

# 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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## THE ZIONIST CONGRESS

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

Vienna.—On the basis of such information concerning the Fourteenth International Zionist Congress, recently held here, as is accessible to persons not familiar with the Hebrew language, it is obvious that the meeting revealed a realization on the part of Zionist leaders that their project for the transformation of Palestine into a Jewish state must be regarded as Utopian. But while the leaders realize the futility of hoping to accomplish the objectives for which they have worked publicly, it is becoming apparent that they are now endeavoring to use the Zionist movement as an agency for strengthening the racial solidarity of Jews throughout the world. In other words, Palestine is now regarded least as the geographic location of a hoped-for Jewish state and more as a flag around which the Jews of all nations are to be rallied. It is only on the basis of such a plan that the enormous and expensive world-wide organization of Zionism can be explained. The international Zionist Executive, the annual international Congresses with all their attendant and subsidiary machinery all tend to confirm this belief. So much effort and expense could not be justified by the rather modest results obtained in the way of Jewish immigration in Palestine and the other steps so far taken toward setting up a Jewish state there.

### IMPORTANT DISCUSSIONS WERE IN HEBREW

The recent Congress here differed radically from previous Zionist Congresses in the matter of publicity given to its actual proceedings. While an imposing and elaborate publicity organization was set up and numerous tickets of admission were issued to newspaper men, most of the important discussions were conducted in Hebrew and there were many other precautions taken to insure that the public generally learn only such things about the proceedings as would give a very much toned down picture of what actually happened. This system was in striking contrast to the custom at previous Congresses when detailed reports of all parliamentary proceedings were made constantly available.

However, it was impossible to conceal entirely the bitter controversies which disturbed the Congress. Some of them leaked out, particularly some of the acrid criticisms concerning the methods of the British Government in administering its mandate over Palestine. Delegate Lipsky, representing the American Zionist organization, for example, declared:

BRITISH GOVERNMENT CRITICIZED  
"We must . . . express our disappointment that the Mandatory Government has conceived the office entrusted to it as the duty of a judge dealing with two disputing parties. Instead of promoting spontaneously and actively the creation of a Jewish National Home, as is required by the meaning of the mandate, the Mandatory Power has seen fit to take a position of friendly neutrality and, under extraordinary circumstances, has even abandoned that attitude."

Another delegate, Mereminsky, said:  
"It grieves me extremely that Palestine is transformed into a British colony and not into a Jewish National Home. Why is a poll tax paid there to the British Government? Perhaps it is because we helped England to establish in Palestine a strategic base for her operations in the East."  
Even a delegate from a British Dominion, Rabbi Isaac of South Africa, denounced the British Government, for having, as he said, treated the famous Balfour Declaration as a scrap of paper. Other criticisms in a similar vein were voiced at the Congress.

The policies of the Zionist Executive itself were also freely criticized here. One of the accusations brought against it—an accusation made also at the previous Conference at Carlsbad, is to the effect that the Executive has subordinated the religious aspect of Zionism to material and political considerations. This accusation comes from the more conservative Orthodox element of Zionism.

### CAUSE OF FAILURE

So far as the failure of plans for creation of a Jewish State in Palestine is concerned it was made clear that the outstanding cause of that failure has been the inability of the Zionist Executive to establish Jewish agricultural colonies there on a self-sustaining basis.

Commenting on figures showing that there are now 135,000 Jews in Palestine and that the Jewish element had grown from one-eighth of the total population in 1924 to one sixth in 1925, Delegate Gruenbaum pointed out that this increase in immigration is due to disturbed economic conditions in certain parts

of Europe rather than to an increased attractiveness of Palestine, and remarked that the real problem is to devise some method of diverting this stream of immigrants into agricultural pursuits in Palestine. It is in this endeavor that the Zionist project has suffered its most notable breakdowns. Delegate Farstein from Poland summed up the situation by saying:  
"There are not twenty Jews in Palestine today who can live on the yield of their own agricultural work. Our farm workers there live a wretched life. Their plight is such that the majority of them threaten to leave the country."

### METHODS WRONG

A report presented to the Congress by Dr. S. E. Soskin confirmed Farstein's gloomy view of the situation and declared the methods used in attempting to promote agricultural colonization in Palestine have been fundamentally wrong. For example, he said, butter produced by Jewish farmers in Palestine costs twice as much as butter imported from Australia and that all fodder for domestic animals must be imported from Soviet Russia. He recommended that an attempt be made to encourage the production of tobacco and fruits suited to the climate there.

Dr. Ruppin, Director of the Zionist Immigration Office in Palestine, while boasting that Jewish real estate holdings there had increased from five per cent. to ten per cent. of the total during the year, admitted that conditions are still such as would prohibit any large scale Jewish immigration to Palestine through which, alone, the Zionist may hope to attain their objective. At the present rate of immigration—which, some delegates admitted, is abnormally high because of economic conditions in other countries—it was pointed out, it will be more than the lifetime of a generation before the Zionists could hope for a bare majority of voters in Palestine.

### AMERICAN JEWS MAKE OFFER

The proposal of some American Jews to finance a huge Jewish colonization scheme in the Crimea came in for strong condemnation at the Congress here. Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, of New York, who is one of those who opposed this plan publicly and asked his fellow American Jews to consider how much good the money they proposed to spend in the Crimea would do if applied to Palestine.

Notwithstanding the reports of anti-Jewish violence and the action of Mr. Jaffa, representing the Zionist Organization in New York in sending a protest to the American Secretary of State, it can be truthfully said that no member of the Zionist Congress was harmed. The Christian population of Vienna, incensed by the attitude of the Jewish controlled press here, had planned a demonstration to impress upon the Vienna Jews the necessity of preserving peace and respecting civil rights, and had chosen a date during the Zionist Congress as an opportune time for such a demonstration. The police at first refused to allow this demonstration, but later permitted it to be held. It was held without any outbreaks of violence. A report was circulated that this demonstration had been organized by friends of Monsignor Seipel, the former Chancellor, as a means of overthrowing the present government. As a matter of fact, however, Monsignor Seipel was absent from Vienna on a lecture tour at that time.

## CATHOLIC CHOSEN PRESIDENT OF LEAGUE OF NATIONS' ASSEMBLY

Montreal, Sept. 14.—The selection of Senator Raoul Dandurand, one of the leading Catholics of Canada, as president of the assembly of the League of Nations, has been received with great satisfaction here. Senator Dandurand was born and now lives in Montreal. He was educated at Montreal College, Laval University and McGill University, being called to the Canadian bar in 1888. He was called to the Quebec bar in 1888 and later appointed King's Counsel. In 1898 he was created a Senator and served as speaker of the Upper House from 1905 to 1909. He holds decorations from the French and Belgian Governments and is a member of the British Privy Council.

## BARRED FROM ROME BASILICA

Rome, Sept. 7.—Women who are not properly dressed will not hereafter be permitted to enter the Basilica of St. Mary Major, one of the four Holy Year basilicas. Notice has been posted on the door as follows:  
"Entrance is forbidden to women who are not properly dressed, that is, those who do not have the head covered and do not wear high-necked dress and long sleeves."  
The Vatican some time ago strongly deprecated immodesty in women's dress, and the Italian clergy has vigorously taken up the campaign for modest dressing.

## NUNS RESCUE THREE GIRLS

New York, Sept. 11.—Hampered by the flowing black robes, starched headresses and veils of their religious costumes, two Sisters of the Order of Our Lady of Christian Doctrine plunged into the Hudson, near Nyack, and rescued three little girls from drowning. One of the Sisters nearly lost her life and a fourth little girl who went to the rescue of her struggling companions was drowned.

The Nuns are Sister Mary Immaculata and Sister Mary Assumpta of the order which conducts the famous "Madonna House" in lower New York. The little girls were members of a party which has been spending the past ten days at Camp Save-a-Life, conducted by the Sisters near the Palisades Interstate Park. A group of about thirty girls were on their way along the beach to the convent farm in charge of Miss Katherine Bolger, a nurse from Bellevue Hospital, and Miss Marian Eager, a teacher. Two of the little girls, Mary Gresolini, age eleven, and Angelino Magro, age twelve, slipped away from the party, took off their shoes and stockings and started to wade along the bank. A wave from a steamboat passing in the river threw them off their feet and they were swept into water beyond their depth.

When they screamed two other little girls, Bella Pietro, eleven years old, and Alice Brennan, thirteen, started to the rescue. Bella dived from the end of the camp pier and never came up. Half an hour later a twelve-year-old boy found her body wedged in the piling of the pier. Alice was rescued with Mary and Angelino by the two Sisters.

The latter, when their attention was attracted by the screams of the girls, raced to the river and struck out for the struggling children. Miss Eager followed them. Sister Mary Immaculata reached the Brennan girl first and supported her until the other Sister and Miss Eager reached them and took the child to shore. Then Sister Mary Immaculata swam out to the other two children—by this time nearly a hundred yards from shore—and brought them in to safety. In the meantime Sister Mary Assumpta had reentered the water to aid in the rescue but became entangled in her heavy robes and sank. She was rescued unconscious by Miss Eager and revived with great difficulty.

## PARIS WAR AUCTION AIDS DEVASTATED CHURCHES

Paris.—The Government recently put up for sale at auction a consignment of miscellaneous material for which no further use could be found. Among the articles was a lot containing thirty-six drum major's staves.

It was expected that the thirty-six staves would have difficulty in finding a buyer.

But an American, Mr. David Forster, who made a fortune in furs, bid in the whole lot at a price much higher than was expected. But the use to which he put the thirty-six staves was even more surprising than the price at which he bought them. For he presented them to thirty-six priests of newly reconstructed churches in the devastated regions, and henceforth they will be carried at religious functions by the church beaules.

## MARIA-LAACH POWER PLAN AROUSES PROTESTS

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

A proposal to convert the basin of the beautiful Maria-Laach near Andernach into a reservoir for the purpose of generating hydro-electric power has called forth emphatic protests from nature lovers of all denominations as well as from the authorities of the Benedictine Abbey there. The religious authorities and others assert that such a project, if realized, would destroy the natural beauty for which the lake has been famous for centuries. The controversy is the subject of discussions now being carried on between the Ministry of Public Worship and the Minister of Trade.

In addition to the assertion that the project would destroy natural beauties a more utilitarian argument is being advanced by many persons prominent in scientific and engineering affairs. They declare that the proposed utilization of the waters from Maria-Laach would divert more water from the Rhine than that river receives from the Moselle and would consequently lower the level of the Rhine to such an extent as to imperil navigation. It is estimated that the project would divert 40 cubic meters of water per second from the Rhine.

About twenty years ago when there was a project on foot to build a railroad to Maria-Laach the then Abbot Willibald Benzelr protested and the former Kaiser Wilhelm II. intervened to prevent this invasion

of modern industry. The present Abbot Ildephonse Herwegen has taken a prominent part in the opposition to the hydro-electric development plan. Americans who served in the Army of Occupation along the Rhine are all familiar with Maria-Laach as it was a place which many of them visited to admire the scenery.

## AID FOR BELGIAN WORKERS

### LEAGUE SEEKS TO RESTORE NORMAL FAMILY LIFE

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

The powerful Catholic Peasant League, which already has a glorious record in the rebuilding of rural homes in devastated Flanders, is now taking an important part in the "Weaver's Home" movement, one of the leading social efforts in the country.

By the "Weaver's Home" movement, these social workers hope to heal some of the evils of modern industrialism by putting the loom back in the weaver's home throughout the Valley of the Lys in Flanders. Thus with one stroke, difficult as it will be, they propose to put family life on a much improved basis, to end sweatshop practices, and to bring back health, contentment and pride to a large class of people. Indeed, marked progress already has been made in the effort and much success is attending it.

### WEAVING ANCESTRAL TRADE

In the Lys Valley, famous for its textile manufactures long before the craft was practiced in other countries round about, workmen are born weavers. Their ancestors carried the trade over to England, France and Ireland late in the Middle Ages. Before the steam engine and the factory rendered the concentration of the instruments of production necessary, weavers were a proud and independent class of citizens. In Belgium particularly, they played a leading role in the shaping of the land's history.

Industrialism, however, drove the weavers and their art from their cottage homes to the mills, where they became mere ciphers of a system and fell a facile prey to socialism. The pure air of the country, their gardens, their fields, their freedom, they exchanged for contaminated atmosphere, for alleys and yards, for confinement and the drugging slavery of smoky cities. Members of the family, before habitually together, were torn asunder. The father worked at the factory and too often the mother herself toiled in a mill while the children were left to shift for themselves. Thus the constituents of the home were scattered, living apart to their own detriment, and to the detriment of society. Family life and home life were impeded in their development.

Remedies were tried successfully, but they proved only makeshifts. There came the intelligent reconstruction work that has been going on in Flanders since the War, and the real remedy was suggested.

### TRY TO IMPROVE HOMES

First, the new workingmen's homes must be made proper places for the inauguration of the work-home plan. This is being done. The new homes have nothing of the monotonous aspect that makes the common people's dwellings in modern cities so unsightly. With an eye to beauty, they are being built in the style that has evolved of itself in Flanders through centuries, and that is best adapted to the country and to the condition of the people.

England has a proverb: "The Englishman's home is his castle." The Flemish artisan matches it with one of his own: "In his home the poor man is king." This spirit inspired the builders of the new homes in Flanders. They discarded tenement houses—mere walls with openings for doors and windows—nor would they have rented dwellings. Real homes are being built, and they are or will in time be owned by their occupants.

Now the great effort is not only to make every workingman the owner of his home, but also to have him work at home, wherever feasible. A trial is being made in the case of the weavers, whose looms, thanks to electricity, can be worked at home as well as in the mill. There seems no reason, therefore, that the trial should not be a success. In and about Lyons, in France, weaving is done at home with the aid of electric motors, and the trial electrically-worked looms put up in Flanders in the new weavers' homes have given excellent results.

In this endeavor the Catholic Peasant League is conducting an inquiry into the possibilities of the plan, advertising it and making friends for it.

### AIMS OF MOVEMENT

The purpose aimed at is three-fold. First, to keep at their homes such weavers as have never left them for the mills, by providing them with

electrical current and by aiding them to add to their equipment the improvements necessary to lighten their task and to increase their productive capacity.

Second, either to facilitate for the weaver the purchase of the house he dwells in, wherever this is thought necessary to the best interests of the trade, or to produce for him the means to build his own abode.

Third, to create the rural family shop, so as to combine the booms of life at home with all the advantages of life in the country by securing every weaver's family an acre or two of land for cultivation, and a shop with two or four looms worked by electricity.

Recalling the old saying that "History repeats itself," Andre de Noncheville says: "After every one of the numerous wars that devastated their country, the Flemings rebuilt their ruined homes on a better and larger plan than before. They are doing so again."

## PUBLISHER WARNS OF FAKE SOLICITOR

Dayton, Ohio.—George A. Pfau, publisher of the Young Catholic Messenger here, issued a warning against the operations of a solicitor representing himself as an agent of the "George Farrell of the International Sales Corporation," according to Mr. Pfau, this solicitor has been working in Detroit.

He has been soliciting subscriptions from Sisters in that city, offering a premium and a discount for cash payments toward subscriptions to the Young Catholic Messenger and tells those whom he visits that he is working to obtain a scholarship to Notre Dame University. He exhibits credentials which, Mr. Pfau says, are not authentic. The latter declares:  
"No one is authorized to solicit subscriptions to the Young Catholic Messenger nor does the Young Catholic Messenger give premiums or discounts. Priests and Sisters are urgently requested to have any person arrested who solicits subscriptions for the Young Catholic Messenger."

## RELIGIOUS TRAINING SOUGHT IN IOWA

Des Moines, Iowa.—Religious training and character building are sadly needed in the Public Schools of Iowa, is the finding of the Educational Council of the State Teachers' Association, after a careful survey.

Accordingly, another survey has been decided upon, to ascertain how many High schools give credit for Bible study, what character-building work is being undertaken and what the attitude of the local communities is toward the subject. An appeal for cooperation has been sent to all the Public School teachers of the State, in which it is urged that "formative and constructive education" be expanded to cut down Iowa's large bill for maintenance of penal institutions.

## "ST. PHILIP'S BREAD"

London, Eng.—Small circular cakes, called "St. Philip's Bread," have been blessed at the Servite Priory here and distributed from the altar rails by the clergy to the congregation to commemorate a 13th century miracle attributed to St. Philip Benizi, a member of the Servite Order.

The bread is kept by the people with great devotion and used in times of sickness and fever. The custom originated from an incident which occurred during a visit of St. Philip to the monastery of Orezza, Italy, where the Friars were starving because of a siege of the city. At the saint's command, the community went in procession to Our Lady's altar to pray. At the end of their prayers a loud knock was heard on the door of the monastery. On the door being opened by the Prior, no one was to be seen there, but two great baskets of bread of exceptional fineness and whiteness stood on the threshold.

## FISHERMAN'S GIFT TO HIS HOLINESS

Nantes, Sept. 7.—When Abbe Bihore, Chaplain of Notre Dame de Toute Joie, in this city, was leaving Nantes, he asked his old father, eighty-six years of age, who is a fisherman, what he wished to send to the Holy Father.

"We are poor," the father said, after a few minutes' hesitation. "What can I send?" Then, after thinking a little, he said: "Take the Holy Father my two medals." And he gave his son the medal which he had won in the war in China in 1860, and the medal presented to him by the French Government as the oldest fisherman in France.

The Holy Father was deeply moved by this touching gift of the aged fisherman, to whom he sent in return a beautiful medal and the Apostolic Benediction.

## GIVES IMPRESSIONS OF TRIP TO ROME

Archbishop Glennon of St. Louis preached for the first time since his return from Rome, in the Cathedral of St. Louis.

"I believe," he said, "you would like me to tell you something of my journey to Rome, something about the impressions I received there and of Europe in general, relative to the observance of the Holy Year. The most vivid impressions I have carried back with me from the Eternal City is that made on the evening of the feast of Saints Peter and Paul, June 29, when the shadows had begun to fall and the departing sun across the Mediterranean was casting its rose-colored tints upon the great dome, shedding a kind of mystic light which no modern artist has ever touched."

"The western door of the vast Basilica opens and through it slowly moves a figure clothed in white, the Pontiff, who with blanched face kneels on the bench near the tomb of St. Peter. This kneeling figure in snow white vestments calls up the thought that here you have the first and the latest of the long line of pontiffs who have been Bishops of Rome, you behold the living wrapt in prayer before the ashes of the dead, while above, lettered across the dome in mosaics are the words: 'Thou art Peter and upon this Rock I will build My Church, and the gates of hell shall not prevail against it.'"

Speaking of the impressions made upon him by the spectacle of pilgrims from all over the world flocking to Rome for the Holy Year of Jubilee, the Archbishop declared:

"People who are hostile to the Catholic Church do not understand that Catholics are united only before the altar. This is what they ought to attack, perhaps instead of making foolish statements such as that the Pope is likely to be brought to rule our country. It were well if the Catholics of different lands were in closer touch, but this is no easy matter. At all events, above us all is the Cross, leading us amid human frailties and vicissitudes and destined to at last unite us with Him Who bore it."

"What do I think of the Church elsewhere? There seems to be a great deal of indifference in some quarters, a sort of reaction to despair; people ask what is the use of appealing to governments. And still the reign of faith and the strengthening of morals can be the only salvation of the world. We must wait and pray."

"Catholics of the United States," concluded His Grace, "can do much by learning more and more of their religion and of its liturgy, by setting the example of a nation in which faith and liberty go hand in hand. By bearing in mind and following the Gospel's injunction: 'Seek ye first the kingdom of God and His justice and all these things shall be added unto you.'"

## ARGENTINIANS HONOR BL. BISHOP GIANELLI

Cordova, Argentine.—The first celebration held on the American continent in honor of the Blessed Antonio Maria Gianelli, Bishop of Bobbio, founder of the Society of the Daughters of Our Lady of the Garden, who was beatified in April, was held at the Cathedral here.

The celebration took the form of a solemn triduum, attended by the highest representatives of the clergy and large throngs of the faithful. Permission to hold the celebrations in the great cathedral was obtained by the religious of Our Lady of the Garden soon after their return from the beatification ceremonies in Rome. The Order of Our Lady of the Garden has been represented in Cordova since 1869. Its chief labors have been in the fields of charity, nursing and the education of girls.

It was in this city that one of the miracles approved for the beatification of the Blessed Gianelli was performed. The person benefited by the miracle is Eulogio Palacios, who is still living in Buenos Aires.

## DUELISTS ARE TO BE EXCOMMUNICATED

Berlin, Sept. 7.—Duelling, and even that type of enemy fencing wherein the danger of fatality is eliminated, has been declared punishable with excommunication, according to a decision addressed to the Bishop of Breslau by the Congregation of the Council.

The decision, given by Pope Pius XI, points out that all such contests are based upon a false idea of honor and that even in the cases wherein there is no danger of the combatants being killed, such contests constitute a dangerous approach to the homicidal duel.

The decision is the result of abuses in Heidelberg, where contests that apparently were regarded as mere sport, had serious consequences.

## CATHOLIC NOTES

Sir Frank Dyson, Royal Astronomer of Great Britain, speaking on the occasion of the 250th anniversary of the British Royal Observatory, declared that the oldest existing observatory in Europe is that at the Vatican.

Oslo, Sept. 2.—The bill introduced some time ago in the Storting to permit the Jesuit Order to enter Norway did not obtain the necessary two-thirds vote when it came up recently for discussion. The bill, therefore, failed to pass, and Norway will remain closed to the Society of Jesus.

Austin, Texas.—As a part of its expansion program St. Edward's University here will establish a Department of Journalism at the opening of the 1925-26 session, according to announcement made by the Rev. Joseph Burke, C. S. C., Ph. D., President of the University.

New Orleans, July 31.—Ten young Spanish priests, members of the Dominican Order, left here this week for the Orient where they will undertake missionary work in the Philippines, Japan, and Indo-China. The young missionaries came to New Orleans from Spain three years ago and have been training for their work at the Dominican College at Ponchatoula.

London, Sept. 7.—Mr. Daniel Boyle, who represented North Mayo, Ireland, in the British House of Commons from 1910 to 1919, has died at Cleveleys, near Blackpool. Mr. Boyle took a leading part for nearly forty years in the municipal life of Manchester as well as in Irish affairs both in England and Scotland.

London, Sept. 7.—The chimes of Buckfast Abbey in Devon, broadcast from 2LO, the London station of the British Broadcasting Company, recently gave the signal to Father Ronald Knox to broadcast a service from the Aberdeen station, 600 miles away. The bells of the famous abbey, which is being built by the monks themselves, were heard all over England and on the Continent.

Paris, Sept. 7.—At the general assembly of the Association of Notre Dame du Salut, which organizes pilgrimages to Lourdes, it was reported that since the foundation of this organization it has sent 46,000 sick persons to the Grotto of miracles, paying all their expenses, and that 38,000 of this number were given hospital treatment at the expense of the society.

New York, September 12.—A man named Walter Norris has been sentenced to three months in the Workhouse here for impersonating a priest while soliciting money. He pleaded guilty to a charge of petty larceny in Special Sessions. An apartment superintendent made the complaint which resulted in Norris' undoing. She said the man represented himself to be a priest and persuaded her to subscribe for a magazine.

The Irish National Pilgrimage to Rome in October, under the auspices of the Catholic Truth Society will, according to present bookings be twice the size of any previous Irish National Pilgrimage to the Eternal City. Every diocese in Ireland will be represented, and a large number of members of the Irish Hierarchy will accompany the pilgrims including the Archbishop of Armagh.

A campaign is being carried on to have a monument erected at Brazzaville in the Congo, in memory of Mgr. Aouard, Vicar Apostolic of Ubanghi, who spent forty-four years in missionary work in Africa. M. de Monzie, the Minister of Public Instruction, and M. Andre Hesse, Minister of Colonies, have approved the project. The municipality of Poitiers has given the name of Aouard to the street on which the venerable Bishop lived after his retirement from active missionary work.

Pittsburgh.—Catholic institutions received the major portion of the \$90,000 bequeathed for charitable purposes in the will of Mrs. Annie C. N. McMullin, widow of Michael K. McMullin, which has been filed for probate here. The sum of \$10,000 was left to the Bishop of the Diocese of Pittsburgh and \$5,000 was given to Sacred Heart Church, which Mrs. McMullin attended for many years. The education of young men for the priesthood was remembered with a bequest of \$10,000 and \$5,000 was given the Diocesan Conference of Catholic Charities.

Milwaukee, Wis.—An allotment of four years for study in America has been given Lucia Ambramowicz, eighteen year old school girl of Pinsk, Poland, by the Department of Labor, Washington. If all requirements are fulfilled, Lucia will enter the Marquette university school of medicine within three months. For the last year, Lucia has been a student of the National College of Psychology at Pinsk. Her ambition is to become an eye specialist. She converses in English, German, French, Russian and Polish.