

# 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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## ASSAILED CHURCH TO GAIN RELEASE

### MOVEMENT WAS DESIGNED TO WRECK CATHOLIC FAITH OF PEOPLE

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

It has now become apparent that Stephen Radic, leader of the Peasants' Party of Croatia, purchased his release from prison and made his peace with the Serbian Government by assenting to a movement designed to wreck the Catholic faith of the Croats. Belgrade newspapers have just reproduced some of the statements made by Radic while he was still in prison in explanation of his campaign for republic in Yugoslavia. "One of the reasons," Radic is quoted as saying, "is the great danger of clericalism. In my opinion clericalism represents so great a danger that the Croatian people will not be really amalgamated with the Serbian people until the Croats have fully freed themselves from Rome. The Croats need not change their faith for the Orthodox faith; this is not necessary and would, moreover, immediately provoke strong counteractions. But I have always given thought to the necessity of creating a special Croatian Church, independent of Rome, some sort of a national church which in the course of time could be easily united with the Serbian Orthodox Church."

### CLAIMS TO BE CATHOLIC

It should be remembered that Radic still claims to be a Catholic. His behavior has, however, been mystifying even to his friends. First came his wild campaign of propaganda against the Yugoslav royal family, and his stirring up of the Croats to opposition to the present government. Then he was forced to flee to England; later he went to Moscow where he was in touch with the leaders of Bolshevism. Finally he returned secretly to Croatia but was detected and arrested last Christmas. It has been frequently pointed out that Radic's leadership in matters of religion was of doubtful value. One of his hobbies was "republicanizing" in reality he and the phrase "Thy Kingdom Come," he wished to delete the word "Kingdom" and insert "homeland."

His recent anti-Catholic statements will undoubtedly do much to diminish his influence with the Croats. Incidentally, those statements represent a complete about-face from the attitude he expressed in an interview in Vienna with this correspondent a little more than a year ago. At that time, in the presence of Dr. Mataja, now Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Dr. Waies, formerly Under-Secretary of State, Radic declared that he was agitating for a Yugoslav republic in order to prevent the Croats from forming an attachment to the Serbian dynasty, because, in reality, he and the Croatian people harbored an affection for the Hapsburgs. During that same interview he praised the services rendered the Croatian nation by the Catholic Church saying that it was Rome which has prevented the "Balkanization" of Croatia and that it is the high wall of Catholic culture which separates Croatia and Serbia.

### COMMENT ON RADIC'S STATEMENT

Now he attempts to convince officials of the Belgrade government that he has advocated republicanism simply to wipe out affection for the Hapsburgs among the Croats and divert that affection to the Yugoslav royal family. It is hardly probable that Radic's statements have been taken at their face value in Belgrade, but they have evoked deep resentment in Croatia. A Catholic paper published at Ljubljana declares editorially that the dignity and honor of the Croatian people have been dragged in the mire by Radic and that his peace with Belgrade officialdom, based on immorality and disloyalty, will not be of long duration.

### BRITAIN MEMORIALIZES HER WORLD WAR DEAD

The British Government, with the approval of the religious authorities, has placed in several of the Cathedrals of France monuments or memorials to the British soldiers who fell in action in the World War. Such memorials already have been placed in the Cathedrals of Paris, Amiens and Rouen. This week, in the name of the British War Secretary, Field Marshal Sir William Birdwood, Commander-in-Chief of the British Army in India, visited Orleans and Marseilles to attend the ceremonies of the unveiling of memorial plates in the cathedrals there. At Orleans, Cardinal Touchet, who was present with all the local authorities, delivered an eloquent address. At Marseilles an address was made by Bishop Champavier. In both churches the great organs played "God Save the King" at the end of the ceremonies.

## MISSIONER CAPTIVE'S EXPERIENCES

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

Father De Clippelle, the Belgian missionary who was taken prisoner by a band of Chinese outlaws, January 24 last, and remained in their hands until April 7, is on a visit to his native land, none the worse, he says, for his dreadful experience. After fifteen years of strenuous labors in the Celestial Empire, he is gathering strength for further apostolate there, dividing his days of repose between his people at Alost, in Flanders, and his confreres, the Scheutist Fathers at their motherhouse, near Brussels. Thither friends and admirers wend their steps to hear him recount the incidents of a seventy-eight-day wandering captivity. His daily compulsory diversion during that time was to ride either horse or mule in the unsought-for companionship of brigands, now pillaging the villages scattered about the country, now skirmishing with the Government troops sent out in pursuit, or, when outnumbered, fleeing before them. Ten days he spent in a wagon, by the side of the corpse of a captured and assassinated non-commissioned officer, conveyed along to serve as a trophy.

### RANSOM DEMANDED

The bandits had demanded by mail from the Superior of the mission a ransom of either fifty Mauser rifles and twelve revolvers or of ten thousand American dollars. Failure to comply with the demand within ten days, they wrote, would mean death for the captive. Before the time specified had elapsed the troop had to seek refuge in flight without carrying out the dire threat of death. It continued to hang over the missionary, who was constantly made to realize the fate that awaited him by the sight of the murders committed under his very eyes.

Once he saw a boy, not ten years old, who had been led along as a hostage from one of the looted villages, frightfully tortured and finally killed. Another time he witnessed the cruel execution of a woman who had dared to protest against the kidnapping of her child. At times the death penalty inflicted upon hostages assumed the character of a patriotic religious ceremony—of a sacrifice to the colors, as it were.

### SAW PRISONER DECAPITATED

Camping one day in large numbers upon a plateau, their standard planted about the tents, the cut-throats brought forward one of their hostages, stripped him to the waist, and ordered him to salute the flag. As he did so, bending his head in obedient submission, a soldier, at one fell stroke, severed it from its trunk. Whereupon the standard-bearers rushed forward and dipped their pennants in the slain man's blood.

The priest made several futile attempts to escape from his persecutors, but was delivered at last through the resident Ministers of the Foreign Powers at Peking. They dispatched military attaches to the Governor of the Blue City. These, through their energetic action, secured from him the means to release the poor prisoner. He was then ready to die from the fatigues of the long rides and walks, and from the privation of food. He had mostly lived on a daily ration of birdseed.

### NEW CULT MAKES PROGRESS IN GERMANY

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

"The School of Wisdom," a new cult composed of a curious mixture of Oriental mysticism, fragments of Catholic ritual, and Evangelical teaching and customs, has been making considerable progress in Germany since the War, chiefly because of the prominence of some of the persons at the head of the movement. The founder and head of the cult is Count Herman von Keyserling, member of an ancient Westphalian family which removed to the Baltic regions about 1492. The Countess von Keyserling is a niece of the great Chancellor Bismarck. The former Grand-Duke Ludwig of Hesse is the Protector of the cult and others prominent in it include noted members of the old nobility.

It is the announced aim of the "School of Wisdom" cult to educate mankind to the "highest degree of humanism" and to train individuals to be "godlike." The means to be used toward these ends are a series of "spiritual exercises" chiefly borrowed from the practices of the Hindus and other Oriental mystics. Most of the ideas and practices embodied in the new cult are results of Count von Keyserling's extensive travels in China, India and Japan and his studies of the philosophies and religions of those regions. There is no place for supernatural grace in his scheme of human improvement.

## 296,500 VISIT ROMAN EXHIBIT

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

The Vatican Missionary Exhibition in the first six months it has been open has attracted 296,500 visitors, it is revealed in statistics just made public by the Direction of the Exhibition.

Of these visitors, 123,000 came in groups and 173,500 as individuals. In May, which was the most crowded month, there were some times as many as 9,000 in one day. Figures made public actually cover the 11 days of December, in addition to the first six months in 1925; the Exhibition opened December 20. By months they are as follows: Dec. 20 to 31, 3,000 pilgrims in groups, 1,000 others; Jan., 3,500 in groups, 15,500 others; Feb., 6,000 in groups, 16,500 others; March, 12,500 in groups, 21,500 others; April, 33,000 in groups, 35,000 others; May, 40,000 in groups, 51,608 others; and June, 28,000 in groups, 35,000 others.

Meantime, constant arrival of new exhibits has enhanced the attractiveness of the Exhibition from day to day. As a direct result, the Holy Father has caused a new pavilion to be built in the centre of the Cortile della Figna. Here will be placed many new and intensely interesting exhibits from China. It is hoped the pavilion will be ready for opening soon.

Another addition is a beautiful Korean tent of thick woollen material, which has been set up in the Cortile della Figna. Furthermore, the Holy Father has caused the large central hall which forms a sort of court of honor to the entire Exhibition to be converted into a hall of geographic description of the missions of the world. Tapestries and embroideries have been removed, and the two fine large plastics of Asia and Africa supplemented by immense maps painted on the walls themselves. There is a planisphere 10 by 10 meters in diameter, and other large squares portray the mission countries of every part of the world. When the painting of these maps is completed, which will be soon, the salon will be opened with the new Chinese pavilion.

Still another collection which has just arrived and compels the attention of visitors contains many souvenirs of Father Daniele of Samarak, the Couchin missionary who died of leprosy contracted as he worked among the lepers in the Upper Amazon missions of Brazil. Clothing, sandals, girdle, rosaries, crosses, sacred pictures, spectacles, note books, pens and pencil and several stuffed birds the missionary loved are in the collection. These mute reminders of heroism in the Americas have been placed in a glass case in the Galleria della Lapide where they attract much attention.

### LISEUX HONORS THE "LITTLE FLOWER"

Lisieux, Aug. 3.—Magnificent celebrations, lasting nine days, were held here in honor of the canonization of Saint Teresa of the Infant Jesus, Mgr. Lemonnier, Bishop of the Diocese, consecrated the beautiful chapel of the Carmelite Monastery which has been enlarged but is already too small for the steadily increasing number of pilgrims. It is soon to be replaced by a large and beautiful basilica.

On each of the nine days Pontifical Mass was celebrated and the arches of the chapel were decorated with garlands of roses and thousands of lights. Crowds of pilgrims, coming from all parts of the world, invaded the town. The size of the crowd was absolutely unprecedented on the Sunday of the great procession when the relics of the new Saint were carried in triumph through the streets of Lisieux. The old town, with its wooden houses dating from the Middle Ages, was transformed into a city of light and color; the facades were hung with banners, festoons of lights and garlands of roses.

The evening procession, through the illuminated streets, was a march of triumph lasting four hours. The shrine containing the relics of the Saint was carried first to "Les Buissonnets," the family home where little Teresa grew up, then to the church of the Benedictines, where she made her first Holy Communion, and where she first felt her vocation, and lastly to the Cathedral of Saint Peter. At each of these halts the choir of the Sainte Chapelle of Paris executed special cantatas in honor of the Little Flower.

The allocation delivered at the Cathedral was carried to the crowd outside by means of loud speakers. A large number of prelates took part in the celebration. Among them were several archbishops and bishops from the other side of the Atlantic, including Mgr. Mathieu, Archbishop of Regina; Mgr. Prud'homme, Archbishop of Saskatoon; Mgr. Deschamps, Bishop of Mon-

treal; Mgr. Breynt, Bishop of Mackenzie; Mgr. Piehon, Archbishop of Haiti, and Mgr. Garcia, Bishop of Colombia, Mgr. Mannix, Archbishop of Melbourne, Mgr. Cochlan, Bishop of Cork and Mgr. McCloskey, Bishop of Jaro, P. I., also were present.

### IRISH SCORN RAIN IN HISTORIC CLIMB

A terrific torrent of rain greeted the annual ascent of Croagh Patrick, but nevertheless it has just been made by a record number of pilgrims.

Westport during the whole of the previous day. From every part of Great Britain and Ireland the people came. About 1,000 Liverpool Irish arrived late the night before. The town was thronged with motor cars. From midnight the pilgrims were assembling in an ever-growing multitude on the summit, to spend the waiting hours in prayer. At 5 a. m. the deluge broke and continued the entire day. Heedless of the downpour, the human thousands kept swarming up the mountain side which centuries had sanctified, to join in the devotions on the top.

### ANCIENT TRADITION RECALLED

As the day wore on and parts of the way became sodden, the ascent grew very difficult. Many were weary and footsore even at the moment of beginning the climb, yet they undertook it fasting, intent on reaping full spiritual benefit. On the peak overlooking the sea, the powerful voice of the Rev. Dr. Browne of Mayo north rang out in the Irish tongue. He said in effect: "Our earliest tradition tells us that here on this rugged altitude Patrick obtained a divine assurance of the fruit and permanency of his work. The tradition is extraordinary, but its fulfillment has been more so; for while other countries gave up, Ireland held on. 'St. Patrick's prayers were not in vain. His sacrifice was the parent of the countless sacrifices that have spread the Faith to Bobbio and St. Gall, to Australia and America, and now to the restless millions of China."

### KEEP IRISH IDEALS

"St. Patrick was the only successful conqueror of Ireland. We have come here to the scene of his vigil and penance to give him an arduous proof of our fidelity. Our duty is to make our lives individually worthy of the Faith we received from him. The example and intercession of Patrick will, next to the grace of God, be our greatest help in maintaining the old Irish personal and national ideals of life."

### A SECOND QUEBEC

Mgr. Halle, Roman Catholic Bishop of Hearst, speaking at Three Rivers, prophesied that Northern Ontario will become another Quebec. This may well happen. The Roman Catholic Church has succeeded in founding permanent settlements along the T. and N. O. from Cobalt to Cochrane. It has followed a systematic plan. It has minimized the hardships and discomforts which solitary settlers have to endure. It brings in enough families to make a little village at each spot, builds a church and organizes a community life at once. In the long, cold winters there are always cheer and comfort to persuade the struggling farmer to go on.

Usually quite different is the lot of the ordinary settler. He picks out his farm, generally at some distance from any neighbors, but in close case with his slight bonds between him and there. Sometimes they do not even speak the same language, as many of the settlers in the north are Swedes, Germans, Finns and Norwegians. The settler cuts his spruce, plows his land, endures the summer's heat and the long months of winter as best he can. Sometimes all his work is lost in the forest fire. Sometimes the early frosts get his crop. There is little encouragement to remain, and usually, if he does not achieve success, in a few years he clears out to work in the mines or perhaps try again on the prairie where he can find communities of his own people.

But the settlements of the Church are able to prevent such desertions. With the same foresight and perseverance there is little reason to suppose that community settlements of other nationalities might not have succeeded in the north.—The Ottawa Citizen.

### MASSES ON SEA LINERS

Liverpool.—The Apostleship of the Sea, through its office here, has initiated a movement to have Masses celebrated on the great ocean liners on Sunday in parts of the ship to which the crew and the third class passengers have access. It has been the practice, according to the Rev. F. O. Blundell, O. S. B.,

Catholic Port Chaplain here, to have the Masses on the liners in the first class saloon, which the third class passengers and the crew are not allowed to enter.

The suggestion has been made through the Apostleship of the Sea that the Masses, when only one priest is available, be celebrated in the third-class saloon which, though less sumptuously furnished than the first class, is clean and large enough for the purpose, and that first class passengers be invited to be present. This arrangement, it is pointed out, would permit the passengers traveling third class and the members of the crews to attend.

### POPE FAVORS THE WORKERS

#### GIVES COMMUNION FROM HIS OWN HAND TO 750 TRAMWAY MEN

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

Pope Pius XI. a few days ago celebrated Mass for seven hundred and fifty workers on the tramways of Rome, and not only made them an affectionate address but disarranged his day's schedule an hour that he might distribute Holy Communion to them all personally, a very rare favor.

A deep impression has been made by the incident in Rome, especially in workingmen's circles. The tramway men form a special section of the Apostolate of Prayer, and they came to the Vatican in uniform, behind their banner with the picture of the Sacred Heart and headed by the principal tramway company officials. The general manager of the company, which is city owned; the counsel of the Administration, Baron Barattelli, who also is an eminent journalist and public figure in Rome; the general manager of personnel, and all the engineers, accountants and head technicians accompanied the rank and file of the workers.

### SECRETARY KEPT WAITING

All the officials received Holy Communion with the employees, the group approaching the Sacred Table with equal humility. Seldom is a group, even much smaller than that of the tramway men, privileged to receive Communion from the Holy Father's own hand. This fact is not due to an aversion of the Pope to communicate all the faithful, but to the fact that to do so would take up all his time, so much needed for other matters. Hence, when the Pope's Mass is accompanied by Communion His Holiness usually begins to distribute the Sacred Hosts personally, and is then helped by his chaplains.

Pope Pius had intended to follow the usual procedure in the case of the tramway men. But the spectacle presented to him was so touching that he insisted on communicating all himself. This stretched the ceremony to two and a half hours, and when the Pope reentered his apartment the Cardinal Secretary of State had been waiting nearly an hour for him. Declaring that he was so touched by the devotion of the workers he could not resist giving them his affectionate greeting and paternal blessing. His Holiness then addressed the group in glowing terms.

A magnificent competition in piety is being witnessed this year in Rome, he said, in which many faithful are taking part, coming from all parts of the earth to bring to the Eternal City their contribution of piety and edification. In Rome these visitors, he continued, are finding the same fervor, in which the tramway men have taken a very large part.

### COMPLIMENTS MEN ON SERVICE

His Holiness had been informed of the splendid behavior of the tramway men toward the pilgrims, their courtesy, their deference and their respect toward all those who come to gain the spiritual treasures of the Holy Jubilee. Likewise the tramway men, belonging to a social condition which has so great a part in the daily development of civil life, also have had a great part in the intonation of that magnificent canticle which the pilgrims from all corners of the globe have sung and sing in Rome in the chorus of the Holy Year.

His Holiness also praised the men for their beautiful idea of constituting themselves in a special section of the Apostolate of Prayer, then added: "You have also wished to bring into your fatiguing work the sweetness, the comfort, the soothing of prayer, which is like the perfume of souls who pray to God to invoke all the graces, help and consolation necessary in the bitterness of daily life. You have the very noble aim of bringing Jesus everywhere, where He has the divine right to be known, loved and served. You yourselves proposed always to bring new adherents to Jesus, and always new frequenters to His Eucharistic Mass. Inspired under such auspices, your initiative cannot lack the Blessing of God and happiness in the future."

## ITALY'S PLAN CAN'T REMEDY DEFECTS

Washington.—Italy's announcement that it will turn over its entire United States immigration quota to wives and children of Italian immigrants now in America, is taken here as a praiseworthy humanitarian effort to reunite families, but in no sense a solution of the problem.

To the contrary, it is pointed out, the Italian move only emphasizes the fact that the evil wrought by the United States Restrictive Immigration Act in separating thousands of families, not only of Italian but of half a dozen other nationalities, cannot be wiped out except by the action of the American Government. Italy's announcement is that its entire available quota will be given over to wives and children whom the Restrictive Act has kept separated from husbands and fathers for at least four years. This will care for 1,700 such unfortunates a year, that number being Italy's available quota.

But Italian officials here say that the separated Italian wives and children number more than 80,000. The 1,700 then becomes a mere drop in the bucket. It is patent, those interested pointed out, that even under the new plan, it would take more than seventeen years to reunite all these families. Meantime the rending of family ties, with the inevitable tendency to immorality, would go on. By the time all are cared for at the present rate, every trace of family ties in thousands of instances would disappear.

Other nations as well as Italy have done their best to care for the separated family problem raised by the Restrictive Act, some of them at great sacrifice to their own immigration policies. Czechoslovakia has put the separated wives in a special preferential class, and Malta has given over her entire quota to them.

A significant effect of these efforts on the part of the emigrant countries pointed out by the N. C. W. C. Bureau of Immigration, which has taken a deep interest in the situation, is that they put the case squarely up to the United States. When the other countries have done all they can, argues the Bureau, the responsibility for additional sorrows and hardships brought upon these women and children, and for the serious moral consequences of the separations now rests wholly with the United States Government.

Meantime, Mr. Mariani, Immigration Attaché at the Italian Embassy here, has told the N. C. W. C. Bureau that so far as he knows the new Italian policy will be continued indefinitely, or until the families are cared for. In addition, Mr. Mariani has caused to be published in all Italian papers in this country notifications to the Italian husbands that his office will direct the working out of the plan at this end, and assuring them that they need not at this time send affidavits or in any other way try to influence matters. The method will be for the wives in Italy to fill out certain forms and return them to the officers in charge. Thereupon, the 1,700 names will be called to Mr. Mariani, and he will proceed to obtain the necessary affidavits from the husbands here. The utmost the husbands can do at this time is to communicate with their wives apprising them of the new policy and urging them to make their applications before August 31, the final day.

### RELIGIOUS PAINTING WINS "PRIX DE ROME"

Paris.—This year again the coveted "Prix de Rome," the highest recompense awarded by competition to the art students of the Ecole Nationale des Beaux Arts, has been won by a religious painting.

The prize this year goes to a woman—Mademoiselle Odette Pavret, who is only twenty-two years of age. The competitors were obliged, as usual, to present two works: a sketch on a given subject (Adam and Eve, after the sin, hiding from the sight of the Lord) and a large painting representing a nude figure, no special indication of the subject being given.

For this latter composition Mademoiselle Pavret found her inspiration in an episode from the life of Saint Roman, one of the patrons of Brittany. Saint Roman, falsely accused of a crime and cast into prison by order of King Grallon, was condemned to torture. He was stripped of his garments and two huge mastiffs were turned loose upon him. But the holy man fell to his knees at the foot of a Calvary and the mastiffs lay down by his side without touching him. His innocence was thus recognized. Last year the Prix de Rome was won by Rene-Marie Castaing whose subject was "Jesus at the House of Mary and Martha."

## CATHOLIC NOTES

Omaha, Aug. 3.—Duchesne College, Omaha, conducted by the Madames of the Sacred Heart, has become the College for Women of Creighton University.

Paris, July 20.—The Cardinal Archbishop of Lyons, Primate of Gaul, in the presence of a large number of prelates, has solemnly consecrated the basilica erected by popular subscription on the tomb of Saint Martin at Tours.

A report showing that the Catholic Daughters of America have spent almost one million dollars in charity in the last five years was made to the convention of the order held in San Francisco. Miss Katherine Rosney, national secretary, presented the report.

London, Eng.—By paying his own workmen, buying his own materials and supplying his own designs, Father Gilbert, of Leigh-on-Sea, is saving himself and his congregation a sum of \$40,000 on the building of his new church. The lowest tender was \$105,000; the actual cost will be \$65,000.

Paris, Aug. 4.—The body of St. Christian, presented by the Pope to Bishop Schrembs of Cleveland, passed through here today en route for America. Bishop Schrembs together with Bishop Gallagher of Detroit are scheduled to sail on the Homeric from Cherbourg with the body tomorrow.

Richmond Va.—Eight secret societies, among whom the Klan and similar organizations bulk large, will frame and seek to have passed in the next Virginia Legislature an anti-evolution law similar to that in Tennessee. It has been learned here. It would make unlawful the teaching in the Public schools of Virginia of any evolution theory "in conflict with the Bible."

Cincinnati, Aug. 14.—The Most Rev. John T. McNicholas, O. P., former Bishop of Duluth, was formally enthroned as Metropolitan of the Archdiocese of Cincinnati, Wednesday morning. With Cardinal Mundelein, Archbishop of Chicago, presiding, the impressive ceremonial was carried out with all the ritualistic splendor through which the Church emphasizes the importance of the coming of a new ecclesiastical ruler to his spiritual realm.

Joseph Tall, retired United States Navy petty officer living at the Naval Home, Philadelphia, has just presented to the Cardinal Gibbons Institute for the education of colored youth at Ridge, Md., his Adjusted Service Certificate for service in the World War. The amount of the certificate is \$1,000, and it is payable to the Institute in twenty years or in case of death at an earlier date.

Prairie du Chien, Wis., Aug. 8.—Eighty young Jesuit teachers are just completing the summer school course at Campion College here for teachers of the Missouri Province of the Society of Jesus. They represent all the Jesuit universities, colleges and high schools of the Middle West, and there also are some from Canada and the Southern and Western parts of the United States.

Westwood, Mass., August 7.—A riot following an open air meeting of the Ku Klux Klan here resulted in injuries to a score of persons, including three women, and the arrest of three alleged Klansmen who are charged with carrying concealed weapons. The Klansmen were driven to shelter in the home of the owner of the farm on which they had been holding their meeting, and were besieged there until rescued by the State constabulary. One of the alleged Klansmen arrested is Roy R. Fall, son of the chief of police at Sudbury, Mass.

Paris, August 3.—Before leaving for Rome to participate in the celebration of the Holy Year of Jubilee, Mgr. Lemaître, Archbishop of Cathage and Primate of Africa was received by the Bey (the Sultan) of Tunis, who asked him to present his respectful greetings to the Supreme Pontiff. During the private audience which was granted him by the Pope Mgr. Lemaître acquitted himself of his mission. His Holiness, deeply touched by the kind thought of the Bey, gave the Archbishop a beautiful pontifical medal of gold, directing Mgr. Lemaître to ask the Sovereign of Tunis to be good enough to accept it. It is sixty years since the Motherhouse of the Sisters of Saint Joseph, at Camberly, sent four Sisters to Norway, the first nuns to be sent there since the Reformation. In order to give special emphasis to their mission they were sent on the Feast of Saint Joseph. Thirty years later, on the Feast of Saint Joseph, 1895, the foundation had grown from this small beginning to such a flourishing branch of the order, that the Norwegian province was able to open its own novitiate at Oslo. Five years later the novitiate had outgrown its quarters and was moved to Skoyen, just outside the city.