

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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GERMAN DISTRESS

ANOTHER VIEW OF THE SITUATION IN GERMANY

The following appeared in a pro-German London paper:

I note that in your paper for some time past there have been appeals for funds for supplying food, clothing, etc., to the Germans. There have also been accounts of the misery and poverty that is to be seen here.

I came to Germany with the first troops of the Army of Occupation, and since 1918 have been living in various parts of Germany both as an official and as a plain civilian. I have many acquaintances amongst all grades of German society, starting with an ex-princess at the top and ending with our sweep. Now what your correspondents write regarding the misery and poverty is quite true. On the other hand, they make no mention of the enormous amount of wealth and wealthy people who are in Germany.

Today German people are divided into two clear-cut classes: the rich and the poor. There is no medium stratum between the two. The poor are dreadfully poor, and are bearing their trials most stoically. Why? Because the rich in Germany don't move a little finger to help their suffering compatriots. The German indulges in sickly sentiment as long as he gains pleasure for himself by doing so, but when it comes to putting his hand into his pocket and indulging in practical sentiment—why, he would think anybody who did so quite foolishly mad, unless that somebody be a foreigner, who is always considered as a golden goose in every sense of the word. Any charity that comes from abroad is considered by the German as being his due, and he says that the Englishman, American, or whoever it is that is giving to German charities, can "well afford to do so—look at the Valuta." Gratitude is unknown to him.

Amongst my acquaintances are many German business men who have made nice little fortunes in foreign money, thanks to the criminally foolish and knavish policy of the German Government in finance. These men all have their "shoots"—you are not a gentleman in Germany unless you have a shoot—on their cars, their motor-bicycles, and live in comfort. They do not, though, give one pfennig to the poor and needy; nor do they do good. The boys and girls in the banks and big businesses all have their motor-cycles. The opera houses, theatres, hotels, cabarets, are crammed out night after night with Germans—Germans who are not all profiteers by any means. Prices are so high now that only the well-to-do Germans can afford them. Foreigners certainly cannot do so. None of these Germans give anything to help their own people. And yet there are men, women and children literally dying of starvation, which brings me to my point.

If good people at home feel that they want to help the distress out here—rather than looking after our own people at home or stranded on the Continent, and there are many of such—let them give what they like to the various organizations who are busy helping the German sick and needy. But I should like to see them make their donations under the strict condition that for every penny they provide the Germans must first of all provide an equal amount. And until the Germans have provided their pennies, no sane English person who has any real knowledge of conditions in present-day Germany will produce his donation. I know that if such a policy were carried out, the result, as far as the German subscription lists were concerned, would be an eye-opener and a lesson to all charitably-inclined persons living outside of Germany.

Yours faithfully,
GEOFFREY E. LLOYD WILSON
(Late British Secretary Essen, Ruhr Office, Reparation Commission.)

Spichemstr., 5011, Cologne.

We publish this letter in full as it comes from an undoubted authority with full knowledge of the subject, and from one who is by no means anti-German.

Those who are wealthy will not help their poor brethren. Those who have food will not part with it because of the depreciated currency, which has been brought about by Germans themselves!

Yet in face of all this, German appeals for assistance are scattered over the world. The fraudulent bankrupt with valuable assets all outside Germany is playing the part of the sturdy beggar displaying his sores at the street corners. It is all done to defeat her creditors.

Germany has wiped out her own National Debt by the simple device of destroying the value of the mark. Not only that, but she has cheated the world by the very same proceeding.

A FACTORY FOR 24d

Before the War an English concern lent £50,000 to a German firm to tend its factories.

The factories are there all right; they have been built and equipped. They were not destroyed by the Allies nor was any other part of the real wealth of Germany destroyed as she destroyed the wealth of her neighbors.

The other day the German firm paid off the £50,000 in marks which are worth 24d!

This happened in other cases where Germany's creditors were repayable in marks. She has destroyed the mark while holding on to the plunder.

A Dutch banker declared the other day that there were 1,000,000,000 of German money in the banks in Holland.

Why? He challenges the ignorant, or sentimental, or paid advocates of Germany take up this letter of Mr. Wilson and show that it is untrue? The man gives his name and address and his sources of knowledge. He challenges contradiction and supports his statements by facts.

He is not working behind some screen, appealing to Catholics or to Lutherans or to students, or to various sections of the community, as the Germans are doing.

He speaks openly and in the light of day exposes this scandalous German fraud.

The truth is, that at the bottom of a great deal of what is going on about Germany today and of what passes for philanthropic and charitable pro-Germanism, there is well organized conspiracy to injure France—to prevent her getting reparations—and in this way, by impoverishing her, to strike a blow at her influence and her power.

This game commenced almost as soon as the Treaty of Versailles had been signed. It had its protagonists among a section of Liberals and Labor men.

The former were more in favor of Germany than of France when the War broke out; they urged that England should be neutral and gain great wealth by selling armaments and other requirements to both sides!

The Labor leaders who now attack France have been pushed into this by their German and other associates.

Some of these people cry out for renewing relations with Moscow while they decline to allow Communists to enter their own ranks!

ANTI-FRENCH CONSPIRACY

The whole business is an anti-French conspiracy, and at the same time has an anti-Catholic element about it.

For when the Russian Bolsheviks, drunk with blood, and foaming at the mouth against every Christian principle, declared their resolve "to wipe Poland off the map," as they did, Labor leaders in this country, with Communist money in their pockets, projected a National strike to prevent the slightest assistance being given to the Poles and so leaving them at the mercy of the cut-throats of Moscow!

The Germany which made the War in 1914 is just the same Germany which only yield to force, and Great Britain may find that just as she has yielded in the Ruhr, so she may accept the facts and come to a complete understanding with France which this nation may not find acceptable.

ANOTHER WAR?

At the moment of writing we do not know what would be the result of the Elections. We do not think the Tories will get a majority. But we think that if Liberalism and Labor should come together we would be much nearer a war with France in the interests of Germany than we are at present.

The whole situation bristles with danger, and it must not be thought that it is only economic questions that are at issue.

There are others that are not disclosed, other aims that are kept in the background.

There is a great deal of treachery and of lying emanating from behind the scenes on other questions, just as we see from Mr. Wilson's letter and other undoubted proofs that there are wholesale lying and misrepresentation with regard to the condition of Germany.

Germany is well able to help her own poor, she is well able to feed her own hungry.

If wealthy Germans ignore their poor, and refuse food to their own flesh and blood, is it not ridiculous that victims of their infamies should be called upon to do for suffering Germans what Germans themselves refuse to do?—Edinburgh Catholic Herald.

PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS TAKE ALL PRIZES

Pupils of the Catholic parochial schools of Brooklyn carried off first, second and third prizes for the three best essays submitted in the contest arranged by the American Legion. The prize winners were: first prize, Miss Eileen O'Keefe of St. John's; second prize, Miss Henrietta Kearney of St.

Augustine's Academy, and third prize, Miss Marian Kellihier of Holy Cross school.

The essays were on the subject: "Should America Prohibit Immigration for Five Years." Miss O'Keefe's paper has been forwarded to the New York State headquarters of the American Legion as the country's entry in the State essay contest.

U. S. NAVY OFFICERS IMPRESSED

PRaise WORK OF HEROIC RELIGIOUS

Washington, Nov. 14.—The work of the Catholic Church in the island of Haiti, particularly the devotion of the members of the Catholic sisterhoods and the Catholic brothers to the task of educating the native population, created such a highly favorable impression on members of the American forces which participated in the occupation of the island that non-Catholic officers have returned to the States profoundly impressed.

This was revealed in expressions of unstinted praise for the labors of the sisters in Haitian hospitals and schools, and the brothers in the schools they conduct for boys, in interviews given the National Catholic Welfare Conference News Service by officers of the United States Naval Medical Corps who served with the American Marine Corps forces, and who are non-Catholics.

Without the assistance of the Catholic Church in Haiti, these officers declared, their work there would have been hampered seriously, since it was through the priests, sisters and brothers that they could reach the native population and gain its confidence and cooperation. What education exists in the island, it was their opinions expressed without hesitation, may be ascribed almost entirely to the Catholic schools.

SACRIFICES OF THE SISTERS

But the schools are badly overcrowded, the sisters and brothers pitifully underpaid and forced to live in the poorest quarters, it was stated by the naval officers. What appealed especially to these officers was the willingness of the Catholic sisters to face hardships of almost any kind to carry on their work of education and advancement of religion. They told, with no little feeling of admiration, how they found the Catholic sisters scattered throughout the island, and how these women of gentle birth and breeding lived in isolated communities as the only white persons in them.

"The sisters are fine women, and deserve every bit of encouragement and assistance they can get," said Lieutenant Commander K. C. Melhorn, U. S. N., who was the officer in charge of the general hospital at Port-au-Prince. "I may truthfully say that we could have done nothing without them in Haiti. The best nurses we had at Port-au-Prince were those who had come from the schools taught by the sisters."

The same opinion was shared by Lieutenant Commander G. F. Clark, Naval Medical Corps, who was stationed at Cape Haitien. Both officers are now stationed at the Naval Hospital and Medical School, this city.

"I have brought away from Haiti a feeling of the highest admiration for the sisters," Lieutenant Commander Clark said. "I found them the most devoted women in their calling, and cannot express my admiration for them too strongly. Their devotion makes one realize what women can do for their religion. In Haiti they are to be found everywhere. They may be found even far out in the bosky where there are no other whites but themselves. In virtually every small town there are two or three sisters teaching in a school."

TRIBUTE TO A WONDERFUL WOMAN

The conduct of the sisters in the large hospital whose administration was taken over by naval doctors of the American Forces is commended for its instances of personal heroism in a special way by Lieutenant Commander Melhorn in his official report of the General Hospital of Port-au-Prince, Haiti, for the year 1921.

"The first month of the year witnessed the sad death of one of the most beloved women we have ever known," Commander Melhorn's report reads, referring to the French sisters. "Nothing more pathetic has been seen within these walls than the fight for life our wonderful Sister Aime made in January. Coming to Haiti direct from four terrible years of hospital work in her native France, she died in a foreign land a martyr to her work and a glory to her cause. Beautiful in life and in memory her spirit lives in the daily lives of those who adored her here. Ideal in cooperation, broadminded, courageous, alert and alive to every situation, these wonderful women always succeed. The exemplary

way in which they met the exhausting demands of the smallpox epidemic is but one more proof that, as long as this institution can retain the services of such splendid sisters, it will never fail."

During the smallpox epidemic of which Commander Melhorn speaks, there were 3,000 patients in the general hospital, a small city's population. Out of this number the mortality was 10%, but despite the ravages of the disease the sisters did not flinch.

"When the epidemic broke out, these women went right into the midst of danger," declared Commander Melhorn. "They did not raise the slightest complaint, for that is the kind of women they are."

The sisters referred to by Commander Melhorn were members of the order, Daughters of Wisdom, known in Haiti as the "Gray Sisters." These sisters and those of the order St. Joseph de Cluny ("Blue Sisters") are to be found now in all the hospitals and dispensaries of the Republic.

One point on which both officers laid considerable stress was the great poverty which hindered the more effective work possible on the part of priests, sisters and brothers. The priests and brothers, they stated, received about \$18 a month, and the sisters about \$10 a month each from the Haitian Government for their support.

SCHOOLS OVERCROWDED

"The schools are badly overcrowded. Thirty or forty pupils are crowded into a room not half the size of the average classroom," said Commander Clark. "Educationally, the island is in a bad way. One of the real needs in Haiti seems to be for proper manual training. About a century ago there was a considerable amount of handicraft practiced, but it has died out. Although there is a good deal of basket weaving done, the natives lack the touch of the trained worker. This makes their wicker furniture an inferior product. The brothers go right to work with their hands. They are capable, but their number is so small that they are unable to give the example of the dignity of labor which they otherwise might give and which is so necessary. The sisters try at least to teach the people the rudiments of an education, and in the Capital to teach such things as needlework, music and drawing."

Both officers agreed that the sisters are hampered by the lack of adequate resources to carry on their work. They also declared that they suffered from their inability to keep up with later methods of education and from too constant application to their tasks. One sister, Commander Melhorn pointed out, was at Port-au-Prince 28 years, while another, according to Commander Clark, was at Cape Haitien 39 years, without ever returning to her native France.

The officers declared the sisters needed five or six times the sum they were getting to support themselves in the way that they should be able to live. They declared the sisters, and the brothers as well, needed books and current periodicals to help them to keep "up-to-date."

Commander Clark declared the Catholic clergy and sisterhoods were the most effective agents in reaching the people, and related as an example the religious instruction toward vaccination until the priests at the behest of the Bishop to whom the naval doctor appealed, announced in all the churches that the people should submit to such medical treatment. The rumor had got around that a terrible disease would result in three months, before which the doctors would leave the island.

There are sisters of one order or another in all the hospitals, which are still being operated with the aid of American Naval doctors. At Cape Haitien, Lieutenant Commander Clark estimated, there were about 25 sisters in both the hospital and schools, and 18 brothers, while Commander Melhorn estimated there were 200 sisters in Port-au-Prince, and about 50 brothers.

SEMINARY RESTORED TO CHURCH

Paris, Nov. 29.—When the Law of Separation went into effect, the Great Seminary of the Viviers diocese, not having been claimed by a cultus association—since the Catholics could not form one—was awarded at the end of a year to the Department of the Ardèche. The Department kept it many years without being able to find use for it. Finally, at the beginning of this year, the General Council of the Department, which, for the most part, is composed of Freethinkers and Protestants, decided to put the building up for sale at a minimum price of 500,000 francs. The religious authorities pointed out that no Catholic had the right to buy property which had belonged to the Church, and no buyer appeared.

Three months later a second auction was held with 298,000 francs

as the starting price. An intense publicity campaign was organized, even in Paris, calling the attention of industrial men that the buildings could well be used for the textile industry. Again no buyer appeared.

Three months passed, and it was announced that the starting price would be 400,000 francs. A benefactor of catholic work, M. Auguste de LaFarge after coming to an agreement with the Bishop, appeared at the sale and bid in the Great Seminary.

Immediately after the auction M. de LaFarge placed the buildings at the disposal of the Bishop to be restored to their original uses.

RELIGIOUS REVIVAL IN ITALY

SIGNIFICANT STATEMENTS BY MUSSOLINI

In a special interview granted to Rafael Sanchez Mazas, special correspondent of the A. B. C. of Madrid, Signor Mussolini made several important statements concerning the visit of the Spanish sovereigns to Italy, the policy of the two countries in the Mediterranean and collaboration between Italy and Spain in South America is quoted as follows:

"When people speak of the decadence of Spain, they forget too easily what Spain has created beyond the Ocean where our two races have united and become fused to create a new Latin world. The Italian people have a very clear vision of what Spain can and should be in modern Europe and particularly in the Mediterranean."

Questioned by the Spanish correspondent as to the attitude of the Italian people toward the visit of King Alfonso and Queen Victoria to the Vatican, Signor Mussolini said:

"The Italian people are glad that the King of Spain should visit the Pontiff in solemn form. We are a Catholic nation, not alone because the very great majority of our people are Catholic, but because Catholicism is inseparable from our history."

"The Italians venerate in the Pontiff not only the head of their religion, but they also venerate in him the symbol of that Church of Rome without which from the Middle Ages down, our history would be incomprehensible. Never has it been so clearly understood in Italy as it is today that the problem of the relations between the Holy See and the Italian State has been and is a problem of the highest spiritual order. It is beyond doubt that since the War the Italian conscience has had a religious renaissance. Many Italian political phenomena which are not entirely understood abroad or are barely beginning to be understood, are spiritual phenomena, the phenomena of a religious revival. The Italian people felt in this revival the urgent need of overcoming the conflict between their conscience as Catholics and their conscience as citizens which had tormented some of the noblest Italian lives."

"And the religious policy of the Italian State had to be entirely reconstructed on new foundations. That is what the fascist government has done. It has abandoned the system of petty compromises and has set out on the main highway to solve the true and essential problem: the spiritual problem."

"The fascist government has introduced religious education in the schools, it has exalted the value of religion in civil life; it has shown the highest respect for religious manifestations. The spiritual order is indissoluble in the conscience of the people; the sentiment of the family, of religion and of the nation form a single spiritual fabric. The Italian people, therefore, can only view with satisfaction the manifestations of homage shown to the Head of the Catholic Church."

EDUCATIONAL VALUE

OF JUVENILE ATHLETICS RECOGNIZED IN FRANCE

Paris, Dec. 6.—While their president and founder, Dr. Michaux, lay dying, the delegates of the *Federation Gymnastique et Sportive des Patronages de France* were assembled in Congress in Paris. The reports disclosed the fact that the number of societies had reached 2,605, an increase of 107 over the last report.

An interesting decision was reached, to give each child entering a Catholic patronage a "sporting ticket" which he will carry with him, wherever he goes and enable physicians and directors of athletics to supervise his physical development. The same ticket will make it possible to do more to assist the vocational guidance of young men.

The Federation also decided to organize out of its own resources the insurance of its members against accidents which might occur in the course of athletic competition.

ATHLETES ATTEND FUNERAL

Paris, Dec. 7.—A long file of young athletes, preceded by innumerable flags, accompanied the coffin at the burial of Doctor Michaux,

President of the *Federation Gymnastique et Sportive des Patronages de France*, the man who initiated the powerful movement in favor of sports among the Catholic youth of France.

There are few men who have done so much for the youth of a country as Dr. Michaux, the son of a surgeon, who was born at Metz, where he went to school with the future Marshal Foch. He became a surgeon also, and was responsible for several contributions to progress in the art of abdominal surgery. A fervent Catholic, he founded the Laennec Association, a union of physicians and surgeons to maintain and develop their religious faith. The Laennec Conference still exists and has about 2,000 doctors among its members.

It was in the field of physical education, however, that Dr. Michaux did the greatest work. Each Sunday he was accustomed to go to a patronage and spend his leisure time playing with the children and young apprentices of a labor faubourg. Struck by the poor physical condition of these boys who grew up in poor, unhealthy homes, Dr. Michaux had a vision of what gymnastics and sports might do for them. He won the support of the ecclesiastical directors, then carried his apostolate to other patronages and obtained the consent of the religious authorities to establish a program in which physical training would leave ample time for moral training.

Twenty-five years ago he organized a first competition to stimulate rivalry among the new societies. The work increased so well that, at the time of the death of its founder, it had 2,005 branches with about 200,000 members. The great meet held this year in Paris with 28,000 members of the Society competing, was, in the opinion of the entire French press, the finest ever held in France.

Cardinal Dubois presided in person at the funeral of Dr. Michaux. Marshal Foch was present also, and M. Henry Pate, Under-Secretary of State, represented the Council of Ministers, testifying, by his presence, to the gratitude of the French Government for the services rendered by Dr. Michaux to the youth of France.

GREAT CATHEDRAL IN AFRICA

By M. Mussolini

An imposing Catholic cathedral is to be erected at Dakar, at the extremity of Cape Verde, the most western point on the coast of Africa. The corner-stone was laid November 11, Armistice Day, by the Governor-General of Africa, M. Gardel, and was blessed by the Bishop of Senegambia, Mgr. Le Huncuc.

The cathedral will be a vast edifice, entirely white, built in the Byzantine style and surmounted by a large cupola on the order of that of Saint Sophia. Around the choir there will be seven round chapels, also surmounted by cupolas. The facade will be flanked by two high, square towers, the decorations of which, of massive beauty, will be inspired by the proudest architecture of the Sudan: the towers of Timbuctou and Bamaku.

The expense of the construction will be met by contributions from Senegal and the Ministry of the Colonies, but the greater amount will be contributed by popular subscription in France. The committee in charge of the drive is headed by the Duchess d'Uzes and is known as the *Souvenir Africain*. It has appealed in the following terms to the generosity of the French people: "In the Cathedral of Dakar, which is to be the most beautiful of distant France, prayers will be said for all those who have fallen on African soil: missionaries, explorers, soldiers and colonials. There is scarcely a French family which has not given one of its members to that soil. Consequently there is scarcely anyone who has not personal and family reasons for being interested in the construction of the basilica."

This was the great cause which the last Bishop of Senegal, Mgr. Jalabert, went to France to plead a few years ago. He sailed for France in June, 1919, and submitted the plan to Rome for approval. Pope Benedict XV. opened the subscription with a large donation. Mgr. Jalabert then called upon all the former "colonials" then residing in France, and happy to see his plans well under way, set sail again for the tropics, accompanied by a group of Holy Ghost Fathers. When only a few miles out from the French coast some catastrophe, the cause of which is still unknown, occurred, and the steamer "Afrique" sank on January 12, 1920, with all passengers. The N. C. W. C. News Service told of how, some time later, the brevity of the unfortunate bishop was washed ashore on the Vendean coast.

By a tragic coincidence Mgr. Jalabert was the third Bishop of Senegambia who has died at sea. Like his predecessors he belonged to the Congregation of the Fathers of the Holy Ghost.

Dublin, Dec. 8.—Once the Judiciary Bill is passed by the Free State Legislature and put into operation, Catholics will for the first time in centuries have their due share of judicial offices so far as the 26 counties within the Free State are concerned. Under the British regime not more than one-fourth of the Irish judges were Catholics. All the Irish courts are now functioning. Law is being enforced in every county. Energetic measures are being taken to detect crimes and to punish criminals.

The "Gorresgesellschaft," the Catholic organization for the promotion of scientific and literary work and a memorial to the famous German professor Joseph von Gorres, is making strenuous efforts to continue its activities in spite of the disturbed economic and political conditions of the time. The organizers in Munich which was largely attended by scientific and literary men from the various German States and also from several foreign countries. The meeting adopted a resolution calling upon the Catholics of Germany for financial aid to permit continuation of its research work and the publication of valuable scientific and historical studies.

The Most Rev. Michael J. Curley, Archbishop of Baltimore, was elected to membership on the Board of Incorporators of the American Red Cross at the annual meeting of the General Board of that organization in Washington.

A perpetual injunction against the city of Denver from selling Calvary cemetery for unpaid tax assessment and a decree cancelling the tax levied by the city, were granted by the District Court in disposing of a suit entered by Bishop Thien.

Paris, December 10.—The aviator Bourgade, one of the greatest French War heroes, who shot down 28 German machines, and who disappeared after the War, has been found in New Guinea. The former aviator, who was one of the most decorated men in the army, is a missionary and a member of a French religious order.

London, Dec. 8.—The Catholic fraternal order of the Knights of St. Columba, the English counterpart of the North American order of the Knights of Columbus, has now spread to the south, and with the permission of Cardinal Bourne a council of the order has been inaugurated for the Westminster archdiocese.

Washington, Dec. 14.—Mrs. Mae E. Nolan, Representative from California and widow of former Representative Nolan, is the first woman to be appointed to the chairmanship of a Congressional Committee. Mrs. Nolan heads the Committee on Expenditures in the Postoffice Department. She is also a member of the Committee on Labor of which her late husband was Chairman.

Paris, Dec. 7.—The most recent statistics of the Order of the Friars Minor reveal the fact that there are now 17,000 Franciscans in the world, divided among 99 provinces and 1,612 religious houses. The second order, the Clarists, number 9,329 in 463 monasteries. The regular Third Order, men or women, has 84,700 members with 2,800 establishments.

Mgr. Bickerstaffe-Drew widely known under the pen of "John Ayscough," has recovered from his illness sufficiently to leave France and return to England. Monsignor Bickerstaffe-Drew, who had gone to France because of ill health, was stricken with paralysis at St. Malo, November 3.

The State Teachers' Association of Texas at a convention here favored religious training as a part of public education by adopting a resolution which petitioned the Association of Texas colleges and the Committee on Classification and Accredited High schools to devise a plan for allowing credits toward High school graduation and college entrance for week-day courses in religious education.

The Archdiocesan Academia of St. Thomas Aquinas for the pursuit of higher ecclesiastical studies by the younger priests of the Boston diocese under the direction of seminary professors, has been founded in St. John's Seminary, Brighton, by His Eminence Cardinal O'Connell. The Academia will perform the function of a university extension course, the actual work of research and writing being done by the priests at their own parish rectories.

Tucson, Ariz., Dec. 14.—A plea for religious tolerance throughout the world was made by the Right Rev. Daniel J. Gercke, newly installed bishop of Tucson, at a banquet given at the University of Arizona in honor of Cardinal Dougherty and the new bishop. Members of various Protestant denominations with many who professed no creed, joined in extending a welcome to a new Catholic prelate who will work among them.

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CATHOLIC NOTES

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The Most Rev. Michael J. Curley, Archbishop of Baltimore, was elected to membership on the Board of Incorporators of the American Red Cross at the annual meeting of the General Board of that organization in Washington.

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Paris, December 10.—The aviator Bourgade, one of the greatest French War heroes, who shot down 28 German machines, and who disappeared after the War, has been found in New Guinea. The former aviator, who was one of the most decorated men in the army, is a missionary and a member of a French religious order.

London, Dec. 8.—The Catholic fraternal order of the Knights of