

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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WINS THE KING'S PRIZE

DESMOND BURKE, OTTAWA, IS CONGRATULATED BY PRINCE, GOVERNOR-GENERAL AND PRIME MINISTER

Bisley Camp, Eng., July 19.—(Canadian Press Cable.)—Pte. D. Burke, of Ottawa, won the King's prize today, from 968 crack marksmen from all parts of the British Empire.

Pte. Burke's aggregate score in the competition was 230 out of a possible 250.

By a remarkable coincidence Burke fired on the same target where Sergt.-Major W. A. Hawkins, of Toronto, won the King's prize in 1918.

Burke finished his shooting today for the King's prize early in the competition, and, although those around him assured him that no aggregate made by other competitors could beat him, he laughingly declined to accept their assurances.

"Wait till I have won," Burke modestly replied to photographers eager to get busy taking his picture as the King's prize winner of 1924.

At length, when the last shot in the match had been fired, Burke, the victor in the great competition, with a mighty crowd pressing around him, was conducted to the Prince of Wales, who heartily congratulated the young Canadian on his prowess with the rifle.

"I am very glad to have seen the shooting," His Royal Highness declared. The prince, who presented the prizes to the Bisley winners this evening, made it a point to be present when the final was being shot.

Lord Chelmsford, president of the National Rifle Association, and Hon. P. C. Larkin, Canadian high commissioner in London, also congratulated Burke.

Thereupon the press photographers, who had been held in leash thus far, got busy at once. There were at least 30 of them ready to "shoot" the Ottawa victor.

"Rapid fire," the prince remarked to the camera brigade.

"Would Your Royal Highness mind shaking hands with the King's prize winner?" one of the press photographers requested.

The prince at once graciously complied and again a fusillade from the cameras opened up on Burke, with the heir-apparent to the British throne being in the picture.

Burke, with a sprig of maple in his tunic, was hoisted aloft in the famous chair, which has borne previous King's prize winners and was carried by his fellow team mates on the customary tour of Bisley Camp.

The Ottawa young man's win was as popular as any in the King's prize shoot in recent years. While Burke, very naturally, was gratified at his victory, his modesty was generally noted.

"The very idea of a youngster like you coming and beating all us old stagers," was the exclamation of a veteran Bisleyite to Burke, uttered in a cordial spirit of appreciation as the winner made his way to the Prince of Wales just after the great victory had been announced.

Burke was given another great reception subsequently when he received his prizes in the umbrella tent in camp.

REJOICING IN OTTAWA

Ottawa, July 19.—In regimental, collegiate, and other circles today the remarkable performance of Pte. Desmond Burke, of "C" Company, Governor-General's Foot Guards, in winning the King's prize at Bisley, was hailed with great rejoicing.

Desmond Burke is a twin son of William Burke, principal of St. Patrick's Separate School, Ottawa. He was born in Ottawa on December 5, 1905, and after obtaining his early education at St. Matthew's Separate School in the Glebe district, entered the Ottawa Collegiate Institute in 1918, when he began to take up marksmanship seriously. His progress, strongly supported by his quiet disposition and his coolness, earned him rapid progress and many prizes while shooting as a Collegiate cadet, and eventually made a member of the O. I. cadet team at last year's shoot of the Dominion Rifle Association at the shoot of the Ontario Rifle Association and on the empire cadet shoot.

It was last year over the Connaught ranges in the Dominion Rifle Association shoot that he earned his place as a tyro on the Canadian Bisley team. During the D. R. A. shoot an old shot, witnessing the performance of Desmond Burke, advised him to take precautions to qualify for the Bisley team, and he did so.

LORD BYNG CABLES WINNER

Ottawa, July 20.—One of the first persons in Ottawa to extend congratulations to Pte. Desmond Burke, winner of the King's prize at Bisley Camp on Saturday, was Governor-General Lord Byng.

When word was conveyed to His Excellency that the nineteen-year-old marksman had gained the highest honors obtainable on the ranges

of the British Empire Lord Byng immediately sent the following cablegram to Pte. Burke:

"Congratulations on your achievement."

Lord Byng is honorary colonel of the Governor-General's Foot Guards, Ottawa, of which Pte. Burke is a member.

"Heartily congratulations on the honor you have won for yourself and Canada" were cabled tonight by Right Hon. W. L. Mackenzie-King, prime minister, to Pte. Desmond Burke, of Ottawa, winner of the King's prize at Bisley this year.

"Canadians everywhere are proud of your achievement in winning the King's prize," the premier's message says.

THE COMPETITION

The King's prize is the blue ribbon event of the Bisley meeting and also the oldest, dating back to 1860, the year in which the National Rifle Association, which was formed for the encouragement of rifle corps and the promotion of shooting throughout Great Britain, held its first meeting at Wimbledon, Queen Victoria, who was present at Wimbledon for the opening ceremonies, fired the first shot in the match, scoring a bull's-eye at the 40-yard mark.

The aggregate value of the King's prize is £1,170, of which £250, given by the King, as well as the N. R. A.'s gold medal and gold badge, go to the winner. The second prize carries £50, the third £20 and the fourth £10, and there are other prizes ranging down to £1. There are 400 prizes in all. In addition 99 N. R. A. badges are awarded to those in the first 100 scores, with the exception of the gold medalist.

The competition for the King's prize is open only to past or present members of His Majesty's forces. It is shot in three stages. It began on Wednesday at 200, 500 and 600 yards, seven shots at each distance.

The second stage was shot yesterday at 300 and 600 yards, ten shots at each distance, and was open only to the 300 who had qualified by taking the highest places in the first stage. The third and final stage shot today was open only to the 100 who had taken the highest places in the second stage. The distances were 900 and 1,000 yards, 15 shots at each distance.

POPE SENDS BLESSING TO ENGLISH COUNCIL

London, July 11.—The new national Catholic effort to eliminate unnecessary warfare has secured the approval and blessing of the Holy Father. Discussed a year ago at a conference held at Reading, the outline of a national council which would co-operate with Catholics abroad to establish "The Peace of Christ" was submitted to the Hierarchy of England and Wales.

With the approval of the Bishops an inaugural meeting was called at which representatives of every competent Catholic society in England were invited to be present.

Sub-committees of specialists were appointed to study the question of international relationships in its every aspect.

Now that the organization is in being, these sub-committees will report on matters within their sphere, and immediately will be taken by an executive committee, upon which all sections will be represented, subject to the approval of ecclesiastical authority.

A message was sent to the Pope, after the inaugural meeting, expressing the Council's desire to promote just and peaceful international relations, and pledging itself to be "at the immediate disposal of the Holy Father to carry into effect the desires which he has at heart and has expressed in his letters and encyclicals."

The Holy Father has just wired that he is delighted by the sentiments of the Catholic Council for International Relations—the name which has been determined upon—and that he imparts the Apostolic Blessing to the movement.

SEND WOMAN TO LOURDES

London, July 11.—For the first time on record a public body has decided to send an invalid on a pilgrimage to Lourdes at the expense of the ratepayers.

The Mother Superior of a Catholic Convalescent Home at Dover wrote to the Southwark Board of Poor Law Guardians, asking that an inmate of the home, chargeable to public funds, should be sent to Lourdes. She enclosed a medical certificate with a recommendation to that effect.

One Guardian opposed the application and said there were health resorts nearer home. But another non-Catholic member of the Board insisted that the woman on whose behalf the application was made had strong faith and might benefit from a visit to the shrine.

The Guardians sanctioned the expenditure of \$100 to send the woman on a pilgrimage.

ALSATIAN CATHOLICS

STRONGLY OPPOSE ANTI-CLERICAL POLICY

By M. Masland (Paris Correspondent, N. C. W. C.)

Paris, July 11.—The threatened application of the Law of Separation and the laws of secularization to Alsace-Lorraine has caused the most intense agitation throughout the two provinces. It would not be correct to say that the project formulated by M. Herriot has been unanimously condemned. In Alsace-Lorraine, as elsewhere, there are radicals, Freemasons and Socialists anti-clericals. These elements have noisily applauded the new premier and it is even reported that they suggested the statements he made on the subject. The leaders of these anti-clericals are Jews: M. Well and M. Blumenthal, who have caused two resolutions approving M. Herriot to be adopted by the municipal councils of two cities, namely, Strasbourg and Colmar. But even there the motions carried only by a 10 to 7 vote.

There is no doubt whatever of the feelings of the majority of the population. All the Catholics, most of the Protestants and even a large portion of the Jews are opposed to the dangerous initiative of the radical government, and out of the twenty-four deputies of Alsace-Lorraine, twenty-one are frankly hostile to the measures of secularization.

BOTH PROVINCES AROUSED

But if any uncertainty existed, the Catholics of the two provinces have dispelled it. Absolutely sure that the immense majority of their fellow citizens are with them, they are demanding that the question be submitted to a referendum. "If the Government does not accept this action, it is because it feels it is beaten in advance," says a statement issued by the twenty-one deputies opposing secularization and echoed by the Union Populaire, the most powerful party in Alsace, and the same cry is taken up daily in the meetings of the numerous political groups.

And now another voice has been raised—that of the head of the Catholics, the Bishop of Strasbourg, Mgr. Ruch, former Bishop of Nancy and head chaplain of the French Army during the War. Mgr. Ruch has sent out to the pastors and faithful of Alsace an important letter, laying down definite instructions for the present and the future.

"This is not the time for talk," he says, "but for action. We must act at once. The League of Catholics of Alsace, founded for the defense of Catholic interests, will be organized immediately in all the communities where it does not exist. In each canton the communal committees will join in cantonal groups. At the headquarters of the League, in Strasbourg, a religious defense fund and a committee of jurists will be established immediately to give aid and useful information to the faithful. Liaison between the central headquarters in Strasbourg and the cantons will be assured by the deans.

"As it is necessary that all the Catholics of Alsace should know without delay the measures with which they are threatened, the League will publish short, clear, accurate tracts on the laws governing the school, the relations of the Church and State and religious congregations in the other departments of France."

The Bishop has ordered the League to organize before August 24, one or several conferences on these three subjects in every parish in the diocese, so that the faithful everywhere may be aware of what it is that is to be taken from them and what it is that is to be imposed upon them.

The duty of the present hour is to enlighten public opinion concerning the sentiment and will of the people of Alsace. The central council of the League and the parish committees will therefore strive, from now on, to invite the greatest possible number of associations and groups of the faithful to explain their views on the introduction in Alsace of the religious laws governing the other provinces of France. With the help of the Catholic deputies and senators, through the press, by the resolutions of associations, the wishes and demands of the country will be brought to the attention of the authorities of the entire nation.

CONGRESS OF CATHOLICS CALLED

A general congress of Alsatian Catholics will be held August 24 at Molsheim, where the resolutions demanded by the circumstances will be adopted. These resolutions will later be published throughout the diocese at meetings to be held in every canton during September and October.

After giving these details, Mgr. Ruch continues:

"Sang-froid: No mistakes, no blunders. Our adversaries are waiting for them in order to exploit them. They are getting ready to say that we are fighting the Repub-

lic; do not let us confuse our cause with any other; we are Catholics fighting for our religion. We are accused of combating France. No one will be mistaken. The obvious truth is that to wound the Catholics of Alsace in what is dearest and most sacred to them is to work for the foreigner, to play into the hands of the enemy."

"Rapidity: The operations prescribed by this letter impose themselves at the present time. There is not a minute to lose. France is a mother. We should like to prevent at any price, unhappy conflicts the seriousness of which it is impossible to measure. Let us speak quickly, all together, with respect, but very loud. Let us tell the country: 'You have no sons more loving, more devoted than we; you may ask of us anything that a country has a right to exact of its sons; we shall never refuse. But your power expires where the power of a mother expires; against our religious faith you have no rights. To our country all that is our country's. To God alone that which is of God.'"

Mgr. Ruch concludes with the following words to the faithful of his diocese: "He who has the high honor but also the very heavy responsibility of directing the Catholics of Alsace in these very serious times expressed to you in advance his deep gratitude and his full confidence."

PROTESTS FOUR IN

Already, as has been stated, M. Herriot is receiving protests from every side. The League of French Women, which has 62,000 members in Alsace, wrote to the Premier: "Women contributed, in a large measure, during the fifty years of annexation, to the preservation of the French tongue and of French sentiment in Alsace."

"As Catholics and as Frenchwomen, they want the confessional school and the religious freedom which was solemnly promised them by the voice of those who liberated them from Germany."

In addition to this, 35,000 women in the department of Moselle, members of the Ligue Patriotique des Francaises, have written to remind the President of the Council of the solemn promises given to Alsace by Marshal Joffre, M. Poincare and by Mr. Clemenceau, that their liberties would be respected.

"As to the outcome of the conflict no doubt is possible," declared a leading Protestant, M. Fritz Kiener, Professor at the University of Strasbourg and Councillor-General, in an article in the Echo de Paris. "Alsace and Lorraine will win out. The Catholics will not give in, and willy-nilly the French government will go to Canossa just as Prince Bismarck did after the Kulturkampf. Alsatian Catholicism is the bronze rock which nothing can break."

IRELAND'S PRIMARY SCHOOLS

Education, primary, secondary and university, costs the taxpayers of the twenty-six counties of Southern Ireland \$20,000,000 a year for a population of 3,160,000. In addition, there are contributions from other sources, while the Christian Brothers, who conduct a number of schools throughout the country, do not receive any State grant for their primary schools.

In the course of a discussion in the Free State Dail, many and grave faults in the system were exposed. Deputy Thrift, a Professor in Trinity College, said:

"This country does not get by any means the most efficient educational results, although it gives a larger sum for this purpose in proportion to the revenue than any other country in Europe. We are spending upon half as much again as we ought to spend and not getting half as good value. In the technical, industrial and agricultural branches, we want one thing above all others—a sound primary education so framed as to fit pupils for their work in life."

The same point has been frequently stressed by Rev. Thomas Finlay, S. J., and by the Bishops and clergy. Participating actively in the work of Technical Instruction Committees, the Bishops and clergy have peculiar opportunities of observing the weakness of the primary system. What they find is that students going from the primary schools to the technical schools are not sufficiently educated to appreciate properly the principles and the advantages of technical instruction.

It is considered that the school-leaving age, fourteen years, is too low. Another complaint is that 30% of those on the school rolls are absent from school every day.

Deputies representing the Commercial Labor and Farmers parties plead strongly for a better standard of primary education. To promote industrial development, it is essential that the standard should be improved.

In connection with secondary and university education, the complaint is that too much attention is de-

voted to training for the professions and that no adequate effort is made to induce young men who are to follow a career on the land or in commercial life to avail themselves of the secondary schools and universities.

ETHIOPIAN RULER AND THE POPE

By Mrs. Enrico Pucci (Rome Correspondent, N. C. W. C.)

The visit of His Highness Ras Tafari Makonnen, Crown Prince and Regent of Ethiopia, to the Pope was one of the most interesting that royalty has yet paid to the Roman Pontiff.

Ras Tafari Makonnen is not a Catholic, but belongs, as do the majority of his people, to the Coptic schism through which the Church in Ethiopia separated from the Roman unity to follow the monophysite heresy. Reunited for a short time with Rome, in the Council of Florence in 1442, Ethiopia again separated from the Roman communion. In 1742, however, the Copt Bishop of Jerusalem, Amba Athanasius, was converted to Catholicism and was put at the head of the Catholic community of the Coptic rite by the Sacred Congregation of Propaganda, with the title of Apostolic Vicar of Upper Egypt.

Pope Leo XIII. included the Copts in his vast design of consolidation and reorganization of the Oriental churches, and in 1895 he instituted three dioceses of the Copt Catholic rite. At that time, the members of the rite were few, but two years ago they had grown to 25,000. The clergy enjoy high repute because of their education. In 1919 Pope Benedict XV. opened the Pontifical Ethiopian College in Rome, in charge of the Capuchins, who conduct the missions in Ethiopia.

CATHOLIC BISHOP CHIEF ADVISER

Besides two Bishops of the Copt rite, Ethiopia now has three Apostolic Vicars.

Ras Tafari Makonnen, though of the schismatic religion, is profoundly religious, and is filled with admiration for Catholics. He was educated by Catholic missionaries, and still has a sincere affection for them. The Apostolic Vicar of Galla, Monsignor Jarossan, is his most trusted counsellor. When Ras Tafari decided to make his present journey to Europe, and to visit the Pope, Bishop Jarossan wanted to accompany him. But the ruler begged him to remain because, he said, only he could be a sure element of pacification in his absence in case of disturbances, which are never lacking in a country so divided into tribes and races as the Ethiopian Empire. Also, with Bishop Jarossan alone would Ras Tafari leave his telegraphic correspondence.

Wishing, however, to be accompanied by a Capuchin missionary on his visit to the Pope, the prince chose Father Gonsalvo, whom he had sent three years ago to inform Pope Benedict XV. of his ascension to the Regency of the Empire and to take to the Pontiff rich gifts.

RELICS OF EARLY CATHOLICITY

In view of these sentiments, it was natural that the meeting between Ras Tafari Makonnen and the Pope was inspired by the greatest veneration and respect. The Ethiopian Prince spoke with Pope Pius XI. as with the supreme head of all Christianity. At times he expressed his profound veneration for him, for the See where the successor of the Prince of the Apostles reigns, and for Rome, where rests his glorious tomb. The Pope in turn was very agreeably impressed by the visit of this Prince from distant Africa who brought him the homage of his people.

During the stay in Rome, Ras Tafari was able to see the only souvenirs that Ethiopia left in Rome in the early centuries. They are chiefly connected with the Pontificate and with the Catholic religion. He found them principally in the little Church of St. Stephen of the Abyssinians, behind the Vatican Basilica. There he saw stones written on in two languages, Latin and "Ghez," the sacred language of Ethiopia. There he found also, Ethiopian subjects among the students of the Pontifical college founded by the present Pope's predecessor for Ethiopia's sons who wish to become priests.

But another venerable memory of the ties which in the past bound Ethiopia to Rome was found by the prince in the greatest temple of Christianity, the Vatican Basilica itself. The chief door of St. Peter's is all bronze, the work of Filarete, a celebrated fifteenth century artist. Its piers present, besides the martyrdoms of Saints Peter and Paul, other episodes of ecclesiastical history, and among these is a representation of the cavalcade of Ethiopian delegates who came to Rome to visit the Basilica after the reunion with the Roman Church in 1442.

The pleasure of Ras Tafari in thus seeing the venerable records of his country's one-time intimate connection with Rome was shown not

only by words, but by deeds as well, and by visible acts of worship. Before the tomb of St. Peter he knelt and kissed the step on which the Pope kneels when he prays. Before his departure, too, he left gifts of money for the churches he had visited.

PRESENTS ETHIOPIAN CODEX

Besides the two gold crosses and the carpet the Prince presented to the Pope, he also gave him a codex. The Pontiff immediately retired to his private library to examine this codex, written in large Ethiopian characters on parchment. The Pope himself immediately recognized it as an inscription from the Gospel in Amharic, and after having examined it himself, sent it to the Vatican Library, where the experts might examine it. Afterward it will be preserved in the Department of Ethiopian Manuscripts of the Library.

APOSTOLIC DELEGATE PRAISES NUNS

Washington, July 18.—The Catholic University Summer School was visited yesterday afternoon by His Excellency, the Apostolic Delegate, Monsignor Peter Fumasoni-Biondi. Accompanied by the Rector of the University, Bishop Shahan, by the Auditor of the Apostolic Delegation, Monsignor Paul Marcella, and the Secretary, Dr. George Leech, Archbishop Fumasoni called at McMahon Hall, where he was met by the Summer School Faculty, headed by the Dean of the Summer School, Dr. P. J. McCormick, and escorted to the Assembly Hall.

After the introduction by Bishop Shahan, in which Monsignor Fumasoni-Biondi was introduced as "one of the most learned and distinguished of the Apostolic Delegates appointed to the United States," His Excellency spoke to the assembled students. He said that he was very gratified to learn that the Summer School numbered 437 students, of whom 420 were religious teachers representing 58 different communities. The Sisters were praised by him in glowing terms for their self-abnegation. The fact that all of them were in actual teaching service, yet had given up a well-earned vacation in order to prepare themselves better for their work, was evidence, said His Excellency, of the noble spirit in which educational work was taken up by the religious who were teachers.

"The Church in the United States, of which the Holy Father is so justly proud," remarked His Excellency, "is greatly indebted to the teaching Sisterhoods for the wonderful manifestations of faith I have seen here. I have visited many of the dioceses and every Bishop has spoken in the highest terms of the work of the Sisters. I congratulate you upon your accomplishments and sincerely hope that you will do everything possible to prepare yourselves for your professional work, so that the Catholic schools of the United States shall be not only equal but superior to every other kind of school."

Archbishop Fumasoni-Biondi closed his inspiring address by asking God's blessing upon the faculty and students of the Summer School, and by imparting, in the name of the Pope, the Apostolic Blessing upon all present, their schools, and their communities.

INDIAN CONVERTS PROTEST LAW

Trichur, South India.—Seven hundred delegates, representing the eight dioceses in Malabar, attended the sixth session of the Malabar Catholic Congress which closed recently at Trichur.

Two notable things stand out in the deliberations of the Congress: An eloquent appeal from the young Bishop Vashapilly, of Trichur, that a forward policy be maintained in conversion work throughout Malabar; and a strong protest against the law in native States which puts a heavy disability on converts from Hinduism to Christianity.

Bishop Vashapilly, who presided at the Congress, dealt largely with conversion work in his presidential address, stressing the need for an alert and vigorous program in this respect. He congratulated the new Ernakulam Archdiocese on attaining to second place among the missions in India in point of actual conversions in the last few years.

The protest against the disability of converts was particularly aimed at the law in Travencore and Cochin, which forces converts to Christianity to forfeit their rights to the family property. This disability existed throughout India until the British Government removed it by special enactment fifty years ago, providing for freedom of conscience. This freedom, however, applies only to the territories directly under British jurisdiction, and in the protected native States the old order holds. There are many other disabilities of Christians living in native States.

CATHOLIC NOTES

"There are 43 high schools, 26 colleges and 9 universities in charge of the Jesuit Order in the United States and Canada. Over 35,000 students, exclusive of those attending the summer sessions, are taught at these schools."

Milwaukee, Wis., July 5.—Provision for religious instruction of pupils in school hours here was voted by the Milwaukee School Board this week. Children will be dismissed one hour a week beginning with the next school year, to go to the various churches for instruction, according to their religious faiths.

Dublin, July 7.—In the art of bell-founding, Dublin maintains its high and long-established reputation. A magnificent peal of nine bells has been cast recently here for St. James' Church, near Liverpool, in England. Another bell is ready for forwarding from the works to Right Rev. Bishop Cox, Johannesburg, South Africa.

New York, July 11.—Twenty-eight Catholic Sisters, who came to this country to become nurses in hospitals conducted by their orders and who had been held at Ellis Island for three weeks as in excess of the quotas of their respective countries, were admitted Monday, on orders from the Immigration Bureau, Department of Labor, at Washington.

London, July 11.—Those who hope to establish a Catholic Parliamentary Party in England—an idea which was condemned by the Catholic Young Men's Society in annual conference recently—have also to reckon with the opposition of Mr. W. A. S. Hewins, who formerly was Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies. A Catholic Party, he maintains, could never be united except on matters which affect religion.

Paris, France.—The famous monastery of the Grand Chartreuse has been completely deserted since the departure of the monks twenty years ago. The Government after expelling them was unable to do anything with it, and there is now some question of turning it into a home for retired or invalid public school teachers. Mgr. Fallot, Bishop of Grenoble, has demanded that the Grand Chartreuse be restored to the Chartreuse.

Paris, July 3.—On the feast of Saint Thomas Aquinas, at Saint Maximin, in the department of Var, Mr. W. Thompson, an American and a recent convert to Catholicism, who has been sent to Europe by the United States Government to study plant diseases, defended the twenty-four fundamental theses of the doctrine of Saint Thomas before a jury of theologians. The Archbishop of Aix en Provence and Chambéry, the Bishop of Frejus and the auxiliary Bishop of Nice also were present. The examination lasted two hours, and the jury and bishops congratulated the candidate on his theological science.

Edmonton, Canada, July 5.—A venerable French priest, bearded and lined by thirty years of patient service in the far-flung missions of Canada, recently arrived in Edmonton on his way to Brittany, in France. He is Father Vacher, known and loved throughout the North, and he is about to revisit the home of his childhood for the first time in more than a quarter of a century. After a year at home, Father Vacher will return to his scattered flock. "After that I shall not leave them again in this life," he says.

Bangalore, India, June 25.—India, despite the proverbial poverty of its people and the fact it is still a mission country dependent on Europe and America, is doing its mite for the propagation of the Faith. This fact is brought concretely to the fore by the report just issued by Father J. Faisandier, director general of the Societies for the Propagation of the Faith of India. Father Faisandier reports that in 1923 more than 10,000 rupees were collected for the purpose of the Societies. While this sum is comparatively small, in view of the conditions here it is regarded as highly encouraging.

Louvain, June 27.—Belgian papers announce the impending return to his fatherland, for a recent cure, of His Grace Brice Meuleman, S. J., Archbishop of Calcutta, whom competent observers have called "the greatest missionary of our days."

His diocese numbers seventeen Indian-born priests; and the perfected organization of the schools and of his two seminaries—one for secular priests and the other for religious—is a safe augury for a rapid increase of their ranks in the near future. There are those who say even now that the day is not far off when the chief pastor of Calcutta will be a native Indian, as is the case already in the Diocese of Tuticorin, whose bishop is Monsignor Thibure Roche, S. J., of the caste of the Paravars, and upon the Coast of Malabar, where Bishop Pais, of the native clergy, is the Apostolic administrator.