

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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CONDITIONS IN IRELAND

By Right Rev. Mgr. John F. Noll

I am aware that I am treading on dangerous ground in reporting present day conditions in Ireland with comment thereon. However, I feel that my observations are worthy of at least as much notice as the opinions entertained by people over here, who have never seen the Green Isle, and who have been doing a great amount of one-sided reading.

I do not pretend to settle the question as between the Free State and Irish Republic sympathizers, but I feel absolutely convinced that what I shall report herein is conformable with facts.

I entered Ireland at the extreme north, and departed from it at the extreme south. I interviewed priests and lay people at Belfast, Dublin, Mayo, Cork, and intervening points. I conversed with the jaunty cart drivers, with men on the train, with the hotel-keeper, and with the merchant. Before entering Ireland at all I was with more than fifty people from Ireland, representing both factions, first, for a week at a hotel in Palestine, and then for six days more on the boat from Beyrout to Constantinople; and we discussed the question as thoroughly as it could be discussed. My findings after interviews on the soil of Ireland itself were in keeping with the deduction I had about formed after my two weeks' outing with the Irish pilgrims, and here are some of them: The people of Ireland, outside the Protestant element in Ulster, were pretty well united when the fight was against England only for the fullest measure of independence; but when it became an internal struggle, following the acceptance of the Free State Government by the Irish delegates, most of those who had anything at stake in Ireland were against the Republicans; and at present they are with the powers that be, especially for the sake of peace.

TAXES EXTREMELY HEAVY

Today the Irish are about the heaviest taxed people in the world, and there is so much unemployment with a consequent terrible drain on the treasury, because of the weekly dole which is paid to both men and women who are out of work. The Sinn Fein spirit is still alive, but its strength, I was told, could not be measured by such elections as took place, for instance, in Limerick, towards the end of May, where the Republicans were out nearly 100%, while the Free Staters did not vote over 60%.

The Republican spirit, of course, is not dead (1) because its leaders have been in prison; (2) because England has been subsidizing Ulster to the extent of \$5,000,000 a year; (3) because England favors the Ulster attitude, which militates against a united independent Ireland; (4) because Ulster is not fair to the Catholic minority and has restricted the election areas so that the Catholics cannot have representatives in Parliament; (5) because the only campaign argument of Ulster is an anti-Catholic one; (6) because those who fought the blacks and tans before the Free State concession have been given few positions in the new government.

CLERGY WANT PEACE

The Republicans hold that the hierarchy, and the clergy (especially the older members), are with the Free State; (1) because they want peace above all else; (2) because they do not wish to be charged with being in politics; (3) because they hope to assume their enemies by appearing to be less militant; (4) because the Republicans are under oath to do the bidding of their leaders.

While there is some truth in these contentions of the Republicans, the clergy give other reasons. They say that the amount of Home Rule secured is more than they had ever expected; that they could not morally condone the terrorism provoked by the Republicans, nor the incendiarism, the pillaging, the robbing, the bombing, the killing, conducted by the Republican army, most of whose membership was composed of unthinking youths. There is no doubt about the wanton destruction, for it can be observed every few miles by one who rides through the country. This has set the bulk of the people against more warfare, and in favor of a fair trial of the Free State government.

ULSTER CATHOLICS REPUBLICAN

Of course, in Ulster both priests and people wished the Republicans every success because nearly every Protestant there is unreasonably anti-Catholic. At the bottom of the Irish troubles was big business in Belfast, which was ever opposed to co-operation between Catholic and Protestant working men. Whenever such cooperation was imminent, business and political, rather than religious, reasons provoked a drive against the Catholics. The Protestant Orangemen, who were settled in the north of Ireland by

Cromwell, has always been on the side of England against any movement for Home Rule on the part of Ireland. Not 10% of these bigots, who pretend to be the great defenders of Protestantism are practicing Protestants.

The prevalent impression in Ireland is that Ulster will soon join the south for business or economic reasons; in fact, business men have thus voted. The northern government should have nine counties instead of six, but because Catholics would be in the majority in three counties, the Protestants do not want them. There are those who prefer that Ulster remain out, because she would come in only on her own terms, which would be the fullest independence in local government, while her representatives to the general Parliament would be mainly anti-Catholic.

I had a pleasant visit with Father Murray, administrator of the pro-Catholic, Belfast, who is a cousin of Archbishop Hanna of San Francisco. When the fight was most bitter a few years ago this priest's residence was riddled with bullets fired by policemen. Belfast presents an example of the effect of persecution on Catholics. Father Murray says that not one out of a thousand people misses Mass on Sunday there, and that nearly every Belfast Catholic would die for his faith.

VOCATIONS PLENTIFUL

More than 500 seminarians are being prepared for the priesthood of Ireland at Maynooth. No outsider is accepted. Vocations are plentiful, and, during an era of peace, the Catholic Faith should flourish as never before in the Isle of the Saints.

The Catholic body in Ireland has always been the most tolerant. Even today, of the fourteen judges representing all Ireland in the high courts, only five are Catholic.

Crops are very promising in Ireland this year, and I hope that all the unemployed will give the Government a chance to put them back to work so that they may enjoy the fruits of the harvest.

BE CONFIDENT IN SPITE OF ALL DECLARES CARDINAL

New York, Sept. 11.—Cardinal Mercier, Archbishop of Malines, the great War Primate of Belgium, retains his confidence in a happy outcome of the readjustments through which the world has been going since the Armistice. In a letter written to George L. Duval of this city, the Cardinal expresses himself as follows:

"The world at this hour is a great invalid. All eyes are turned to the physicians, all lips anxiously asking: is there hope of recovery? Have you a remedy, the remedy? The physicians have no concrete answer, or rather, they give divers answers all at once. The more the consultations and remedies multiply the more we realize that we are at a standstill.

"Optimist or pessimist, which shall it be? From a hypothetical consideration of the situation in the present premises there is something to justify and explain either tendency, but, in my humble judgment, under the broader view which should be decisive, optimism must prevail. Be confident in spite of all, were my words to my fellow-citizens at one of the darkest hours of recent history. No matter how troubled, how close to disaster and despair conditions may be, let every one keep his head erect and his heart steady, because discouragement has never begotten energy, and energy breeds triumph.

"O, ye young men, compatriots, men of the people and representatives of the people whether of Belgium or of other countries, do ye wish to help your brothers, the allies of yesterday, in the struggle we have made for ten years to attain peace? Then be men of energy. Should some vacillate or yield, be ye the controlling majority, at all events steadfast."

AGNUS DEI BLESSING

Rome Aug. 28.—It has been announced that the blessing of the "Agnus Dei" will take place during the month of November. It is customary to hold this ceremony during the months preceding the opening of the Holy Year.

It is just two years since the last blessing of the "Agnus Dei" took place, namely November 30, 1922. Pius XI. was then performing this ceremony for the first time, for in addition to certain stated periods, the "Agnus Dei" are always blessed during the first year of a pontificate.

"The 'Agnus Dei' are medallions of wax, and derive their name from the image of the Lamb of God, moulded on one side. The reverse generally bears the imprint of a sacred picture of Christ, the Virgin or a saint. A new mould with a different picture is prepared each time. In 1922, when Pius XI. first blessed the 'Agnus Dei,' the pic-

tures of Our Lady of Good Counsel and of Saint Ambrose were used, the latter being chosen as a tribute to the new Pope who had been Archbishop of Milan.

This year the "Agnus Dei" will bear the image of the Madonna del Portico, as a tribute to the centennial celebration of this title of Our Lady.

CATHOLIC SCHOOL GAINS IN U. S.

THE JUMP IN ENROLLMENT GENERAL THROUGHOUT COUNTRY

Striking gains in Catholic school enrollment last year have been over-topped all along the line this year and the Catholic educational movement is surging ahead at a most gratifying pace, reports on registration for the year 1924-25 indicate. From all over the country record enrollments are being published, the increases ranging as high as 88%. An outstanding fact at the beginning of the school year is the vast building programs that have been going on in the last twelve months. Dozens of Parochial schools and High schools are being opened for the first time, and the Catholic universities and colleges are increasing their plants almost in emergency style to care for added enrollment.

As last year there was a notable swing to the colleges, this year has brought a pronounced spurt in High school registration, reflecting the campaign waged throughout the country under the leadership of the N. C. W. C. Department of Education to place more Catholic boys and girls in High schools. Cleveland reported an increase in High school enrollment of 80%, and everywhere there were reports of new High school buildings being built or opened. Chicago is opening its new St. Cyril High school this month, with facilities to accommodate 1,000 pupils.

COLLEGES BUILD EXTENSIONS

Meantime, the colleges kept up the record-breaking increases they registered last year. Notre Dame, Indiana, which starts work early on its registration already has 650 freshmen enrolled, an increase of 200 over last year, and has been forced to plan several new dormitories to care for the increase. Work already has been begun on the first of these structures, which will house 600 students. A new addition to the science class rooms to care for 750 added students has been necessary. St. Xavier College, in Cincinnati, which this year celebrates its eighty-fourth year under Jesuit control and which was founded in 1831, has applications to show an increased enrollment of 22%. Campton College, in Wisconsin, another early-enrollment institution, has a banner registration.

The Catholic University of America, at Washington; Georgetown, Boston College, Holy Cross, Fordham, St. Louis University and Marquette also are preparing to care for student bodies that will tax their facilities.

Another noticeable feature is the large enrollment in those States where the Parochial schools were under heavy attack by anti-religious school forces throughout the year. Seattle, a storm center of the fight on Catholic schools, registered a 33% increase in enrollment, and this huge gain is being shared by the rest of the State of Washington, where religious bigots had chosen the schools as their point of attack.

The largest number of Catholic school children in the history of the metropolitan district responded when New York parochials reopened September 8. More than 100,000 pupils were enrolled throughout the city, the Right Rev. Mgr. Joseph F. Smith, diocesan superintendent of schools, reported. The increase was from 3,000 to 5,000, with proportionate gains in the outlying districts. Two new parochial schools were opened, giving the diocese a total of 186. With eleven new schools ready to receive their quotas, Brooklyn, which includes Long Island, registered 85,000 pupils, also a heavy gain.

BOSTON'S NEW SCHOOLS

Boston, which has witnessed a phenomenal Catholic school-building era, again this year opens three new schools, giving it a total of 120 parochial institutions, with an enrollment of 80,000. This feat makes a total of fifty new schools opened since Cardinal O'Connell became Archbishop of Boston in 1907. The three new parish institutions are St. Aidan's, Brookline; St. Bernard's, West Newton, and St. Benedict's, Somerville.

More than 25,000 pupils started work in the 46 elementary Catholic schools in Baltimore September 8, the Rev. John I. Barrett, archdiocesan superintendent, reported, while in Washington the Catholic schools faced the largest enrollments of their history despite large gains last year. One recently-erected building was put in service in the Capital, two others are being rushed to completion to care for the

increase and other expansions are planned.

Hartford Diocese's schools leaped this year from 45,000 pupils to 60,000, with more than 1,000 teachers employed, and Danbury opened a new \$100,000 Parochial school and convent, Rhode Island reported the opening of two pretentious new High schools, at Pawtucket and Newport. In the former city, St. Edward's school opened September 8, and in the latter, De La Salle High school was opened. At De La Salle, the rush of applications caused the teaching staff to be enlarged. La Salle Academy reported an enrollment of 700, and the increase throughout the diocese in existing school facilities in many places. Several Providence Catholic schools reported records broken.

Pittsburgh, which last year registered 81,000 pupils in its Catholic schools, this year has 84,000. Among the several new schools opened were St. Brendan's, Brad Lock; St. John's, Latrobe, and Our Lady of Lourdes, Burgettstown. About 40,000 of those enrolled are in Pittsburgh proper. An idea of the increase in facilities may be gained from the fact that last year it was estimated 64,000 did not or could not attend Catholic schools because of lack of space, and this year the number has been cut to 50,000. This year, the diocese had 1,600 teachers, whereas last year it had only 1,500. In addition, there are about 200 special teachers.

DEVELOPMENT IN CLEVELAND

Six new Parochial schools were opened in the Cleveland diocese, and the student bodies totaled 74,000, about 70,000 being in the elementary grades and the remainder in secondary schools and colleges. The increase in the Elementary schools was 5%, and in the High schools 30%. More than \$2,000,000 was spent in the last year for new buildings and additions. Ursuline Academy of the Sacred Heart, a new secondary school, will accommodate 500. Cincinnati had 22,500 pupils, with an increase that is hastening work on a large new High school and an addition to another. With 60,000 enrolled Milwaukee also has reported an increase, with a new school accommodating 700 opened. One thousand Sisters are teaching in the schools.

Special schools conducted by Catholic authorities also are advancing. At Lockland, near Cincinnati, the splendid new \$500,000 plant of St. Rita School for the Deaf was opened, Archbishop Moeller blessing the four main buildings. St. Rita School will be one of the finest institutions of its kind in the country. It has two-story class and dormitory buildings, a trade school building and another structure for heating plant, laundry and engine room.

METZ ERECTS STATUE ON PUBLIC SQUARE

A statue of the Virgin, the offering of the whole city, was unveiled on the Feast of the Assumption on one of the principal squares in the center of the city of Metz in the course of an unforgettable ceremony, presided over by the Archbishop of Rouen and the Bishops of Metz, Strasbourg and Saint-Die and attended by the Municipal Council of the city, the Military Governor and the Senators and Deputies of the District. This attendance, in its unanimity, was not merely a testimony of the Catholic faith of the people of Lorraine; it had the character of a warning to those who would like to attack this faith.

The erection of a religious monument on a public square marks the fulfillment of a vow made during the War by the Bishop of Metz. In the midst of a city threatened with a siege, a bombardment and, perhaps, destruction, he made a vow, in the name of the population, to the effect that if the episcopal city were spared, a statue would be erected to Our Lady, Protectress of Metz.

In the allocation delivered at the ceremony by Mgr. de la Villerabel, Archbishop of Rouen, emphasis was laid on the true providential character of the salvation of the great city of Lorraine. "Metz," he said, "on the frontier of two warring nations, with its triple belt of fortresses, with all the roads and highways which it commands, was the pillar of the resistance of the German Empire. One might have affirmed that never would the French be able to enter it without frightful battles in the course of which houses, monuments and churches would be battered down and burned and the population decimated. But, contrary to all provisions, the turn of military events was such that the army entered without combat, with not a tile missing from the houses nor a carving from the cathedral."

Invoking the authority of the great Lorraine philosopher Bouteroux, the prelate saw, in the miraculous protection granted to Metz, the intervention of "the Immutability which dominates facts" and he invited the city to ever remain faithful to its Protectress.

APPLIES RELIGIOUS TEST

NEW JERSEY SCHOOL BOARD REJECTS CATHOLIC TEACHER

Refusal of the Berlin, N. J. School Board on religious grounds to consider the application of Miss Mary O'Brien, of Downer, N. J., to teach in the Berlin Public Schools, will be taken to court, and is expected to provide a test case of the New Jersey law making such action by officials a misdemeanor. The case has been called to the attention of Governor Silzer.

Subject of Miss O'Brien to what, it is charged, was a religious test of her qualifications to teach in the Public Schools came when her request for a teaching position at Berlin brought a reply asking if she were a Protestant. She answered that she was a Catholic. The board by letter promptly denied her the position. Miss O'Brien then took her case to William T. Boyle, former judge, who in turn laid it before Prosecutor Westcott.

BOARD OFFERS TO MAKE AMENDS

When the prosecutor explained the school board to explain its action, the board offered to "make amends," but on the advice of her attorney Miss O'Brien refused the proffer.

Judge Katzenbach, of the Camden County Court, expressed indignation when the case was called to his attention by the prosecutor as the September Grand Jury convened.

Interjection of religious issues into the administration of our Public Schools," said the judge, "is sufficient to shake the foundations of the Constitution."

Mr. Boyle, in presenting the case to Judge Katzenbach, cited a New Jersey statute which provided for the dismissal from office of any official found guilty of a misdemeanor in applying a religious test to applicants for positions over which they held control.

It is this statute to which Governor Silzer referred when, on April 25, he sent a letter to the Commissioner of Education asking that, "in order that the Constitution may be respected and the laws of the State observed," the attention of all in authority be called to the laws forbidding the application of religious tests for office. The State law reads, in part:

"No inquiry of the applicant shall be made by any member of the State Board of Education, or by any member of any board of education, or by the Commissioner of Education, or any of his assistants, by any superintendent, principal or any person in any way connected with the school system of the State, in regard to the religion of any person proposed for or seeking employment as a teacher or in any capacity in the Public school system of the State, or in any school conducted wholly or partly with any State funds."

CONSTITUTION FORBIDS RELIGIOUS TEST

The Constitution of the State of New Jersey also forbids religious tests for any office or public trust.

Governor Silzer sent his request to the Commissioner of Education, he said, after numerous complaints had reached him of discrimination because of religious belief. At that time he declared that it is of "vital importance" that the principle of religious liberty be kept alive.

IRISH SCHOOL POLICY

(By N. C. W. C. News Service)

Dublin, Sept. 2.—A solemn warning against any attempt further to secularize education was made by Very Rev. Malachy Gavin, Provincial of the Passionist Order in Ireland, at the formal opening of St. Brigid's Abbey, the new boarding school for girls, at Ballycastle, County Antrim. Catholic parents, he said are obliged to see that religious and secular education go hand in hand and that their children are educated at the same time as good citizens of earth and heaven.

"We have," he continued, "tolerated our present system of primary education as the lesser of two evils, but it represents the irreducible minimum of our demand." The recent vigorous protests of the Hierarchy must have made it plain to the Government of the North-East, he declared, that any further interference with the management of the schools will not be calmly tolerated by the Catholic people of Ireland.

It was a senseless paradox to see so-called Governments anxious to exclude from the schools every reference to religion, except a mere gramophone recital of a few passages from the Bible that has as much influence on the child's religion as the contrivance that grinds out a certain quantity of prayers according to the fee that is paid for them, the children so educated being expected to be practical Christians. If during the week a child must relinquish all religious association it is too much to expect that one hour Sunday school will populate his mind once more with religious ideals. Godless institu-

tions might enlighten children in science or mechanics, but they could not educate them. They might teach them to scramble for the world's goods but they would not teach them to live well.

DENOUNCE EFFORTS FOR BIRTH CONTROL

Paris, France.—The Catholic press is denouncing with indignation the resolution passed by the National Congress of Free Thought held a few days ago in Marseilles. The resolution is as follows:

"The Congress demands a complete amnesty for the neo-Malthusian propagandists and an abrogation of the iniquitous laws directed by the National Block against contraceptive propaganda. The Free Thinkers ask the government of the Left to seek inspiration in this field, as in all others, from a truly democratic and humanitarian spirit, for they consider that over-population and blind procreation can have only evil results for the intellectual and material emancipation of the producing classes."

Several papers have pointed out that in their desire to oppose the measures advocated by the Catholics, the Free Thinkers have become the champions of the doctrine most opposed to national interests and simple ethics.

COPIED FROM CATHOLIC RITE

London, Eng.—Anglicans are accused by Canon Hughes of copying their cathedral consecration service from the Roman Pontifical. When the new Anglican cathedral at Liverpool was consecrated recently it became necessary to devise a ceremonial, for there is no ritual in the Anglican Church to meet the circumstances. Before the consecration of Liverpool cathedral only two Anglican cathedrals had been consecrated in England since the Reformation—St. Paul's, London, in the seventeenth century, and Truro cathedral at the end of last century.

Canon Hughes, speaking at the consecration of a church at Lytham in the Liverpool Archdiocese, this week, said a local newspaper had sent him a copy of the consecration service used by the Anglicans at Liverpool. Setting it side by side with the Catholic ceremonial he found "they copied so closely as they could from the Roman Pontifical, the rite which goes back to the days when Egbert was Archbishop of York, to the time when St. Gregory was sending his missionaries to England.

"They could not copy all," said the canon. They had no sprinkling with holy water. Perhaps that would have aroused too much feeling amongst the Low Church party.

"Similar to our consecration they went thrice around the walls, and thrice did they knock at the doors before gaining admittance.

"Where we trace the full Greek alphabet from corner to corner diagonally across the church, at the Anglican consecration only two letters were traced, alpha and omega. In the consecration of Liverpool cathedral there were no relics. That," would have been "superstition."

CATHOLIC U. GIVEN ONE OF EARLIEST PRINTED MISSALS

Washington, Sept. 15.—Through the generosity of Monsignor Connolly of Boston the Catholic University of America has come into possession of one of the earliest printed missals. Bishop Shahan states that it is a Carthusian Missal, printed at Venice in 1509 by the Florentine Lucentio di Giunta for the use of the Carthusian monks then numerous in various parts of Europe.

This rare and beautiful little volume, six and one half inches long and four and three quarters broad, is a gem of early Venetian printing, and retains the original vellum binding with clasps and cover-ornaments, all in excellent state of preservation. It has nineteen full page illustrations and three hundred and sixty-eight inserted cuts and borders. Every Mass has its own ornamental figures placed at the Introit. All the ornaments are admirable in design and color, and together form a kind of gallery of Early Italian Art.

The letter-press, a fine Italian minuscule, is equal to the best Aldine work, and the fine linen paper has almost the strength of parchment. In a very small space the makers of this delightful book have exhibited a world of religious feeling and artistic skill. It belonged once to the famous Certosa of Pavia, and bears yet on its front the intertwined initials of the pious donors amid a richly floriated decoration. It is quite possible that there is no more beautiful specimen of Italian "incunabula," and the Catholic University has in it the most artistic book that Italy possessed when Raphael was yet in the prime of youth.

CATHOLIC NOTES

Dublin, Aug. 4.—Dr. Sydow, Professor of Folklore and Traditional Culture, of Sweden, is on a visit to Ireland to gather Irish folk-lore and cultural traditions.

Baltimore, September 8.—The tabernacle used by the Rev. Andrew White, S. J., in the celebration of the first Mass on Maryland soil two hundred and ninety years ago was used again in the celebration of a Mass here yesterday as a part of the ceremonies commemorative of this early religious service held by members of Lord Baltimore's colony.

Cleveland, Ohio, Sept. 12.—The novel device of selling spades with which to turn the first earth for the building of the new St. Cecilia's school here this week yielded the sum of \$1,051 for the project. Bidding was enthusiastic. William Hamlin bought the first spade for \$375, but declined the use of it in favor of the pastor, the Rev. John T. Farrell. Mr. Hamlin then turned the second spadeful. Prices of the spades ranged down to \$5 each.

Paris, Sept. 4.—Reports received by La Croix tell of the wonderful success achieved by a Breton priest as a recruiter of candidates for the priesthood. Canon Legaigneux, of Saint-Servan, in Brittany, has already prepared sixty young men for admission to the Great Seminary. These young men were all between eighteen and thirty years of age. More than 50 of them have already been ordained, and the others have received the minor orders in various dioceses of France and the Colonies.

London, Eng.—Three medals have been awarded to a sailor who saved the life of a priest's dog. The dog, belonging to Father Hickey, of Guernsey, fell down the Silver Mines Pit, Isle of Sark, and had been imprisoned there, at a depth of 80 feet, for three days and nights. At great personal risk Joseph Hamon went into the pit and brought the dog to safety. Medals have been bestowed upon him by the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals National Canine Defense League and our Dumb Friends' League. Father Hickey will present the medals at a public ceremony.

London, Aug. 22.—By the request of Abbot Frederick T. Bergh, O. S. B., Abbot-Visitor of St. Augustine's Abbey, Ramsgate, the Catholic Church in England loses a notable leader. Born in Brixham, Devonshire, in 1840, he was converted to the church with his mother, when a boy. He entered the Subiaco Congregation of the Benedictines and at the Gregorian University obtained the highest distinctions, mathematical and scientific as well as theological. Father Seechi, S. J., the famous Vatican astronomer, employed his help in the most difficult calculations, which he performed with extraordinary speed.

Paris, Sept. 5.—A touching ceremony, one which is perhaps without precedent, took place recently in the cathedral of Caronasse, when the three sons of Colonel de Chabannes de Falice, in command of the 191st regiment of Dragons, were ordained to the priesthood at the same hour with the Archbishop of Albi. There was a very large attendance, and the emotion of those present reached a high pitch when the assembled family of three new priests knelt to receive their blessing.

On the following day, in the same basilica, Mademoiselle de Chabannes, their sister, also entered the religious life, taking the habit of the Benedictine Nuns.

Cologne, Sept. 1.—Americans, Englishmen and Germans showed congratulations on Dr. Gey, an aged pensioned German pastor, last week at Krefeld, a large industrial town near Dusseldorf, when the venerable priest observed the fiftieth anniversary of his ordination. Dr. Gey served as a curate and as a professor in England and America at the time of the German Kulturkampf. Remarkable manifestations of affection were accorded Dr. Gey by municipal and ecclesiastical authorities. Archbishop Castro of Costa Rica came to Krefeld all the way from South America for no other reason than to offer congratulations to the jubilarian, who was his professor when he was a seminarian.

Geneva, September 11.—The presence of Monsignor Seipel, Federal Chancellor of Austria, was the occasion of a demonstration in the Assembly of the League of Nations here yesterday. President Motta called attention to the Austrian Chancellor and congratulated him upon his recovery from the injuries he sustained when an attempt was made upon his life. The delegates present gave Mgr. Seipel an enthusiastic ovation. Later in the day Mgr. Seipel issued a statement setting forth Austria's attitude toward continuation of the League's control of Austrian finances. He said there was no desire to abolish League control but that some modifications in the plan at present followed seemed to be desirable.