

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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EUCHARISTIC WORLD CONGRESS

TWELVE THOUSAND CHILDREN RECEIVE COMMUNION IN AMSTERDAM STADIUM

By George Barnard
(Special Correspondent, N. C. W. C.)

The series of brilliant scenes which marked the 27th International Eucharistic Congress—the first held in Holland—closed with procession of the Blessed Sacrament in the Stadium, followed by Benediction given from a great altar erected in the center of the arena. Thirty thousand people packed the seats of the largest place of assembly in the city.

The Papal Legate, Cardinal Van Rossum, celebrated Mass at the altar, the tremendous sports ground being again crowded to bursting point.

12,000 CHILDREN RECEIVE COMMUNION

Two other gatherings of the Stadium stand out as remarkable scenes of the Congress:

Twelve thousand children receive Holy Communion at open air Mass celebrated by the Bishop of Haarlem, in whose diocese the Congress was held. As early as 8.30 a. m. every Catholic child in the city, it seemed, had been taken to the Stadium. On the altar were about thirty large ciboria full of unconsecrated Hosts. When the Communion bell was heard to ring in the great silence which hung over the vast open air Cathedral, the children commenced to file out of their seats and to cross the arena to the Communion rails which had been erected around the four sides of the temporary sanctuary.

Sixteen priests began to distribute Communion—four at each of the altar rails forming the square. The children came and went in orderly procession for more than half-an-hour, during which time Communion was given at the rate of 800 per minute, or a thousand in a little more than three minutes.

As soon as the Bishop's Mass was finished, he knelt in the sanctuary whilst another priest went on with a second Mass, which was over before the last of the children had received Holy Communion.

The other great spectacle of the Stadium was the opening meeting of the Congress. The structure in the middle of the arena was then merely a platform with a large canopy above it.

Around the canopy was a battery of loud speakers. This was the first time electrical loud speakers have been used to amplify the voice of a Papal Legate.

Twenty-five thousand people were at the Stadium for this opening ceremony.

Flags of all nations, including of course, the Stars and Stripes, fluttered from masts around the ground. Over the main entrance to the Stadium was a large gilt statue of the Sacred Heart, with arms outstretched. Each of the tall towers at the four corners of the ground was surmounted by a large gilt angel.

SEVEN CARDINALS IN PROCESSION

Seven Cardinals, besides the Legate, were in colorful procession which passed along a purple carpet laid across the greenward from the covered stand to the central platform. The Legate walked beneath a canopy, and had twelve Knights of Malta, in scarlet uniforms, as a bodyguard of honor.

The Cardinals, who took part in many of the Congress functions throughout the week, were Cardinal Piffi, Archbishop of Vienna; Cardinal Bourne, Archbishop of Westminster; Cardinal Dubois, Archbishop of Paris; Cardinal Bertram, the Prince Bishop of Breslau; Cardinal Schulte, Archbishop of Cologne; Cardinal Reijg Casanova, Archbishop of Toledo, and Cardinal Sincero.

Mgr. Heylen, Bishop of Namur, who is President of the Permanent Committee of the Congress, spoke into the microphone the words: "In the name of the Cardinal Legate I declare this Congress open." The sentence spoken softly, was built up by electrical amplification into a great shout which went far beyond the vast audience gathered in the open-air Stadium.

The announcement, and the success of the loud speaker experiment which it heralded, was received with a tremendous outburst of cheering, several times renewed before the Bishop could resume his opening address.

BISHOP ARRIVES IN AIRPLANE

Bishop Heylen, who is a distinguished linguist, gave his address in Dutch. He has opened Congresses, in many countries, and always in the language of the people. He spoke in French at Montreal; in Italian at Rome; in English in London; in Spanish at Madrid. He will open the Congress at Chicago in 1926, according to present arrangements. Bishop Heylen arrived at Amsterdam by

airplane from Belgium, in order not to have to cancel an engagement in his diocese.

In his opening address he made a graceful reference to the presence in the stand, among about fifty bishops from all over the world, of the venerable Archbishop of Wellington, New Zealand, Mgr. Redwood, who is the oldest bishop on earth. Twelve hundred bishops have died since he was consecrated in London. In spite of his years, and the long journey he had made from New Zealand to attend the Congress, he was one of the most active of the bishops present, and one of the few members of the episcopate to get out to the Stadium for the early morning Mass of the children.

POPE'S PLEA FOR RELIGIOUS PROCESSIONS

A letter from the Holy Father, read by Father van Dijk, one of the Congress secretaries, was received with tremendous applause. His Holiness made a plea for freedom for religious processions throughout the world. This had particular significance in Holland, where religious processions are barred from the streets—a piece of legislation which necessitated the holding of the great procession of the Blessed Sacrament within the confines of the Stadium.

The whole of the vast assembly stood throughout the reading of the Pope's letter.

At the close of the Legate's address the crowd knelt whilst the voice of Cardinal van Rossum, amplified by the loud speakers, was raised in blessing: "Benedictus omnipotens Deus, Pater et Filius et Spiritus sanctus." It was probably the first time that the words of the blessing have been broadcast in this manner.

The Legate's arrival the previous day was marked by scenes such as had never before been witnessed in Holland. Cardinal van Rossum is a native of Holland, and his selection by the Pope to be his representative at the Congress gave great pleasure to the Dutch Catholics.

Cardinal van Rossum sailed from Antwerp on the "Batavier II." At IJmuiden, at the entrance to the North Sea Canal, the liner was met by a huge crowd of craft of all sorts, decorated with flags and banners, and carrying bands.

The Legate appeared on the bridge of his vessel amid scenes of remarkable enthusiasm. Sirens shrieked, crowds cheered and bands played as the "Batavier II" moved down the canal, with the Legate blessing the people on the smaller boats and on either bank.

Small steamers and motor boats fell in the wake of the Legate's ship and formed a procession along the canal. It is estimated that there were more than 250 boats in the procession, carrying 40,000 people.

The banks of the canal were lined in many places with groups of children and country-folk who had come to pay honor to the Legate. Thousands of the children had little flags in the Papal colors. Hymns were sung during the marine parade, both by the people on the boats and the crowds on both banks.

The ten mile procession to Amsterdam lasted nearly three hours. Hundreds of people on bicycles accompanied the procession along the roads on the canal banks.

CATHOLIC ARTIST WINS PRIX DE ROME

Paris, France.—The competition for the Prix de Rome, a contest open to the advance pupils of the National School of Fine Arts, offered three subjects this year for the choice of the competitors. One of the subjects was taken from the Gospel: Jesus at the Home of Martha and Mary. The artist who won the first prize selected this theme.

A certain critic, writing on the work of the competitors, stated that those who had selected the theme of Jesus in the Home of Martha and Mary, lacked the essential thing to handle this subject: Faith.

This criticism gave M. Rene Marie Castaing, the winner of the Prix de Rome, an opportunity to make a public and bold declaration of religious faith. The following is the letter written by him and published in a neutral newspaper, the readers of which are mostly artists.

"Has this critic ever followed us to see whether or not we have at the School a Catholic Association of the Beaux Arts, and that this association has so many members—men and women—that the choir of Saint Germain des Pres can scarcely hold them all on the days of our big meetings?"

"And has he searched us to see whether, like Rubens, we wear the cord of Saint Francis as a girdle or whether, like Desvallieres, we carry rosaries in our pockets?"

"Of the six competitors who selected the evangelical subject, I know at least two who were cer-

tainly in the desired condition to treat it, if not with talent, at least with all the respect and all the religious emotion that could be desired.

"The gentleman who found my picture bad because I lacked the essential thing, Faith, is terribly mistaken. If Faith could have sufficed, the active Faith which does not tremble, instead of painting a picture that won the Prix de Rome, I should have painted a masterpiece."

CHANCELSOR SEIPEL GIVES INTERVIEW

EXPECTS TO RESUME DUTIES IN SEPTEMBER

By Dr. Frederic Fundner
(Vienna Correspondent, N. C. W. C.)

"Tell the Americans how deeply grateful I am for the feelings of sympathy and compassion they have shown to me and my sorely-trying country."

This is the message of the wounded Federal Chancellor of Austria, Monsignor Dr. Seipel, now passing the first days of his convalescence from the bullet wound of his Socialist would-be assassin. It was delivered to the correspondent of the N. C. W. C. News Service, to whom he granted an interview.

RECOVERING AT CONVENT

The Austrian statesman-priest, to whom have come in the last few weeks the sympathies of the whole civilized world, is recuperating at a little convent on the outskirts of Austria's capital, where the hills of the Wienerwald slope down to the residential section of the suburbs of Vienna. It is a quaint, charming two-story old Vienna house, in the characteristic style of the Congress of Vienna, where refinement joins with loveliness. A beautiful old garden extends behind the house, and a statue of the Blessed Virgin, in colors, greets the visitor from behind the green trees.

Here the Chancellor received me in a somewhat old-fashioned but comfortable room furnished in quaint style. He came toward me with upright, almost soldierly carriage. His face has grown a little thinner, but other than that, one would not think that only four weeks ago he was very near death and that a bullet still lodged in his lung.

I told the Chancellor of the many manifestations of warm sympathy in the American press, especially in the Catholic papers, after the assault on him, and of the high appreciation of his work which on that occasion found expression among the American people. It was then that he gave me the message of gratitude to Americans. "Austria will live," he added, eager for the subject nearest his heart, "not because we Austrians are working for that end, but also because she has found understanding in foreign countries of the conditions necessary to her existence."

"Of course, the reconstruction of a country after having afflictions such as Austria had to suffer is not a work that can be done between today and tomorrow. The economic depression just now in Germany is felt in Austria too, though in a less degree, but we are on the point of overcoming it."

EXPECTS TO RESUME DUTIES SOON

"When will Your Excellency be able to return to work?"

"I hope that after the recess of Parliament, in September, I shall be able to take up my official duties fully," he replied. "In general, I have little to complain of now, except that when I speak loudly or for any length of time, I become tired. But my doctors say that the difficulty also will disappear, as the lung clears up and heals."

"Insulin treatments have worked wonders for me. Shortly after I was wounded, there were moments when the doctors were almost inclined to regard me as lost. But the injections, applied immediately, saved my life, and it seems that by the use of this tonic the diabetes will be removed altogether."

"Whether I shall be as strong as I was—able to make four or five speeches a day, each an hour long—remains to be seen. In any case, I believe it will be possible for me to address public meetings again."

"Look," he said, turning from public affairs, "see what touching proofs of the affectionate attachment of our people I have received!" And he showed me some splendid presents from Vienna artists, among them a drawing by the famous etcher, Kasmir, sent him while he was still confined to his bed.

One very touching tribute is being prepared for the Chancellor. The Catholic women suggested that a national collection in memory of the assault be made, and the proceeds placed at the disposal of Dr. Seipel for charitable purposes. It is well known among the population of Austria that he regularly saves a third of his modest salary to devote to some good work. It is the

desire now to please him by giving him an opportunity to give to his charities more plentifully.

RIGHT REV. JOHN T. McNALLY APPOINTED BISHOP OF HAMILTON

(Canadian Press Cable, Via Router)

Rome, Aug. 28.—The Pope has appointed John Thomas McNally, Bishop of Calgary, to succeed the late Right Rev. Thomas Joseph Dowling in the Bishopric of Hamilton.

Bishop John T. McNally was ordained in Rome in 1895, and is a Roman Doctor of Divinity. He is about forty-eight years of age, and was born near Ottawa. On June 1, 1913, he was consecrated in Rome as Bishop of Calgary, and took up his work in the West. He was the pioneer English-speaking Bishop in the Prairie Provinces; for years his work was of a missionary nature, and he has established more than 40 parishes of English-speaking Catholics. He is considered a capable and wise administrator.

Bishop McNally is an accomplished linguist, and speaks French, Italian and German as fluently as he does English. He is an authority on canon law, and an art critic of recognized standing.

RELIGIOUSTYRANNY INDICTED BY PRESBYTERIAN

Dublin, Ireland.—Despite the facts and the notorious examples of persecution and injustice to which Catholics have been subjected by the Belfast Government, members of that Government insist on maintaining that its laws and administration in the Six Counties of Northeast Ireland have been quite just to all creeds and classes.

This assertion is shattered by the independent and fair-minded Protestants. Rev. E. Innes Frigg, minister of one of the Presbyterian churches in Belfast, makes a strong indictment against the Belfast Government. He says:

"What a blessing it would be if people would have the courage to be fair to the Catholics! The Belfast Government adopted every device in order to become strong and it became tyrannical. It got rid of proportional representation which the British Government gave to them. It got rid of it at as early a date as possible, simply and solely to increase the domination of the Protestants over the Catholics. It so re-arranged the Catholic constituency of West Belfast as to make it impossible for Catholics any longer to obtain representation there. The Belfast Government has gone down in the estimation of its Protestant neighbors."

SISTERS WHO CARE FOR LEPERS OPEN NOVITIATE

Honolulu.—The Sisters of St. Francis, angels of mercy to the lepers on the Island of Molokai, who have been laboring in the Hawaiian Islands for forty years, have opened a novitiate here for their work in the islands.

The Sisters have experienced a great need of recruits to their work, they hope that the need is made known, vocations will be found.

Work done in the Islands by the Sisters of St. Francis is varied. Besides caring for the lepers on Molokai, where they have a home for unprotected women and girls, they have on the other islands two schools, a Government hospital, an orphanage and a home for well girls born of leper parents on Molokai.

Another project which the Sisters hope soon to take up, when facilities come to them, is that of building a Catholic hospital in Honolulu. At present, there is no such institution here, and the need is urgent. There have been repeated calls for such a hospital. However, there must be more Sisters before a hospital, once built, could be conducted. Mother M. Flaviana, 1650 Meyer Street, Honolulu, is in charge of the Sisters in Hawaii.

LITURGICAL WORSHIP

London, Eng.—A movement for the promotion of liturgical worship and the active participation of the laity therein, similar to the movement in Belgium, is being started in England. A committee appointed by the Hierarchy has compiled a syllabus and music-book to be introduced next school term in all Catholic schools. This preliminary ground-work is to include a plenary Mass, the official Requiem, a liturgical setting of the Litany of Loretto, the Antiphons of Our Lady, the Veni Creator, etc., as well as English hymns.

Canon Driscoll, of the Cardinal Vaughan School, a principal promoter of the movement, and Father Driscoll, S. J., whose choir at the Jesuit Church at Wimbledon is famous, are issuing the book.

PRINCE PRIEST ON MODERN CULTURE

By Rev. Dr. Wilhelm Baron von Capitaine
(Cologne Correspondent, N. C. W. C.)

Cologne.—Prince Max, Duke of Saxony, known for his piety as a priest and his learning as an Orientalist at the University of Freiburg, has just published an article in the German press which undoubtedly will cause wide comment, commendation and opposition. In it he indicts the entire system of modern culture as over-refined, exaggerated and provocative of war.

"If mankind would regain its peace of mind," says Prince Max, who is a brother of the late King of Saxony, "it must recapture something of the original Franciscaean spirit. It is necessary to introduce that spirit of simplicity and unpretending nature again into our higher circles. For what is the principal cause of war? Luxury and the exaggerated refinement of life!"

"Our whole modern culture, in its unnaturalness and overloaded refinement, is producing war; all our institutions are exactly such as provoke war. And, therefore, if we wish to prevent war, we must seriously resolve to break with our present manner of life and the present world system. What a vain error it is to strive for eternal peace under present conditions."

"We want something other than that which now holds sway. We want an entirely different culture. With mankind in its present state, there will be no peace. We must help to spread the doctrine of Christ and of Francis-love of poverty, love of simplicity, love of modesty. With the true spirit of Saint Francis we must establish the really serious principle of ending discrepancies between classes—establish again the original Christian spirit. We must see that once more the poor are esteemed, riches are not flattered, and the rich are not worshipped."

"When, therefore, we read such an utterance as came recently from a minister of another confession—when we read that at Hugo Stinnes' funeral this minister dared speak of a 'gospel of labor'—it is abominable. We must say: How can a clergyman speak of a 'gospel of labor' when that very thing is contrary to the Gospel? How can a system—a capitalist system like that of Stinnes—be worshipped by a clergyman?"

"We will not find peace in an eternity in that way. All that is contrary to peace. We want that true doctrine of Saint Francis—social peace. We want also a love of all beings, that amiable way and manner toward nature. Our whole culture has separated itself from nature, and has gone in wrong directions. The farther we separate from nature, the nearer we come to war, because war is unnatural, and all our unnatural institutions culminate in it. We shall attain our aim only when we have something radically different."

THE JUBILEE YEAR INDULGENCES

Rome, Italy.—Two papal decrees suspending indulgences outside the city of Rome during 1925, the year of the Jubilee, have been issued by the Sacred Penitentiary. Exceptions are made, however, for certain classes of indulgences, which may be gained as usual during the Holy Year, and for certain classes of persons who are prevented from making the pilgrimage to Rome in the course of the year of the Jubilee.

The following indulgences applied to the living are exempted in the first of the decrees: Indulgences in articulo mortis, the Angelus indulgences, indulgences gained while visiting a church at Forty Hours' Devotion, indulgences gained by those who accompany the Blessed Sacrament on sick calls, the indulgence gained by visiting the Portiuncula church at Assisi, and indulgences conferred by cardinals, Papal nuncios, archbishops and bishops in granting the Pontifical blessing.

A special decree permits indulgences of the Jubilee Year to be gained without visiting the tombs of the Apostles and the major basilicas of Rome, by the following classes of persons:

Nuns, their postulants, novices and students and all residing in their convents.

Anchors, hermits and members of such religious orders as the Trappists, Camaldolese and Carthusians.

Captives, prisoners and exiles.

The sick.

Working people who cannot get away from their work long enough to make the journey.

Those more than seventy years old.

The decree closes with a special appeal to those exempt from the Jubilee indulgences that they undertake during the year special works

of piety and charity which their bishops or their confessors will recommend. To those undertaking these special works of piety and charity, and who receive the sacraments of Penance and Holy Communion and pray for the intention of the Holy Father, the Pope grants a plenary indulgence.

KLAN BUSY IN MANY LINES

Activities of members and branches of the Ku Klux Klan during the past week varied from alleged instigation of an invasion and robbery of a Catholic Cathedral to the holding of a "baptism" in the front yard of a Catholic family.

At Burlington, Vt., two men arrested in connection with the robbery of the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception, told police that they had been led to commit the crime by William C. Moyers, a Klan organizer. Moyers was later apprehended at Newmarket, Tenn., and then released under bond of \$5,000.

F. M. Francisco of great Notch, N. J., and his family, all Catholics, were the amused witnesses of a Klan "baptism" staged on the Francisco front lawn without permission. Mr. Francisco was later apprehended at Newmarket, Tenn., and then released under bond of \$5,000.

In Herrin, Ill., the first of the charges against S. Glenn Young, Klan dry rider, was called for trial during the week. Young's difficulties grew out of the rioting here last February which necessitated calling out the State militia. There are fifteen assorted charges of robbery, larceny, assault with deadly weapons, and attempt to murder, on the docket against Young and his associates in the attempt to bring righteousness to Williamson County.

Eight Klansmen and five anti-Klansmen, all alleged participants in the disturbances near Haverhill, Mass., July 31, were found guilty of disturbing the peace and all sentenced to thirty days in jail. The cases were appealed and the defendants released on bond.

In Louisiana, internal squabbling in the Klan came to a head with the reorganization of the order for that State. One of the new State officers was quoted in New Orleans newspapers as declaring:

"All I have to say is that the Klan will observe the constitutional law of Louisiana. Louisiana has enacted an anti-secrecy statute that becomes effective September 1, and it will be respected by the Klan."

It is understood that the denunciation within the Klan in Louisiana was brought on by passage of an anti-masking law by the State legislature.

In New York, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, meeting in their State Convention, refused to take any action with regard to the Klan, on the ground that such a stand would not be proper for a "purely fraternal" body to take. The question arose of alleged affiliation of members of the Odd Fellows with the Klan.

GERMAN ARCHITECT SAVES STRASBOURG CATHEDRAL TOWER

Strasbourg, Aug. 13.—The work of strengthening the tower of the Strasbourg Cathedral has been completed, after fifteen years. The operation was of a most delicate nature. The tower, which is 142 meters high, appeared to be sinking, and it became necessary, after having dug down about the foundations, to raise the pillars. The pillar bearing the greatest load was surrounded by a steel framework and an immense scaffolding which occupied three bays of the great nave, to support the part of the edifice under construction. On November 16, 1911, a slight earthquake made a fissure in this pillar. Fortunately, the framework did not give, otherwise the equilibrium of the tower would have been destroyed and a catastrophe would have resulted.

The work of reconstruction was undertaken fifteen years ago under the direction of a German architect. To prevent the work from being interrupted, the French Government allowed the same architect to continue in charge even after Strasbourg had been restored to France.

Built of rose-colored stone, like the entire cathedral, the marvelous Gothic tower which dominates the city and the entire plain of Alsace, was begun in 1277 by Erwin de Steinbach. It was continued by Ulrich d'Ensignen, and the crowning spire was completed in 1439 by Jean Hultz of Cologne.

CATHOLIC NOTES

A very successful "Fancy Fair" was held under the auspices of the C. W. L. of Arrnprior, realizing the sum of \$2,500 in aid of the Convent Building Fund, Aug. 4th-6th.

London, Eng.—Adrian IV., the only English Pope, is to be honored at his birth-place by the erection of a monument. Nicholas Breakspear, who was born at Abbots Langley, Hertfordshire, and became Supreme Pontiff in 1154.

Berne, Aug. 15.—A magnificent tomb is being prepared in Poland to receive the body of Henryk Sienkiewicz, the Polish novelist who wrote "Quo Vadis." Sienkiewicz died at Vevey, Switzerland, in 1916. The body will be exhumed and taken to Poland in November.

London, Eng.—Ireland is loaning twenty priests to the archdiocese of Glasgow to help meet the clergy shortage in Scotland. Five priests have arrived, and others will leave Ireland in September and October.

The annual pilgrimage to St. Anne de Beaupre, Quebec, Canada, of the Catholic Tourists of America, Inc., of Brooklyn, started August 9. Prominent members of the Knights of Columbus and the Catholic Daughters of America were among the tourists who showed their devotion at the shrine.

London, Eng.—Tom Gibbons, of St. Paul, who is a devout Catholic, recently went to Mass at the Catholic Church at Hendon, a northern suburb of London, and heard the priest's appeal for funds to provide a new altar-piece for the church, which has just been renovated. After Mass he went into the Sacristy and asked the priest to order the vessels and send the account to him.

Paris, Aug. 3.—The Municipal Council of Paris has decided to give the name of Albert de Mun to a street in the Trocadero quarter. The famous Catholic orator, Albert de Mun, was an officer in the regular army. He resigned his commission in order to devote himself to social work among the laboring classes and became the most admired orator in the French Parliament. He died at Bordeaux in October, 1914.

London, Aug. 9.—Mr. Thomas Henri Stanton, who has just died in London at the age of eighty-seven, enjoyed the friendship of four London Cardinals. He was train-bearer for six years to Cardinal Wiseman, and later was regarded as a friend by Wiseman's successors, Cardinals Manning, Newman and Vaughan.

Ossining, N. Y.—Preparations are being made to send twenty-four Maryknollers to Eastern Asia in September. Of these, seven priests, two brothers and six Sisters will go directly to Hongkong for Missions in South China, while three priests and six Sisters will leave the steamer at Kobe, Japan, and pass over to the new Maryknoll Mission in Korea.

London, Eng.—Excluding the chapels of religious communities, there are today one hundred and forty-five Catholic churches in London, as compared with only twenty-one one hundred years ago. Cardinal Bourne admits that most of these churches were erected through the missionary labors of Irish priests.

Word has been received in Brooklyn that Hon. William J. Kelly, Justice of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, of the State of New York, and one of the best known Catholics in New York, had been made a Knight of St. Gregory by Pope Pius. Justice Kelly has always been very active in all church works.

Dublin, Ireland.—A brass mounted helmet has been found by workmen at Moyculen, Clare county, buried in a bog 7 feet from the surface. It is believed that it is one of the helmets used by De Clare's Army at the battle of Dyserth O'Dea, Carolin, in the year 1318. At that battle, De Clare was defeated by the Chiefs of Clare County under O'Dea.

Philadelphia.—Thomas J. Culhane, director of the National Vigilance Association here, has announced that he intends to apply for police protection and permission to carry a pistol for self defense following receipt of a threatening letter signed with the initials of the Ku Klux Klan. The letter which Mr. Culhane said he received warned him to abandon the Philadelphia headquarters of the Vigilance Association and closed with the admonition to "Keep in mind Rev. Van Loon of Berkeley, Mich., and act accordingly."

Kottayam, Malabar, India.—Since the Portuguese Republic does not tolerate religious orders in its territory, the Patriarch of Goa was put to much difficulty recently in connection with the opening of a convent for the girls of the Archdiocese of Goa. Close to the Portuguese district of Marmagao, lies the British district of North Kanara, and the Patriarch finally had to acquire land at Karwar, the chief town of the British district, for the erection of the convent.