clergy is, without doubt, a finely educated body of men. They have educated themselves to a point where they have become simple—they have got themselves where they can meet the simple people they have to meet and comprehend them and satisfy them."

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GLASGOW CATHOLICS HONOR MARTYR

London, March 20.—Five thousand Scottish Catholics assembled this week at the Mark Cross, Glasgow, to commemorate the martyrdom by hanging, of the Ven. John Ogilvie, S. J. As four o'clock struck—the identical hour of the identical day of the hanging in 1615—the men in the crowd which had collected on the site of the martyrdom removed their hats and offered silent prayer.

Passers-by who wondered what the meeting meant, had their attention arrested by newsmen who carried placards bearing the words: "Priest Hanged at Glasgow Cross." The boys sold Catholic Truth Society pamphlets containing an account of the martyr's life and death.

An informal procession afterwards marched to St. Andrew's Cathedral, the participants singing "Faith of Our Fathers" and "Hail, Queen of Heaven."

HERRIOT SCHOOL PLAN EXPOSED

TO BRING ABOUT IRRELIGIOUS SCHOOL GRADUALLY

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

As stated in a cable to the N. C. W. C. News Service, M. Herriot has authorized some of the municipalities of Alsace to introduce inter-denominational schools. This measure has caused great concern in Catholic circles, and an explanation of what it means to the faithful cannot be amiss.

The public school, in Alsace and Lorraine, was the religious school, despite the attempt made by the German government to abolish this statute. This means that in each community there was a special school, supported by the State, for Catholic children one for Protestant children and, if it was needed, one for the Jews (the population of a great number of cities and villages includes representatives of these three faiths, in Alsace at least, since Lorraine is almost exclusively Catholic.) The public school teachers were therefore trained in three distinct schools, according to their religion. Religious instruction was given in the school.

Certain municipal councils in which men of advanced opinions were in the majority, mainly in Strasbourg and Colmar, have repeatedly asked the national government to authorize them to open inter-denominational schools. This is the request to which M. Herriot has now given satisfaction for the first time.

What will the change imply? The children of the different religious schools will mingle in the same classes. Religious education will still be given and by the same teachers who gave it the religious schools. At the hours at which it is to be given, the children will be divided into separate classes according to the religion to which they belong.

The advocates of the reform claim that no rights of any kind will be injured. And one might be deceived by appearances if the question were not thoroughly investigated. But upon close examination it is found that the merging of the three schools will mean the abolition of prayer and religious emblems. If the children all attend the same schools, the special normal schools will disappear. There are others who declare that if religious instruction is retained in the schools it is only temporarily. Heavy become distrustful as a result of the secularizing tendencies of the municipalities in question, the Catholics say: "They are going to lead us by degrees to the school without religion."

This state of mind explains the very strong protest formulated by the Bishop of Strasbourg, Mgr. Ruch, against the decision of M. Herriot. Mgr. Ruch has advised parents not to send their children to the inter-denominational school and has declared that boys and girls whose families do not follow this advice cannot be admitted to the solemn first Communion.

CITY'S RIGHT TO EMPLOY SISTERS UPHOLD

Charleston, S. C.—Persons making a complaint to the City Orphan Asylum conducted here by the Sisters of Our Lady of Mercy not only lost their case but drew a sharp rebuke from the sitting judge. The judge praised the plan under which both Protestant and Catholic orphans are cared for by the Sisters. A board of commissioners control the institution under the city council.

John Worth Jones made the complaint on which the case was based, obtaining a temporary order restraining the city council of Charleston from paying \$7,000 to the asylum, which it had voted for the maintenance of the institution as a part of the city supply bill for 1925. Jones contended that the asylum was a Catholic sectarian institution, and that the South Carolina constitution made it illegal for the city council to appropriate money for its upkeep.

Judge R. Withers Memminger, of the Ninth Judicial Circuit, after considering argument as to whether the restraining order should be made permanent, dismissed Jones' complaint and dissolved the temporary order. In a long decree he reviewed the entire case, concluding with the following words:

"I regard the organization of the City Orphan Asylum and its subsequent control and administration as an admirable solution of a difficult economic municipal problem; and not only is plaintiff's case herein not made out, but the showing against his position is simply overwhelming."

RELIGIOUS TEST FOR TEACHERS

Wheeling, W. Va.—Impeachment proceedings have been started in the Circuit Court of Taylor County against Guy D. Hammond, C. O. King, H. A. Abbott, C. W. Steel and E. F. Redinger, as the president and members of the Grafton Board of Education, on complaint of Madeline King, who says she was refused a teacher's position in the Grafton Public schools on account of her religion.

In her petition filed in the Taylor County Circuit Court, Miss King charges she was required to fill out a printed application blank when she applied to teach in the Grafton schools. The blank contained the questions: "Church Denomination?" "Are You a Member?" which she answered. Under date of June 27, 1924, she received a letter from H. A. Rice, Superintendent of the Grafton schools, as follows:

My Dear Miss King: Your application blank has been received. For your benefit I feel that I must be frank in telling you that it has been the policy of the Board of Education for years not to employ teachers of Catholic Faith in the Grafton Public schools. For this reason, we shall not be able to consider favorably your application. Thanking you for your interest, I am very truly yours, H. A. Rice.

Miss King alleges that her application was turned down because of her religion, and that the protests of citizens and taxpayers of Grafton against such religious discrimination were entirely ignored by the Board of Education.

Petitioner further charges that other Public school teachers have been refused positions in the Grafton schools because they professed the Catholic Faith; that Superintendent of Schools, H. A. Rice, wrote them letters similar to the one received by her, and that no Catholic has been employed to teach in the Grafton Public schools for years past solely because of the unlawful religious discrimination and policy of the Board of Education. For these reasons she charges that the president and members of the Board are guilty of official misconduct and violation of the Constitution of West Virginia which they are sworn to support, the Constitution providing that no religious test shall be required as a qualification to pursue any profession or employment. The case is made returnable at the May Term of Court.

EIGHTY THOUSAND CATHOLICS PROTEST

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

Paris, France.—Of all the protest manifestations organized by Catholics against that anti-religious policy of the new majority, the largest and most impressive was that which occurred last Sunday at Nantes, Mgr. Le Fer de la Motte, Bishop of Nantes had asked the men of his diocese to march in procession in the episcopal city. He expected 50,000 Catholics from that department to answer his appeal. This expectation was greatly surpassed. Beginning early in the morning the special trains which had been asked for on all lines, unloaded more than 80,000 men and youths. Within memory of man never had such a crowd been seen in this old Breton city.

Assembled in the gardens of the great Seminary, the manifestants acclaimed the speech of General de Castelnau and those of M. Grossouau, Deputy from the Department of Nord, and M. Oberkirch, deputy from Alsace. A telegram expressing filial devotion was sent to the Supreme Pontiff and a message of faithful affection to the Bishops of Alsace-Lorraine and a telegram of protest to M. Herriot.

The Bishop and General de Castelnau marched at the head of the procession, and followed by the long lines of men, marching eight abreast, proceeded to the Cathedral. It took more than an hour for the procession to pass. The great crowd was naturally unable to enter the Cathedral of Saint-Pierre and massed on the square outside, where Mgr. Le Fer de la Motte gave the Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

On the same day, despite the rain, 25,000 voters from the department of Mayenne, grouped according to municipality and canton, held a manifestation in the streets of Laval. Priests and laymen, former service men wore their crosses of the Legion of Honor and the Croix de Guerre. These 25,000 men stopped on one of the largest squares of the city to applaud the address made by their Bishop, Mgr. Grellier, and that of Abbe Bergey, deputy from Gironde, who wore his deputy's tri-color scarf over his cassock.

They voted to send a message to the Apostolic Nuncio and another to M. Herriot. The manifestation closed with the singing of the *Credo* and the hymn "Nous Voulois Dieu"—We Want God.

CATHOLIC NOTES

The Rev. John P. Donaghy Ph.D., professor of physics at Marquette University, Milwaukee, Wis., by special assignment of Archbishop Sebastian G. Messmer, of Milwaukee, is to lead a group of Marquette University students and others who are interested on a 72 day jubilee tour of Europe during the summer months.

New York, March 27.—Approximately \$50,000 is left to the Archdiocese of New York for the purpose of erecting a Catholic Church, under the terms of the will of the late Mrs. Mary Ellen McCabe, filed in the Surrogate's Court here this week. The sum mentioned is her residuary estate which includes valuable real estate holdings.

London, Eng.—The site of the church of the Grey Friars at Cardiff is being excavated by the Marquis of Bute, who intends to lay it out so that it may be viewed by the public as a reminder of Catholic history. Many noted ecclesiastics and laymen were buried in the church, which fell into the hands of the despoilers at the Reformation.

London, March 17.—The Pius X. memorial church which is to be erected at Alfreton, Derbyshire, has received a gift of \$100 from Cardinal Merry del Val. Father Joseph Heald, pastor of the church, just returned from Rome, announced that when he mentioned the project to the Cardinal, his Eminence blessed the venture and gave the priest a check.

Shanghai, China, March 15.—The first Chinese priest to be appointed Prefect Apostolic—the Right Rev. Mgr. Tchong and the Right Rev. Mgr. Sou—are leaving for Rome where they will be invested with the dignity of Prefects. They will be accompanied by 600 Chinese—men and women—pilgrims to Rome for the Jubilee Year, who will remain for the ceremonies of investiture.

Dayton, Ohio, March 27.—Dayton University this week installed a new \$15,000 pipe organ in the university chapel, as the first of a series of events celebrating its diamond jubilee. Other events to follow in the jubilee celebration are the completion of a new stadium and a start on a further program of construction. Dayton, formerly operated as St. Mary's College, is seventy-five years old, and now has three separate departments.

South Bend, Ind.—The Holy Cross Brothers are taking up definite plans for building operations on a magnificent site they have acquired near here for a Notre Dame preparatory school for boys. The school will be the fourth institution in charge of the Brothers in Indiana. With an area of 595 acres, including a 45 acre lake situated on the Lincoln Highway twenty miles from here, the site is considered ideal.

New York.—Word has just reached the executive office of the Medical Mission Board of the Catholic Hospital Association of the United States and Canada that the Medical Mission screen is at last standing in its assigned place with the other medical exhibits at the Holy Year Exposition. Although the screen was sent to Rome in due time for the opening of the Exposition, on December 24 it was delayed in transit, and did not reach there until about a month ago.

Raleigh, N. C., March 19.—The Diocese of Raleigh was formally erected here last Thursday, replacing the old Vicariate Apostolic of North Carolina. The Most Rev. Michael J. Curley, Archbishop of Baltimore, read the Apostolic letters at the ceremony. At the same time, he raised the Church of the Sacred Heart here to the rank of a cathedral. The archbishop is Apostolic Administrator of the new diocese pending the naming of its first bishop.

Cleveland, March 19.—The new St. Aloysius church in this city was dedicated and consecrated at a single service today. It is said to be the first time such a service has been held in this city. The edifice cost between \$400,000 and \$500,000. The new church is said to be one of the most beautiful in the country. The altars are of imported marble. More than forty imported stained glass windows and reproductions of famous works of art on the walls and ceiling, adorn the interior.

London, March 24.—Mrs. Bessie Rayner Belloc, mother of Hilaire Belloc and herself a writer of note, died here yesterday at the age of ninety-five. Mrs. Belloc was the great-granddaughter of the chemist Priestly, discoverer of oxygen. She had the distinction of being one of the five persons who signed the first petition ever presented to the English Parliament asking for woman suffrage. Two of the other four signatories to this petition were Florence Nightingale and Harriet Martineau. Mrs. Belloc was an intimate friend of George Eliot and Elizabeth Barrett Browning.