

The Catholic Record

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

VOLUME XLV.

LONDON, CANADA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 25, 1923

2341

MISSION CRUSADE MODERN ARMY DEFENSE OF CROSS

Notre Dame, Ind., Aug. 6.—The gates of Notre Dame stand ajar today and the great university is decked in festive garb to welcome the host of modern crusaders who are hastening here from all parts of the United States in response to the slogan: "Notre Dame—To Defend The Cross."

The fourth general convention of the Catholic Students' Mission Crusade opens next Thursday, but already the vanguard of the Crusade army is here. Its officers are bustling about preparations for the great program to be carried out at the convention sessions and laying strategic plans for the furtherance of the movement which has already enrolled more than 300,000 Catholic students under the banner on which is inscribed: "The Sacred Heart for the World! The World for the Sacred Heart!"

Notable among the convention features will be the execution, for the first time, of the Crusade ordinal written by the Rev. Anselm Keefe of the Catholic University. Thousands of Crusaders, clad as of old in the garb of guides, hermits, seneschals and other mystic heroes of history, will take part in the ordinal. A long flowing gown with a cape-like hood, all in white except for the scarlet cross and azure shield, will mark each wearer of the seal of the new Crusade. The costume has been designed particularly for the ceremonial. Trumpets, torches and crosses, which will lend a militant aspect to the army of the Crusade have been in the making here for weeks past and the hosts will find themselves well equipped when they sweep through the streets of the city in their new array.

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS

The heads of practically all Catholic missionary organizations in the United States will attend the convention and many of them have already arrived. Besides these there will be representatives of missionary organizations in Europe and mission priests lately returned from Africa and the Orient.

The most distinguished visitor from Europe will undoubtedly be Rev. Dr. Schmidlin, Professor of Mission Science in the University of Munster. Dr. Schmidlin has been called the creator of Catholic mission science and the foremost mission expert in the Catholic Church. He was the first to write scientific treatises on the various mission problems.

Spanish missionary organizations will have a representative in Rev. Victor Elizondo, S. J., Secretary of the Spanish Missionary Union for the Clergy and editor of *El Siglo de las Misiones*, while the Swiss student societies will be represented by Rev. Paul Regan of the University of Fribourg. Belgian foreign missionary interests will be represented by Rev. J. P. Puttemans. Another European mission authority of note who will attend is Rev. John R. Schuetz, S. J., director of student work for the Society for the Propagation of the Faith at Aachen.

Among the missionaries who will attend the Convention are Bishop John Forbes of Uganda; Rev. Dorotheus Schilling, O. F. M., representing the Franciscan missionaries in Japan; Rev. James Edward Walsh, M. A., superior of American missionaries in the Province of Wuchow, South China; and Rev. William J. Cahill, of Kaifeng.

The home mission fields of the United States will be represented by Rev. Dr. Eugene J. McGuinness, Vice-President of the Catholic Church Extension Society; Mother Katharine Drexel, Superior of the Sisters of the Blessed Sacrament; Very Rev. Timothy B. Maloney, S. J., Rector of Epiphany Apostolic College, Baltimore; Rev. John S. Woods, of the Bureau of Catholic Indian Missions; and by a number of priests from the South and West.

325,000 ENROLLED

Reports will also be made to the Convention by several American missionary authorities lately returned from world mission tours. Among these will be Rev. Dr. Michael Mathis, C. S. C., of Washington, D. C.; Right Rev. Mgr. Joseph F. McGlinchey, of Boston; and Rev. Bruno Hagspiel, S. V. D., of Techny, Illinois.

It is probably that the founder of the Crusade, Rev. Clifford J. King, S. V. D., will return from his post in Yenchowfu, Shantung, China, for the Convention. Father King, while a student, undertook to start a movement which would arouse the interest of Catholic students in missionary affairs.

The first convention of the Catholic Students' Mission Crusade, the organization resulting from his endeavors, was held at Techny, Illinois, in the summer of 1918. Other conventions were held at Washington, D. C., in 1920, and at Dayton, Ohio, in 1921. The membership of the organization is now about 325,000.

NO ENCOURAGEMENT FOR BIRTH CONTROL

London, Aug. 1.—Dr. Marie Stopes, propagandist of family limitation, who was non-suited in her libel action by the Lord Chief Justice of England, has taken her case to the English Court of Appeal, and the decision of that tribunal has been to reverse the previous judgment, thus deciding in favor of Dr. Stopes.

Although judgment has been delivered, there are already signs that the advocates of birth control are exploiting it to their own advantage, in which, so it appears, they are being joined by the champions of this system in North America. The judgment of the English Court of Appeal in no way whatsoever is an endorsement of family limitation; its significance is purely legal, and purely technical at that.

Summed up briefly the case is this. A Catholic physician of London, Dr. Halliday Gibson Sutherland, wrote a book against Dr. Stopes's birth control movement, in which he declared that she was exposing the poor to experiment. Dr. Stopes accordingly brought a libel action against the Catholic doctor and his publishers, and on the filing of the jury the Lord Chief Justice gave judgment against the complainant. It is against this judgment that the present appeal has been brought, and the former verdict reversed in favor of Dr. Stopes.

Now in the interests of Christian morality, it should be understood that this verdict of the Court of Appeal settles one thing, and one thing only. That is the question of the libel contained in the Catholic physician's book. The Court of Appeal was composed of three Judges of the High Court. Two of their lordships concurred in reversing the Lord Chief Justice's verdict; but the third member of the Court, Lord Justice Younger, delivered a dissenting judgment, in which he declared that the defendants, that is the Catholic physician and his publisher, were entitled to hold their judgment.

The result of this appeal is thus seen to be not an unanimous verdict for Dr. Stopes; nor does it touch the moral side at all, since it is a verdict delivered on points of legal technicality.

On the moral side the position remains as it was, which is that the dissemination of birth control literature and propaganda is condemned by the authorities rather than approved.

On two occasions this year the magistrates' court in London decided that a certain book on family limitation, written by a well known American woman writer, was an improper publication. Copies of the book were ordered to be seized by the court and to be destroyed. Dr. Stopes herself, who was billed to lecture on her favorite topic in Oxford, found on reaching that city that the hall engaged for the lecture had been closed by order of the Mayor of Oxford.

These authoritative actions are not reversed by the judgment of the Court of Appeal, which has established that Dr. Stopes was libelled by a certain statement, and has given no opinion whatsoever on the topic about which the offending book was written.

But the matter does not end there. On the same day that the judgment of the Court of Appeal was published in the press, there appeared also a report of a letter addressed to Dr. Stopes by the London County Council. This Council, which has large powers over the whole administrative County of London, declares that it will not give permission for a film, prepared by Dr. Stopes, to be shown in any of the moving picture theatres that are licensed by the Council.

The course of the events shows, therefore, that the judgment of the English judges is far from being an endorsement of the propaganda of birth control. It is an assertion, and nothing more, that a certain statement made in a book was defamatory. The birth-control advocates have received no encouragement whatever.

MUSSOLINI PRESENTS GOLD MEDAL

Rome, Aug. 1.—The heroism displayed by a Catholic nun during the catastrophe of Caporetto was given due recognition recently, when, on his visit to Vittorio Veneto, Premier Mussolini conferred the Golden Medal, the highest honor available, on Sister Mary Pasqua, of the Institute of the Sisters of Mercy of Verona.

The imposing ceremony took place in the open piazza of the town, before a large assembly of the people.

In the midst of the disastrous flight of the population following the Austrian advance, Sister Pasqua was conspicuous among the little band of devoted nuns who remained at their posts, and who, during the death of medical men, performed prodigies in taking care of the

wounded. Sister Pasqua has for years been noted for the splendid services she has performed in the civil and military hospital and in the provincial lunatic asylum. The conferring of the medal on Sister Pasqua was regarded as a signal honor to the whole community.

A SORRY SPECTACLE

The Anti-Saloon League of New York continues to distress its intelligent friends, while delighting its enemies and adding to their number. Its latest proclamation faithfully follows in the manner, the method and the endearing language of its much-indicted Superintendent. It describes itself as "the working dry enforcement agency of approximately 5,000 churches in the State." The only dry enforcement agencies that we know of are the Federal agents and peace officers of the State. If the Legislature, in accordance with the request of the Additional Grand Jury of New York County, dares to investigate the affairs of the League, such an investigation "will be accepted at once as an overt act constituting a declaration of war against the approximately 5,000 Protestant churches of this State committed to dry enforcement and represented by this board."

This is very like the fury of desperation. What body of churches or churchmen can stand for this attempt to set up a theocracy, beyond the purview of the legislature, above the jurisdiction of the courts, supreme, irresponsible, not subject to the law? The Anti-Saloon League properly demands the rigid enforcement of the Volstead act. Yet in raging violently against the Grand Jury and District Attorney of this county and the Legislature it brazenly defies the law. Its Superintendent must not be subject to prosecution. Its activities must not be inquired into. Supreme Court Justice decided that the League is a political organization, which must report its receipts and expenditures to the Secretary of the State according to the Corrupt Practices act. The League promptly appealed. If the decision is sustained by the higher courts, will the League take occasion to denounce them? Why is it so furious at every proposal to investigate the use of the enormous funds that it has gathered and spent? Has it anything to hide or has a sincere enthusiasm, bordering on fanaticism, reached the point of megalomania? The League has long seemed to regard itself as a super-Legislature. But the time of cowardly compliance with its commands has passed. Albany laughs at it. It will find as vain its wrath against public prosecutors and Grand Jurors and courts.

Why do these saints kick so violently against having their saintly proceedings spread before the world? How is the coming of God's kingdom upon earth to be hastened by resistance to the laws? There is one law for saint and sinner. A halo is not an exemption that can be pleaded in court. Meanwhile, these excellent, if unfeeling Directors are doing their best to injure prohibition and to put themselves, if at a distance from, yet still in the same class with, the bootleggers.—N. Y. Times.

DEMAND FOR NUNS
Paris, July 27.—A one hour strike "as a warning" by the nuns in some of the Paris hospitals under the direction of the National Service of the "Assistance Publique" had the effect of emphasizing the desirability of again having nuns in charge of such institutions, in the opinion of several papers which have commented editorially. The action of the strikers brought forth a number of remarks to the effect that such an incident had never been thought of when the nuns were in charge of the hospitals.

The paper *Le Petit Bleu*, which is not Catholic, and which has a Jewish editor, wrote as follows concerning this affair: "If the strikers of the Paris hospitals were to repeat their action, we should hasten to draw up a petition to have the nuns return to us, the devoted nuns of our hospitals. Decidedly, if certain professions are inaccessible to human beings, let us go back to the idealists of former days. They drew both from their conscience and their ideal the strength necessary to meet the greatest of their tasks. Whatever their adversaries or the most ferocious anti-clericals may say, never, absolutely never, have we ever learned that the nuns of the hospitals ever went on strike at any time for an hour, or for five minutes, or for one minute. Never have we learned that the nuns ever made what might be called a protest."

The strike was not made by the actual ward nurses but by the personnel of the general and administrative services. But although the patients did not suffer from the action, the incident caused a painful sensation among the public at large.

PRIEST-MEMBERS OF REICHSTAG

Cologne, Aug. 1.—Three Catholic priests who are members of the German Reichstag are paid a deserved tribute by the Berlin correspondent of *El Debate*, the Spanish Catholic newspaper.

This correspondent writes: "In the German Reichstag there are three Catholic priests belonging to the Centrist Party and not representing the clergy in Parliament but also having undeniable authority because of their activities and their own personal attainments. Omitting the mention of Dr. Brauns, Minister of Labor, who is the fourth Catholic priest representative of the Centrist Party, I may call attention to the fact that these three Catholic priests are such firm friends that they are called the three great Cappadocians as a recollection of the friendship of the three great Bishops of Cappadocia, Basilus, Gregory of Nazianzus and Gregory of Nyssa."

The three German priests thus mentioned are Dr. Schriever of the University of Munster, Dr. Lauscher of the University of Bonn, and Dr. Kaas, who is professor of a high school at Trier.

Dr. Schriever has been engaged chiefly with university problems, but he also examines the budgets for the High schools, defends the interests of Catholic institutions and secures authority for Catholic teachers. Dr. Lauscher, one of the foremost defenders of the Catholic school system, is now engaged in a study of the school acts and defending the rights of Christian families. Dr. Kaas, who was a member of the Weimar National Assembly, defended before that body, and in the name of the Centrist Party, the ecclesiastical laws. He is today the indefatigable defender of the spiritual rights of the Church in the Reichstag.

FRIARS OF ATONEMENT AT UNIVERSITY

Washington, D. C., Aug. 6.—A notable addition to the number of religious orders represented at the Catholic University of America will be made next month, when the Friars of the Atonement of Graymoor, New York, will open a new seminary in the Robinson mansion, located on a tract of thirty-three acres recently acquired by the Society and known as "The Vineyard."

The property is part of a larger tract, fifteen acres of which had been previously acquired by the Augustinian Fathers for the erection of their new \$800,000 Seminary, the first unit of which has already been completed.

"The Vineyard" adjoins the Soldiers' Home, which is located on the west. It is bounded on the north by Fort Drive, on one side of which is the Marist College, and the eastern boundary is Harewood Road, across which lies the Capuchin College. The main buildings of the Catholic University are within a five-minute walk of the Graymoor Fathers' tract, which has an elevation higher than any other tract except one in the District of Columbia, being on a level with the dome of the National Capitol and commanding a magnificent view of Washington and the Potomac River.

The opening of the seminary for the Friars of the Atonement in September, just before the resumption of studies at the university, will mark the introduction of the Society of the Atonement to Washington. Last year, the Sisters of the Atonement, at the invitation of the Carmelite Fathers, were called upon to take charge of the Mt. Carmel Retreat House for Women already existing there, and among other things, establishing the first national novena to the Little Flower held in America.

The coming of the Friars to Washington will mark a great step forward in the work of their society, which now has establishments at Graymoor, New York, and at Hereford, Texas. The Sisters of the Atonement are established in New York, Pennsylvania, New Mexico, Texas, Ohio and the District of Columbia.

SHRINES TO HONOR ST. ANNE INCREASE

Boston, Mass., Aug. 13.—Shrines dedicated to St. Anne in Massachusetts are fast increasing in patronage because of numerous cures effected.

Mrs. Patrick F. Ormond of Mattick left her crutches, after a pilgrimage, at a shrine in Fiskdale, and Donald Shea, seven year old son of Mr. and Mrs. William Shea of Fairhaven, left his crutches at a shrine in Fall River.

Over two years ago Mrs. Ormond broke her leg just above the ankle. Because of her weakened condition the fracture never healed. She remained an invalid until the miraculous cure Sunday.

She continues to wear a brace on her ankle, but is able to walk about and considers her cure permanent. She intends to make two more prescribed visits to the shrine.

The Shea boy was injured about four years ago, and in spite of medical treatment failed to improve. He could use neither legs nor arms. On July 26, the feast of the patron saint of the Fall River church, he paid a visit to the shrine. This was followed by other visits. A few weeks ago he left his crutches there and discarded an iron brace.

Recently, according to Rev. Father Vincent Marchiondi, O. P., assistant pastor, he walked several times around the church in the presence of hundreds of pilgrims from different parts of New England.

GOD BLESS THE BELLS

By Dr. J. Van der Heyden
(Louvain Correspondent, N. C. W. C.)

Louvain, July 25.—At the moment when Cardinal Mercier, the Crown Prince of Belgium and Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler were leaving the scene of the dedication of the first wing of the new Louvain Library, another ceremony was commencing in the chief bell-foundry of the city.

There they were beginning the cast of a set of chimes for another war-scarred city. The Mayor of St. Quentin had come from France to assist at this ceremony, not knowing perhaps, that it was to assume the character, almost, of a religious rite.

When everything was in readiness, the mayor stepped forward to make an address, and almost overcome by emotion, dropped into the melting mass the few silver coins which he had kept from the day when he was driven from St. Quentin by command of the invader. To these he added a gold wedding ring, as a symbol, he said, of the fraternal bonds uniting Belgium and France.

M. Cantelon, the seventy-five-year-old carillonneur of St. Quentin, neared the furnace in his turn and cast in a collection of medals, the trophies of his long artistic career. But the climax had not yet been reached. In the tense silence, the foreman of the foundry, who was standing beside the molds, turned toward his assistants.

"Comrades," he cried, "let us not at this moment forget the tradition which has come down to us from the elders of our craft!"

Whereupon, he knelt, while beside him knelt the proprietor of the foundry and the other workmen. In a few impressive words he called down God's blessing on all who should assist in the making of the bells and on the bells themselves.

All rose, the furnace was opened, and like a torrent of lava the liquid metal passed through the "rigoles" and disappeared into the molds. Again there was silence and then the voice of M. Michaux, the bell-founder was heard: "All's well!"

It was the signal for the St. Quentin bell-master to ascend a near-by trestle which supported the finished bells of the city of Ninove. He played a stirring "Marseillaise" upon them and a Belgian artist followed with his country's anthem, the "Brabanconne."

FRENCH CATHOLIC SUFFRAGIST

Paris, Aug. 1.—One of the most striking figures at the recent congress of Action Sociale de la Femme was the venerable Catholic suffragist, Mile. Maugert, who though she is close to eighty years old, has lost little of her youthful eloquence and fervor and who made an eloquent appeal to all Catholic women to join the Suffrage movement.

French Catholic women suffrage leaders have expressed their opinion that the "vote familial" which would bestow on a married man an extra vote for every child his wife bears him, is still being taken seriously in France and Belgium and that a measure along these lines may follow the adoption of woman suffrage.

MARQUETTE DENTAL FACULTY WITNESSES DIFFICULT OPERATION

Milwaukee, Wis.—An unusual operation was performed in the extraction of an impacted tooth at a dental clinic held here recently, with faculty members of the Marquette University College of Dentistry in charge. The impacted tooth was lying horizontally in the jaw bone, entirely surrounded by bone. It was necessary to remove part of the bone and cut a portion of the palate loose, after which the tooth was removed in entirety. The dentists performing the operation used nitrous oxides. Impacted teeth are said to cause insanity in some cases, and patients in the asylum afflicted thus are now operated upon, many instances being recorded in which a complete mental cure had been effected by extracting such teeth.

Marquette University College of Dentistry is the second largest in the world and is one of twenty-one schools in America in Class A, according to the triennial report of the Dental Education Council of America, just filed in New York.

The equipment of the Marquette College of Dentistry, the report shows, is second to none, and its scholastic requirements are not excelled anywhere in the country—and in dental education that means in the world.

ROYAL SOCIETY DUBLIN

Dublin, Aug. 1.—One reform resulting from the altered conditions in Ireland is that the Royal Dublin Society has become completely democratized.

It has been a somewhat exclusive and Tory body. Subscriptions of Catholics were acceptable enough but in the Controlling Council of the Society they were given little or no representation. In 1916 the Council expelled Count Plunkett from membership because his son had been prominently identified with the Rising and one of the executed. After the truce in 1921 Count Plunkett was restored to membership.

A more liberal and national policy has since been adopted. Catholics and the popular bodies in the country possess an influence in the Council of the Society that they never enjoyed before. The Horse Show of the Society held annually in August is unrivalled in any other part of the world. On this occasion the Governor General Mr. T. M. Healy, will attend in state. In former days the highest official rank in the country was always occupied by a Protestant. Now for the first time since the reign of James II, it is held by a Catholic. The Show Committee of the Society and the Sonab Tailcoat Council are cooperating in making arrangements for next year's Olympic Games and the Horse Show.

It is hoped that the mutual cooperation of both bodies will result in the presentation of a three weeks programme of events unequalled in the history of the country.

DEFENDS ALLIANCE WITH SOCIALISTS

Cologne, Aug. 1.—A defense of the policy of the Centrist Party leaders in uniting with the Socialists for the preservation of the State was made by the senior Deputy Herold on the occasion of his seventy-fifth anniversary, when a celebration was arranged in his honor.

"It is to the eternal credit of the Centrist Party, that, after the debacle and revolution, it actively participated in the restoration and reformation of State conditions," said Deputy Herold. "It is an error to think that the workingmen's secretaries in the Centrist alone defended that policy. It was defended by the old party leaders themselves, myself among them."

The statement was received with great enthusiasm, for it has been a standing reproach to the Centrists, among certain elements, that they worked with the Socialists, thus giving them might and power without which they never would have been able to dominate the broken State. It is considered that there is a certain consolation and proof of great political sagacity among the Centrist leaders in the fact that they agreed to cooperation with the Socialists, when the Socialists had an absolute majority, in the days of the revolution and when such cooperation was necessary to save the State from ruin.

CATHOLIC ACTORS FORM GUILD

Los Angeles, July 30.—The Catholic Motion Picture Actors' Guild of America has been formed here and already has a membership of more than two hundred. All the leading studios were well represented at a recent meeting held in Hollywood, at which the aims of the organization were outlined by Thomas J. Gray, chairman of the executive committee, and the Rev. M. J. Mullins, who has been appointed by Bishop Cantwell as chaplain to the motion picture industry.

The Guild, while not purely religious in nature, has for its object the union of Catholics in the industry for the spiritual and temporal benefit of the members and the maintenance of high professional ideals. It will affiliate with other actors' organizations throughout the country and promises to be a source of material benefit to members in times of distress.

The executive committee includes Thomas J. Gray, Thomas Meighan, Jack Coogan, Sr., James Dunn, Joe Henaberry, Ben Turpin, William Low, George Seigman, T. G. Patton, Hugh Dierker, Emmet J. Flynn, James Hogan, Frank Keenan, Charles McHugh, J. J. Franz, Mary O'Connor, May McAvoy, Colleen Moore, Fritz Brunette, Edna Murphy, Virginia Valli, and Mrs. Emmet Corrigan.

CATHOLIC NOTES

Berne, July 26.—Reverend Mother Maria Carmela Motta, fifty-four years of age, a sister of Mr. Motta, member of the Federal Council and former President of the Swiss Confederation, is dead at Mensingen.

Few Religious in any part of the world possessed such a proud record as the venerable Scottish nun, Mother Mary Sales Leslie of the Ursuline order, who died recently at her convent in Edinburgh, after having completed the seventy-first year of her religious profession.

Rome, Aug. 7.—News has been received here that ten members of the fascisti who administered noxious potions to the Rev. Mariano Valentino, the parish priest of Straucon, have been sentenced to terms ranging from thirty months to three years.

El Paso, Texas, Aug. 2.—The Sisters of Loretto, who have been conducting St. Joseph's Academy in this city for a number of years, are moving into the new Loretto College for young women which, when completed and equipped, will represent an investment of more than a million dollars.

New York, Aug. 7.—The Rev. F. X. Talbot, S. J., has been added to the editorial staff of America, the Jesuit weekly publication, according to an announcement made by the Very Rev. Lawrence J. Kelly, S. J., provincial of the Maryland, New York Province of the Society of Jesus, who has made public the annual appointments and transfers for the province.

Paris, July 27.—The ancient Abbey of Saint Riquier, in the Amiens diocese, which became State property after the Separation, was recently placed on sale by the Government. The bishop of Amiens bought the property for 161,000 francs in order to use it for the little seminary of the diocese. No competitor appeared to bid against the bishop at the sale.

Paris, July 27.—The works of religious have this year again won a prominent share in the awards made by the French Academy. A prize of 2,000 francs was awarded to the "Works of Saint Francis de Sales" published by the Religious of the Visitation. A prize of 2,000 francs was awarded to Mgr. Moise Cagnac for his work on Fenelon. Awards of 2,000 francs were also made to the French seminaries of Jerusalem and Hue.

Clarksburg, West Va., Aug. 6.—The Bible will not be taught in the Public schools of Clarksburg, according to a ruling of the Board of Education, made after long controversy. The Board has refused the services of a Bible instructor whose salary was to be paid by private subscription. The Board will give credits for Bible study taken in courses outside of school.

New Orleans, August 4.—The old ancestral mansion in which Chief Justice Edward Douglas White was born will soon become the property of the Knights of Columbus of Louisiana and a few acres of ground as a tribute to the memory of the tenth Chief Justice of United States. It was to this abode that the father of the Chief Justice retired from the governorship of Louisiana after serving a number of terms in Congress.

Milan, July 25.—As a result of the collections made this year, including the great drive known as the "Catholic University Day" which was held a month or so ago, the sum of 1,850,949.55 lire has already been raised for Milan University. It is planned to build another wing, to be known as the Pius XI. Wing which, with the expense of additional equipment, will bring the total amount required to 1,960,000 lire.

A Catholic college is to be opened at Rabat, in Morocco, as the result of an agreement between M. Mahal Lyautey, Resident General of France, and Mgr. Dane, Superior of the Franciscans and Delegate Apostolic of the Holy See. The new school will be known as the "Ecole Charles de Foucauld," in memory of the great explorer who, after becoming a religious and a missionary, was the apostle of the nomad tribes of the Sahara, where he labored with heroic devotion until, on December 1, 1916, he died a martyr's death at the hands of desert bandits.

Cologne, Aug. 1.—Paul Keller, who is regarded as the greatest living Catholic poet of Germany and who has had success achieved by few German poets, celebrated his fiftieth birthday last month. Herr Keller has written eight novels and published five other books. One of his novels "Waldwinter" is in its 21st edition. Another, "My Holidays," has gone into its 21st edition. "The Son of Hagar," dealing with the problem of the illegitimate child, is in its 18th edition. Hundreds of thousands of copies of his books have been printed and yet the demand is very great. So fascinating is his style, so full of truth, poetry and humor, that the reader who finished one of his books almost invariably reads them all.