

They are mostly to travel overland, but about 770 will travel by sea.

Each diocese is to furnish a quota in proportion to its Catholic population. All invalids will be required to proceed by sea from Dublin. A ship capable of accommodating 1,500 persons has been already chartered; but the number of passengers is being limited to 770 in order to leave ample room for the sick and infirm.

The actual number of invalids is to be limited to 443. As the pilgrimage is intended to be a great National Act of Religion, it is especially desired that every Irish Catholic who is unable to accompany it will become an associate. Most Rev. Dr. McHugh, Bishop of Derry, is chairman of the general organizing committee.

ITALIAN ELECTIONS

Rome, April 8.—The return of the Fascisti to power; the weathering of the election storm by the Popolari or Catholic party, which will hold second place in the new chamber, and the fall of the Communists far below their expected vote, marked the Italian elections just completed. Only one of the minority groups, the Republicans was able to increase the number of its seats, under the new election law. With six deputies in the last chamber, it will have seven in the next.

The balloting was unusually quiet, few local fights being reported.

The vote, in round numbers, stands as follows: Fascisti, 1,400,000; Popolari, 250,000; Union Socialists 196,000 and Communists, less than 88,000. Under the new law, which provides that the party having the largest national vote cast automatically seats two-thirds of the deputies, Mussolini obtained 386 seats for his Fascists. In addition, he will have the backing of 114 sympathizers from other minor parties, giving him a total pledged strength of 419 of the 635 votes in the Chamber.

Former Premiers Orlando and Giolitti were returned, and Giolitti's remaining strength from the old Liberal Parliament will form the nucleus of the opposition, with the support of other scattered votes. The Popolari, reduced from 100 to 39 seats, largely through the new election law, will retain its former relative position as the strongest of the minority groups. Mussolini's opposition, however, will not total more than 129 deputies.

Rome showed its customary lassitude, less than 74,000 of its 177,000 voters appearing at the polls. These gave the Fascisti 42,040 votes, the Popolari 8,000 and scattered the remainder between the Republicans and Communists. Milan, Mussolini's stronghold, however, sent out 70% of its voters, giving the Fascisti 50% of the votes. The United Socialists in Milan polled 28,000. Alexandria, also strongly fascist, turned out 70% of its vote, and 50% voted in Venice.

DUBLIN'S CATHOLIC LIBRARY

Dublin, Ireland.—Barely two years in existence, the Central Catholic Library has grown to such an extent that the Council is on the look-out for more commodious premises. Temporarily it has made a transfer to a building larger than that in which it was originally installed. The library specializes in Catholicism, with a view to supplementing in this particular respect the various existing collections of books in Dublin. Hence its Irish title, *Leabharlann na hEidmhe* (Library of the Faith). It aims at concentrating in one collection the best of Catholic literature, thus forming a permanent exhibition of Catholic achievement, intellectual, educational, artistic, social, and charitable, as well as religious.

Special efforts are being made to collect Catholic literature in foreign languages and in Latin besides Catholic literature in English published outside Great Britain and Ireland. The first annual report of the Library Council states:

"Gifts of books have come to us from various Catholic organizations—the Irish, English, and Indian Catholic Truth Societies, the Bexhill Library, the Societe d'Etudes Religieuses (Brussels), the Societa Editrice Vita e Pensiero (Rome), the National Catholic Welfare Council of America, the Comite Catholique des Amities Francaises (Paris), the America Press. Through the good offices of the French Consul in Dublin books to the value of 2,000 frs. were received from the French Government. Gifts have likewise been received from many individual donors, chiefly from residents in Dublin, but also from Cork, Navan, Dundalk, Drogheda, Ballygunnion (Co. Galway), Leighlinbridge, Donabate, Monaghan, Kildare, Carlow. Books came to us also from various parts of the United States, from England, France, Italy, Belgium, Spain, Canada, Australia, and India. For many of these books we are indebted to Miss Charlotte Dease who collected three hundred books in London and one hundred and sixty in Rome. The Abbe Flynn collected many books for us in Paris. Notices of the Library have appeared in the press of all the countries named, with the possible exception of Belgium and Italy. Many of the Irish local papers as well as the Dublin press, have kindly called attention to the work.

The Abbe Flynn, mentioned above, is a young French priest, whose name denotes his Irish descent. Dressed in French military uniform, he visited Ireland during the European War, as a member of the entourage of the French Bishops who came in quest of Irish aid.

It is hoped through the Library to promote the production of Catholic literature, the formation of Catholic libraries in the country and the foundation of study clubs and reading circles.

A special department of the library is devoted to works containing studies of non-Christian religions from the Catholic standpoint.

A lending library is about to be opened.

TO PLACE CROSSES ON THE HIGHWAYS

ASSOCIATION PLANS NOBLE MOVEMENT

A Valiant association known under the name of "Friends of the Cross" exists in Belgium at the present day. The association is under the patronage of Mgr. Seghers. It has a very laudable and edifying end: "for the love of God" to erect crosses, Calvaries and small chapels in place of those destroyed during the Great War.

It aims likewise to restore such emblems or shrines where indifference has permitted them to be abandoned or to fall into ruins, and to erect others where it is deemed advisable.

CROSSES ON HIGHWAY

When Catholic proprietors are willing, the association also proposes to erect such pious memorials on the walls of farms, the outbuilding of chateaux and at the cross-ways of roads.

A discourse delivered by M. Georges Pirard at the inauguration of a monumental cross at Prayon-Trooz speaks the heart of the people in this regard:

Our fathers, said the speaker, never separated any work of theirs from the thought of God. "God guard you!" was the usual salutation in passing. "If it be pleasing to God" was the preliminary formula for every project. "Thanks be to God!" was the current expression of thanksgiving.

At each cross-road their piety raised a crucifix, a sure asylum, evoking pious thoughts, assuring protection, affirming the sovereignty of Christ of which Bossuet spoke. Who raises up kings and empires.

Our century, alas, has lost the greater part of these pious practices. What shall revive them? The crucifix along the roads will aid to do this. It speaks. It smiles. It consoles. It makes us raise our eyes toward Heaven, which ought to be our home. "We must mount, and not descend."

3,000 NEW YORK POLICE ARE BLESSED BY POPE AND NEW CARDINAL

New York, April 11.—More than 3,000 members of the New York Police Department Holy Name Society received Holy Communion in a body at St. Patrick's Cathedral last Sunday morning. The policemen met at the East Fifty-first Street station and from there marched west on Fifty-first street to Fifth Avenue and then south to the Cathedral. After the Mass the policemen went to the Hotel Commodore where they had breakfast.

The Rev. Father John Coogan, Spiritual Director of the Police Holy Name Society, announced today that he had received a cablegram from Cardinal Hayes too late to be read at the breakfast last Sunday morning. The message which the cablegram conveyed was as follows:

"Big blessing to Police Holy Name Society from the Holy Father and me."

"PATRICK, CARDINAL HAYES."

REFORM OF LIQUOR LAWS IN IRELAND BEING DEMANDED

Dublin, April 7.—The Catholic Total Abstinence Federation of Ireland calls upon the authorities to introduce without delay legislation for the reform of the liquor laws. It objects strongly to the facilities given for the granting of club and "occasional" licenses for the sale of intoxicating liquors. It considers that the giving of permission for broadcasting in saloons is a concession which ought to be withdrawn as it is productive of evil.

Another important question to which the Federation has devoted its attention is the teaching of temperance in the primary schools and in the training colleges for teachers. The Education Department has been requested to make this instruction an essential part of the general curriculum. Through such instruction, and by the administration of the total abstinence pledge to all children upon confirmation, it is hoped to bring up the future generation in the ways of strict sobriety.

Although intoxicating liquors are subject to extremely heavy taxation, the consumption is still too high. Those engaged in the trade are clamoring for a reduction in the rates of duty. Their object is to bring about a still greater consumption.

In the twenty-six counties of Southern Ireland a sum of roughly \$50,000,000 was paid during the

year 1923 by way of duty alone on beer and spirits consumed within the southern area. To ascertain the Free State's full liquor outlay the price of the commodity has to be added to this taxation.

The case made by the Catholic Total Abstinence Federation is that this large outlay is purely wasteful expenditure; that on economic and moral grounds it is evil and destructive. To check the traffic the number of licensed saloons must be diminished; the hours of trading must be curtailed; closer supervision must be exercised over the saloons engaged in the trade. These are the main points in the scheme of legislative reform put forward by the Federation.

GERMAN SISTERHOODS PREY TO TUBERCULOSIS

By Rev. Dr. Wilhelm Baron von Capitaine

Cologne, April 1.—In an effort to curb the distressing inroads of tuberculosis among the Catholic sisterhoods of Germany, the St. Elizabeth's Union for Sick Catholic Sisters has been formed, with headquarters here. Cardinal Schulte is the protector of the new organization, the purpose of which is to send sick nuns to sanitariums. An agreement has been made with the sanitarium for tubercular at Hehn, near the Rhine, and already twenty sisters suffering with tuberculosis have been sent there.

Since the War, tuberculosis among the sisters has been on the increase, and the extent of the disease was revealed by a recent survey in Cologne. This situation exists despite the fact a thorough medical examination is made before the sisters accept new members into their ranks. The survey also showed that 70% of the sisters who have died did not attain forty years of age.

NEW PROTESTANT PARTY IN SAXONY

By Rev. Dr. Wilhelm Baron von Capitaine

Cologne, April 1.—A new Protestant party, long planned, has been launched in Saxony, with its headquarters in Dresden. It is called the Evangelic Party in Saxony. A list for the Reichstag elections already has been published, and candidates are being named.

In the announcement of the new party's program, issued March 24, its aims are stated as follows: "The Evangelic Party in Saxony is based on the Biblical gospel, and endeavors to imbue all political problems with living Christianity. It advocates Christian conscience in all public life. Marriage and the family are not only the pillars of our people's life, and therefore sacred and unimpeachable. In cultural matters, the party will defend the separation of the Church from the State, with mutual good will; it will defend schools for our children of the evangelic confession, and the development of the higher schools in the Protestant spirit, the promotion of art and science and any wholesome progress, and the prohibition of all acts and manifestations violating Christian and German feeling, the interdiction of immorality of any kind. It will combat alcohol and promote the people's welfare."

SPEND NIGHT IN FERVENT PRAYER

500 CATHOLIC AGRICULTURISTS ASSIST AT MASS OF OUR LADY OF VICTORIES

A very impressive ceremony was recently held at Montmartre when a great body of Catholic agriculturists gathered at the beautiful Basilica to assist at the Mass in honor of Our Lady of Victories, after marching in procession to St. Etienne du Mont to pray at the grave of the Unknown Soldier.

500 MEN PRESENT

At 9 o'clock in the evening the delegation of 500 men assembled at Montmartre prepared to spend the night in adoration before the Most Blessed Sacrament. All were hardened physically by rude toil and exposure to the elements, but all were fervent Christians the spiritual beauty of whose lives can be no better illustrated than by this extraordinary act of faith and loyalty to their Redeemer.

At midnight the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass was celebrated by Father Beaudouin. After the Mass the men entered on their sacred vigil.

In the morning all gathered in the crypt of the Basilica, where under the leadership of their President they had an interesting and inspiring reunion. A report of the activities and progress of the Association for the past year was read. This report showed that about fifty dioceses now have associates belonging to the Catholic Agriculturists. In these dioceses are grouped in all about six thousand members. Their faith is the faith of the Breton peasant which the illustrious Pasteur eulogized so highly.

The Act of Consecration was renewed at the foot of the altar, and all the men dedicated themselves anew to the Sacred Heart of the Saviour of mankind.

Solemn Benediction was given; afterward His Eminence, Cardinal Dubois addressed the men briefly, encouraging them to perseverance in good deeds and bestowing his felicitations and blessings upon them and their work.

CARING FOR INSANE

IRISH PRIEST WORKS FOR MODERN METHODS

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

Dublin, Ireland.—The alarming increase of insanity in Ireland, and the low record of cures, has led to a demand for a more modern and more thorough treatment of mental patients. Medical experts are doing what they can, but they are encountering a sometimes discouraging lassitude on the part of the country.

It is pointed out that lunacy in Ireland increased from 12,982 in 1880 to 28,000 in 1918, and that the proportion of insane to 100,000 population is now put at about 622. Recoveries are less than 6%. In spite of this fact, say those working on the problem, the public fails to encourage nerve clinics or the latest methods of treatment.

It is contended by Father Edward Boyd Barrett, one of those who have particularly interested themselves in the plight of the country's insane, that the difficulty lies largely in the fact that the curable cases are not separated from the incurable soon enough. Because of this, he says, nerve cases are continually developing into cases of hopeless lunacy.

With no separation of the two classes, Father Barrett points out, it is impracticable to apply proper methods to cases of incipient insanity. These methods, based on the latest psycho-therapeutic findings, consist largely in psychical, as

opposed to physical, treatments. The patient's mental state is explored, and by re-education is led back to normal. This treatment, says Father Barrett, has not found favor in Ireland, despite the alarming increase in lunacy, and no more has the proposal to separate the curable from the incurable cases. He is working for a separation of the classes and a popularization of the newer method of treatment.

LEAGUE LEARNS SLAVERY IN WORLD IS ON INCREASE

Paris, April 7.—However surprising it may seem, it is nevertheless true that at the present time there is an increase in slavery throughout the world. The fact has been reported to the League of Nations and has been decided to appoint a temporary committee of six experts to study the question.

The question of the revival of slavery was brought before the assembly of the League for the first time in September, 1922, by the delegation from New Zealand. During the year 1923 the Council of the League of Nations undertook an investigation among the nations which are members of the League, but with very few results. The French Government alone sent a thoroughly informed report.

In September, 1923, the Council was invited by the assembly to entrust the investigation to a competent agency in order to obtain additional information on the subject from the governments of nations which are not members of

the League and from persons or groups whose testimony is worthy of confidence.

It was in obedience to this resolution that the Council decided to appoint a committee of experts.

Among the groups worthy of faith whose opinions would be accepted by the experts, the Catholic missions occupy the very first place. It appears they may be requested to collect and forward to the League of Nations at Geneva the valuable information at their disposal with regard to slavery, in order to provide the committee with the documentary evidence and data required to enable it to work for the repression and suppression of the evil.

WEEKLY CALENDAR

Sunday, April 27.—St. Zita, virgin, was a servant of a citizen of Lucca. She fed the poor and by her gentleness overcame the jealousy of her fellow servants. When she died in 1272 a bright star appeared over her attic to show that she had gained eternal rest.

Monday, April 28.—St. Paul of the Cross, enlisted in a Crusade against the Turks, but warned by Heaven, abandoned this work and founded the Passionist Monastery of Monte Argentario. His life was modeled on the Passion of Christ and he died while the Passion was being read to him.

Tuesday, April 29.—St. Hugh, Abbot, was a prince related to the sovereign house of the Dukes of Burgundy. When sixteen years old he made his profession in the religious life and when only twenty-five he succeeded to the government of the great Abbey of Cluny. He died in 1109 and was canonized twelve years later by Pope Calixtus II.

Wednesday, April 30.—St. Catherine of Sienna travelled through Italy bringing back rebellious cities to obedience to the Holy See. She brought Gregory XI. back from Avignon to Rome and was councillor to Urban VI. She died in Rome at the age of thirty-three in 1380.

Thursday, May 1.—St. Philip and James, Apostles. Philip was one of the first chosen by Christ and St. James, (The Less) was the author of an inspired epistle. According to St. Paul, St. James was favored with a special apparition of Christ after the Resurrection.

Friday, May 2.—St. Athanasius, Bishop, was born in Egypt and defended the faith against the heresy of Arius. For forty-six years he fought, well nigh alone, for the true Faith. He is honored as one of the greatest of the Doctors of the Church. He died in 373.

Saturday, May 3.—The Discovery of the Holy Cross. This feast commemorates the finding of the relic by St. Helen, the mother of the Emperor Constantine, in 326. After the Cross together with the two crosses used in the execution of the two thieves had been found, the character of the one upon which the Saviour suffered was established by a miracle.

AGRICULTURE MAIN WEALTH PRODUCER

Dublin, Ireland.—For the first time statistics relating to the external trade of the twenty-six counties of Southern Ireland have been published. They deal with the month of January, 1924.

In connection with these returns the first point to be noted is that more than seventy-eight per cent. of the exports from Southern Ireland came from the land. In other words, more than three-fourths of the trade is in the hands of the Catholic farmers.

Great Britain and the North-east area of Ireland are the best customers of the twenty-six counties. They took all the exports with the exception of a negligible quantity. In fact the rest of the world took only \$185,000 worth of goods from the South of Ireland during the month of January. On the other hand the rest of the world sent the twenty-six counties nearly \$5,000,000 worth of goods.

Economic authorities consider that these facts do not represent a healthy state of Irish trade. Ireland cannot prosper until she has industries that will enable her to sell to the world. At present her imports exceed her exports. In short, she is living on her capital.

FOURTH BOY SCOUT LEADERS' CAMP AT NOTRE DAME

Notre Dame, Ind., April 18.—Notre Dame University here has announced its fourth annual Boy Scout Leaders' Camp for July 9 to 19 inclusive. The object is to prepare Catholic men to handle Catholic Boy Scout troops in the parishes and civic clubs, a thing held urgently necessary for the proper development of this beneficial movement.

Students at the camp will be boys again for ten days, hiking, swimming in the university's beautiful lakes, cooking out of doors, playing games, practicing signaling and studying nature. They will live in large army tents, and classes will be held in the open or in the university boat house. J. P. Freeman, assistant field director of the National Council, Boy Scouts of America, will have the direction of the camp, assisted by special lecturers prominent in Boy Scout work, and by trained specialists from the university.

The camp is sponsored officially by the Department of Education of the university in cooperation with the National Council, Boy Scouts, and the National Catholic Welfare Conference. "Catholic men to Direct, the Energies of Catholic Boys," is the slogan the university is using in urging a full attendance. The enrollment is limited to one hundred.

THE ST. GREGORY CONVENTION

The following letter may interest many of our readers.—E. C. R.

Toronto, April 11th, 1924.

Reverend Father:

Through the efforts of His Grace Archbishop McNeill of Toronto, the St. Gregory Society of America will hold their 1924 Convention in this city on May 7th and 8th next.

This Society has for its members, clergy and laity, organists and choir directors, and all who are interested in the improvement of Church Music along the lines laid down in the Motu Proprio of Pius X. The Society enjoys definite Papal approval, and has His Eminence Cardinal Bisleti as its Protector in Rome.

The Society has encouraged the faithful to devote time, genius and means to the furthering of good Liturgical Music. It has published Black and White lists, maintained a competent Bureau of information, and brought about musical education in our schools. It is zealous for the education of our children in the beautiful Gregorian Chant, but it does not exclude from the Liturgy (as some would believe) other good music, ancient, classical or modern, provided that it has artistic worth and Liturgical fitness.

The Convention marks the launching of this Society among us. Two thousand children from Toronto, Peterboro and London will sing the Pontifical High Mass that opens the function. Children from New York will demonstrate the results of systematic training in primary schools. Papers on Choir Topics will be read by such authorities as Mgr. Manzetti of Baltimore, Mr. Montani of New York, Rev. Dr. Kelly of Detroit, Mr. Charbonneau of Montreal, etc.

In Massey Hall a Grand Concert by Chorus from Toronto and outside points will demonstrate the best in Church Music.

May we ask your co-operation in this Convention? We ask you to give this matter as much publicity as possible, and to send Clergy, Religious, or Musicians, as delegates from your parish, and we would welcome you as their leader. Let us prove that what was worthy of the Pope's Motu Proprio is worthy of our interest. The Committee wish to learn in advance how many delegates will attend, so trusting we shall have the pleasure of hearing from you at an early date, we are, Yours very respectfully,

J. E. RONAN, Chairman.

Kindly address all communications to the Corresponding Secretary, Joseph McDonald, 48 Sparkhall Ave., Toronto, Ontario.

APOLOGY TO POPE FOR LUDENDORFF'S ATTACKS ON CHURCH

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

Cologne, April 1.—Count Franz von Gieles, president of the Union of Rhenish-Westphalian Nobility, from Dinklage, in Oldenburg, has sent a letter to the Pope in the name of the nobility and gentry of the Union, assuring His Holiness of faithful homage, as a rebuke for the recent insults offered the Holy See by Ludendorff.

In Dueseldorf, the residence of Ludendorff before the War, the Socialists presented a petition to the town council proposing to deprive Ludendorff of the honorary citizenship conferred on him in the War, and to give other designations to the streets and schools named for him. The petition won out.

SWISS PROTESTANT PASTOR PAYS GREAT TRIBUTE TO CHURCH

Berne.—The Catholic paper Le Courrier de Geneve quotes the following passage from an article published in a Protestant review by the Protestant pastor of Siebnen in the Canton of Schwytz:

"When one has lived a long time in a Catholic country, when each day one sees Catholic faces, hears Catholic language and breathes a Catholic atmosphere, one understands that to formulate a judgment on the present state of things it is not sufficient to have studied the history of the Reformation and Counter-Reformation. To have been in contact with a few Catholics, to have read one or the other of their papers, is to understand that it is an illusion to think that soon the peoples will awaken to shake off the yoke of Rome and assemble joyously with us in the bosom of the pure Gospel."

"No, the Church is not a house in ruins but a powerful tree whose strong roots strike deep into popular sentiment and which, in an imperishable youth, holds its head proudly above the storm."

Speaking of the Pope, the pastor adds:

"What is the president of a Parochial Council or of a German Consistory in the face of the Pope at Rome?"

"Yes, this organization is worthy of admiration which permitted Pius X., the son of humble peasants, a poor country priest, to rise through all degrees of the hierarchy and despite all prejudices of birth, condition and education, to be seated on the highest throne on earth. What a spirit of discipline. The Catholic Church is accused of rigidity and it is said that it is no longer of our times. I think, on the contrary, that the Catholic Church is right in seeking the salvation of her own not in freedom of conscience, but in authority and obedience."

"The Catholic Church offers its adherents a sure, fixed doctrine which, perhaps, does not meet the taste of the day, but which is not out of date. The past centuries, have tried it, the centuries to come will guard it unchanged."

The sublime idea which Catholics form of their Church, their unshakable conviction that in that Church alone they will find happiness, that he alone has the power to remit sins, this is the source of her power."

BURSES

FOR EDUCATION OF PRIESTS FOR CHINESE MISSIONS

What is a Bursar? A Bursar or Free Scholarship is the amount of \$5,000, the annual interest of which will perpetually support a student, till he becomes a Priest and Missionary in China. The sum itself is securely invested, and only the annual interest is spent for the training and education of a candidate for the priesthood. When one student has reached his goal, another takes his place, and thus all who are contributing towards the Bursar Fund will be helping to make Missionary Priests long after they have been laid to rest. Imagine how much good can be done by one priest and missionary! Let everyone, therefore, according to his means contribute to such a meritorious work. Send your contributions to Father Fraser care of the CATHOLIC RECORD.

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A Catholic..... 5 00

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