

The Catholic Record.

"Christianus mihi nomen est Catholicus vero Cognomen."—(Christian is my Name, but Catholic my Surname)—St. Pacien, 4th Century

VOLUME XLVI.

LONDON, CANADA, SATURDAY, JULY 19, 1924

2388

KLANSMEN RIOTERS GIVEN TWO YEARS

JUDGE SCATHINGLY ARRAIGNS THE HOODED ORGANIZATION

Ebensburg, Pa., July 5.—The law took its toll on twenty-eight men here Tuesday for the Lilly riot, the most pretentious and deadly foray in recent months of the Ku Klux Klan. Eighteen members of the Klan and ten residents of Lilly, the little mining town the klansmen "shot up" with three fatalities, were sentenced to two years' imprisonment in the county jail and ordered to pay the expenses of the prosecution which will be large, for the case was the most celebrated and completely fought out in Cambria County ever saw or is likely to see in generations.

Sentence was pronounced by Judge Thomas D. Finletter, of Philadelphia, who sat as special judge throughout the trial of the men and who won much commendation for his fairness and his efforts to take some of the bitterness out of the hearts of residents of the county. He refused motions to set aside judgment and to grant a new trial, insisting the serious consequences of the disturbance demanded that punishment be meted out.

"I do not wish to inflict cruel sentences," Judge Finletter declared, "but the fact cannot be overlooked that the defendants' actions brought about the deaths of three Lilly citizens."

In the case of three men convicted in the trials, however, Judge Finletter granted motions for arrest of judgment. These three were in addition to the twenty eight, for thirty-one were found guilty. They are Jeremiah Leach, John P. Bradley and Robert Monahan, all three Lilly townsmen.

The Lilly trials, which ended June 17, although several charges still remain and may possibly still be tried in September, were the most stirring this mining county has ever had. Forty-four men, mostly klansmen, faced three charges of murder and one of unlawful assemblage and affray, as a result of a descent of robed klansmen on Lilly and an encounter in which they poured a volley of bullets into a crowd of townsmen, making a slaughter pen of the yard surrounding the railway station. So bitter was feeling on all sides, a special judge was brought from Philadelphia. The life of the prosecuting attorney was threatened by klansmen if he persisted in trying members of the order for their lives, and once the court room was cleared after a Klan demonstration.

KLANS SCORED BY COURT

At the conclusion of the trials, Judge Finletter, in measured judicial terms, delivered what has been called the most scathing arraignment ever made of the Klan. The fiery cross regarded by the deluded members of the order as a religious symbol, he explained was "an emblem of war," and the mask and sheet affected by klansmen he branded "the costume of terror."

Thirty-one of those charged with illegal assembly and affray were convicted, the remaining thirteen being freed of the charge because the judge held the evidence had not proved their guilt. Subsequently, first a klansman then a townsman were brought to trial on a charge of murder, and both were acquitted in view of the conflicting evidence as to what happened in the confusion of the night of terror at Lilly. It was the thirty-one convicted of affray who appeared for sentence Tuesday.

STORY OF THE RIOT

Five hundred masked and sheeted klansmen, invading a militant little community so hostile there was almost a certainty the descent would bring on a clash, precipitated the "Lilly riot." There had been trouble in the mines, and the townsman had become bitter against the Klan. Twice klansmen had attempted to hold demonstrations in Lilly and twice they had been repelled. The descent in force was generally taken as a challenge, in an effort to impress the town with the Klan's strength.

But when the 500 masked figures descended from a special train, marched to a hill and conducted ceremonies, there was no particular disturbance. It was when they returned to board their train that, all in the space of a few minutes, their visit became the cause of murder, riot and bitterness that probably will not disappear from Cambria County for a generation. Some over-zealous youths of Lilly attempted to turn a fire hose on the invaders. A moment later there was a single shot, then a volley, and dying and wounded men filled the station yard. Two men fell dead, another dying, and twenty townsman, including a ten-year-old boy, were wounded. The klansmen then leaped on their special train and sped away. They were arrested when the train reached Johnstown, and many revolvers were confiscated.

During the trial—in fact, ever since the riot—State attorneys hovered about Lilly and Ebensburg while feelings urged to white heat. Organizations of both sides marshaled forces for campaigns, verbal, or otherwise if necessary. Gradually, however, feeling has subsided, and now there remains only the deep, earnest hatreds that will not flare up unless another crisis is precipitated, but will be a long time wearing out. In three Lilly homes, though, there abides, in addition, the grief that comes of sudden, tragic and unnecessary death.

EVEN HIS ENEMIES PRAISE HIM

By Dr. Friedrich Funder (Vienna Correspondent, N. C. W. C.)

Vienna, June 7.—Monsignor Seipel, Federal Chancellor of Austria, recovering from the wounds inflicted by a Socialist assassin several weeks ago, maintains a marvelous calmness which is the wonder of the few visitors who are permitted to see him. When I was admitted to his room yesterday I was deeply impressed by this attitude of composure. Not a word of indignation did he utter against the would-be murderer nor against those whose slanderous propaganda incited the Socialist workman to commit the crime.

"Help me in my difficult work," was the Chancellor's entreaty to me on my departure.

Probably never before has it happened that a Catholic priest in Austria was the recipient of such universal manifestations of attachment and admiration as Dr. Seipel. When the Catholics of Vienna arranged for religious services in St. Stephen's Cathedral to offer up prayers for the wounded Chancellor's recovery, those in attendance included the entire diplomatic corps, representatives of government departments, and persons from all classes of society. Catholic business houses, as a sign of sympathy, closed their doors during the services. Their example was followed by most of the reputable Jewish and Protestant firms.

SOCIALIST ORGAN'S DEEP RESPECT

Expressions of horror at the attempted assassination and of sympathy with the wounded Chancellor were by no means confined to Dr. Seipel's political friends. The leading organ here of the Social Democrats, immediately after the Chancellor was wounded, said editorially:

"Chancellor Seipel is our opponent; more than that, he is by far the most important man among our opponents. But never, not even during the most vehement political controversies, have we refused to accord him personal respect. A man who fights for a cause, not from unworthy motives but from personal conviction, a man who lives a simple and modest life and does not even spend the by no means excessive salary of the Austrian Federal Chancellor, a man, who though a sufferer for many years, works from early morning until late at night,—such a man will not be refused personal respect even from his most determined opponents."

Javorek, the man who attempted to assassinate the Chancellor, has changed his story since he was first taken into custody by the police. At first he declared that he had been "commanded" to commit the crime. Later, however, he said that he had merely been incited to attempt the murder by attending Social-Democratic meetings and by conversations with political friends unfavorable to Dr. Seipel's administration. He had been told many times, he says, that Dr. Seipel was a "friend of the rich and the usurers" and that the Chancellor should be "removed."

LOGICAL OUTCOME OF BITTER CAMPAIGN

As a matter of fact there has been a systematic and unscrupulous campaign of propaganda against Dr. Seipel for many months. The propaganda started with published statements by Social-Democratic leaders that Dr. Seipel's agreement with the League of Nations for Austria's reconstruction was "high treason." Songs declaring that the Chancellor is to be the first man hung on a lamp post have been sung all over Austria by Socialist partisans. Chancellor Seipel has been accused of being responsible for every form of misfortune which has afflicted the country.

Now that the logical outcome of all this vilification has taken place, Herr Karl Seitz, Social Democrat leader and Burgomaster of Vienna, declares:

"The Social Democrats are separated from Dr. Seipel by a wide gulf but this fact has never prevented them from acknowledging his personal unselfishness in pursuing his aims and the extraordinary ability with which he leads his party."

This was in marked contrast, however, to Social Democratic

propaganda which preceded the shooting when the Chancellor was habitually described by the Socialist press and Socialist politicians as a criminal and pictures showing the Chancellor hanging on a gallows were widely distributed.

CATHOLIC NURSES ORGANIZE

The first international conference of Catholic nurses at Spring Bank, Okauchee, Wisconsin, the present headquarters of the Catholic Hospital Association of the United States and Canada, exceeded all expectations in point of enthusiasm and success. The conference was attended by Catholic registered nurses from twenty localities, about eleven States being represented, besides Canada and Ireland. The preliminary retreat for graduate nurses was conducted by Rev. E. F. Gareché, S. J., spiritual director of the International Guild, and began on the evening of June 21. Following the retreat a series of organization meetings of the guild were held, during which the constitution and by-laws were carefully discussed, amended where necessary, and passed, article by article, by unanimous vote.

After the adoption of the constitution and by-laws an election was held of international officers for the guild. The officers elected were as follows: President, Miss Katherine McGovern, St. Mary's Hospital, Minneapolis, Minn.; first vice-president, Miss Loretta Mulherin, St. Joseph's Hospital, Denver, Colo.; second vice-president, Miss Mary Sullivan, St. Luke's Hospital, Aberdeen, S. Dak.; secretary, Miss Mary A. Dorais, St. John's Hospital, St. Louis, Mo.; treasurer, Miss Evelyn Shea, St. Francis Hospital, Blue Island, Ill.

The following were appointed chairmen of committees: Educational Committee, Miss Loretta Mulherin; Entertainment Committee, Miss Mary A. Dorais; Art and Industrial Committee, Miss Leah Stimson; Auditing Committee, Miss Mary Sullivan; Press and Publication, Miss Blanche Adkinson; Library Committee, Miss Mabel Knoll; Mulanphy Hospital, St. Louis, Mo.; Guild House, Miss Anna Schommer; Socialities, Miss Marcella T. Heaven, New Haven, Conn.; Retreats, Miss Rose A. Harten, Misericordia Hospital, New York.

According to the recently adopted constitution, the International Catholic Guild of Nurses will be made up of individual members from all parts of the United States and Canada. An annual convention will be held at about the same time as that of the Catholic Hospital Association, while an auxiliary meeting will also be conducted on the occasion of the biennial convention of the American Nurses' Association.

The purposes of the guild are to associate Catholic nurses together for their individual and professional welfare and to work for the interests of the nursing profession. "Christian Charity in Service" is the guild motto. It was voted to establish an international headquarters for Catholic nurses and plans were made to that end. Great enthusiasm and spirit of cooperation were manifested by the nurses present and they dispersed to their various fields of work with an expressed resolve to be active in the interests of the guild.

During the final sessions a very interesting and practical program was presented. Rev. C. B. Mouligner, S. J., president of the Catholic Hospital Association, spoke on "The Catholic Nurse and Her Opportunities for Service to God and Humanity." Miss Lillian Ryan, head nurse of Fitzsimon's Sanitarium, Denver, Colo., read a paper on tuberculosis nursing. Rev. Francis Le Buffet, S. J., dean of the School of Sociology at Fordham University, New York, spoke on "The Catholic Nurse from the Viewpoint of the Patients." Miss M. Blanche Adkinson treated the "Spiritual Opportunities of Social Membership for Nurses." "The Open Retreat for Nurses" was discussed by Rev. Eugene Gehl, "Training for Nursing Eminence" was the subject of Miss Mary Connolly, Detroit, Mich. Rev. Cornelius Shyne, S. J., spoke on "What the Nurse Should Do for the Seriously Ill." Miss Leah Stimson gave a paper on "Art Culture for Nurses." Miss Mary Gildea treated the subject of "Industrial Nursing." Father Gareché, S. J., spoke on "The Catholic Nurse and Her Reading."

The following morning a number of questions which had been dropped in a question box by the nurses were answered in open meeting, great interest being manifested. Each evening moving pictures were given, and on Thursday, Rev. George A. Kieth, S. J., gave an illustrated lecture on the Sacrifice of the Mass.

Committee members will be appointed from the various localities. The annual membership dues of the guild were fixed at \$3 a year,

which includes a membership in the Catholic Hospital Association and a subscription to Hospital Progress. All those who are desirous of joining the guild are invited to send in their application for membership, together with the annual dues, to the International Catholic Guild of Nurses, 610 Sycamore Street, Room 204, Milwaukee, Wis.

ENGLISH WOMAN'S CURE AT LOURDES

London, Eng.—A tribunal of doctors is to examine the remarkable case of a lady who recently returned from Lourdes with the National Pilgrimage. Mr. E. Ware, F. R. C. S., the eminent London surgeon, has shown great interest in the case, and when he and his colleagues meet the lady, whose name is being kept secret, they will have her full medical history at their disposal. The decision of the doctors will be sent to the Bureau at Lourdes.

At present the lady is known as "Miss N. of N." Before bathing in the piscines at Lourdes she was one of the three or four patients examined at the Lourdes medical bureau.

Father Francis Woodlock, S. J., who was the medical registrar of the pilgrimage, was present with the doctors during the examination. He says that the girl had cut her palm seventeen months previously, and had been under treatment continuously since the date of the accident.

Her hand was bent at the wrist and the fingers were tightly clenched. "Miss N." says her hand had been in this position since last August, in spite of four or five attempts under chloroform to straighten the fingers.

In addition, says Father Woodlock, pus was flowing from eight or nine sores in the hand, and the girl declares that the sores had been open and discharging during practically the whole period, in spite of medical, surgical and electrical treatment.

After the examination she bathed in the piscine. The acute pain which she had experienced on the journey was relieved.

When removing the bandages for the second bath she noticed that there was no sign of pus and that the sores were either closing or had closed.

After the second bath the wrist straightened out spontaneously and fingers opened for the first time since last August—except when they had been forced open under chloroform. All pain went suddenly.

A special session of the doctors at the medical bureau was called for her examination. The medical men confirmed the improvement in the condition of "Miss N." as given above.

Though her original certificate describes the hand as "practically useless," the lady can now write without any trace of unsteadiness after its seventeen months of immobility and sepsis.

"Miss N." was taken to the Pyrenean Shrine by the Society of Our Lady of Lourdes. On her application she had begged to be taken as a last chance to save the hand from amputation.

GREAT CHURCH BUILT BY INDIA CHRISTIANS

Paris, France.—Recent reports from French Indo-China bring news of an event which avows of the ages of faith. At Phu-Nai the most magnificent church in Indo-China, a great sanctuary which has the proportions of a cathedral, has just been opened. The plans for the church were drawn by a Dominican missionary, Father Roman, who directed the work himself.

Mgr. Munozorri, Vicar Apostolic of Central Tonkin, blessed the edifice, assisted by several visiting prelates.

The construction of this church marks the fulfillment of a vow made by a Dominican Bishop, Mgr. Berrio-Ochoa, who died a martyr in 1861 and was beatified in 1900.

In 1855, Tonkin was under the rule of a bloodthirsty sovereign, King Tu-Duc, who undertook to exterminate all of his subjects who had embraced the Christian faith. The persecution lasted four years, from 1858 to 1862 and was marked by the most extraordinary atrocities. Many were the European missionaries massacred out of hatred for the faith. Distressed by this situation, Mgr. Berrio-Ochoa made a vow to build a church in honor of the Blessed Virgin if she would cause the persecution to cease. Immediately thereafter, France, acting in the name of humanity, intervened and forced King Tu-Duc to put an end to his cruelty.

Until recently the vow of Mgr. Berrio-Ochoa could not be fulfilled except in a temporary manner. The church which he promised to build has now been completed after a work of six years.

The remarkable feature of the work is that it was done entirely by the Christians themselves, and that not one of them would accept any remuneration whatsoever for their labor.

CATHOLICS RUSH AID TO LORAIN

Cleveland, Ohio.—St. Mary's Parish in Lorain suffered serious damage as a result of the recent tornado which claimed many lives and much property damage in that city. This parish probably faces a loss of several hundred thousand dollars because of the practical wiping out of its splendid new school, recently completed at a cost of about \$300,000; the church and the residence of the pastor, Rev. John Johnston. These buildings were directly in the path of the storm, and, it is feared, were wrecked beyond repair.

Father Johnston, who sought to remain close to his people during the time of distress by maintaining his home in a room or two in his residence, was ordered by the authorities to leave it for his own safety.

Catholic skill, charity and ministrations played a large part in bringing aid to the stricken people.

From Charity St. John's and St. Alexis hospitals, Cleveland, priests, physicians, nurses and the Sisters hurried to Lorain, 80 miles west of Cleveland, on receipt of the first news of the need of assistance.

Charity hospital alone sent 70 nurses, 16 nuns and many of its professional staff. St. John's and St. Alexis sent similar large quotas. Priests from Cleveland and surrounding towns also went to Lorain on receipt of the first news and ministered to the injured.

"It was almost a scene from the battlefields," said Rev. Eugene P. Duffy, chaplain of Charity hospital, who went with the quota from that institution. "Schools and other buildings had been transformed into temporary hospitals and the way the physicians, the nurses and the nuns went about their work of relief was inspiring."

"Our nurses and physicians had to work under candle light the electric lighting system of the city having been put out of commission for the time being."

The Sisters of St. Francis of St. Joseph's hospital, Lorain, and its student and graduate nurses also gave splendid assistance in rendering every aid to the injured brought to the hospital. Every available bit of space in St. Joseph's was placed at the disposal of authorities for the relief of the injured.

STUDENTS HELD AT ELLIS ISLAND

New York, June 27.—Four Austrian students, animated with a desire to establish closer relationships between the Catholic young men of their nation and of the United States, have run into an unexpected obstacle in the workings of the American immigration laws. They arrived on the S.S. "Stuttgart" and had planned to start immediately on a three month tour of the United States, making stops at the principal Catholic colleges and universities and also at a few of the larger secular institutions. Then, the plan was for the students to work their way from the United States across the Pacific to Japan and from Japan home.

HELD AT ELLIS ISLAND

But alas for the best laid plans! When the "Stuttgart" docked here, the students were greeted by American immigration officials. The officials explained that the Austrian immigration quota was long since filled. But, the students replied, they were not immigrants. They had no intention of remaining in America. In fact, they absolutely must be back in Austria before next November. The officials were polite but persistent. If the students planned to return to Austria, they said, it would be easy to give evidence of that intention by displaying their return tickets. That complicated the situation; the students had no return tickets.

In fact, they explained, if they were allowed to enter the United States they could easily earn their way by acting as correspondents for a number of German and Austrian newspapers, they said. They even named the papers including the Kolnische Volkszeitung, of Cologne; the Reichspost, of Vienna; the Germania, of Berlin; the Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung and the Deutsche Zeitung, of Berlin; the Deutsch Oesterreichische Tages Zeitung, in Vienna; the Salzburger Chronik, of Salzburg; and the Grazer Volksblatt in Graz. Still the immigration officials were unconvinced. The case was argued before the Board of Review on Ellis Island and the students were ordered excluded. In the meantime the Immigration Bureau of the National Catholic Welfare Conference had been interested in the

case and an appeal was taken to Washington. And there the case rests. The students are making the best of their lot and hoping for speedy and favorable action at the Capital.

TELL OF THEIR PLANS

Pending a decision they discuss what they will do if they are finally admitted. Among the institutions they are particularly desirous of visiting are Fordham, Georgetown, Columbia and the Catholic University at Washington. Then they plan to go to Cincinnati to confer with the Rev. Frank A. Thill of the Catholic Students Mission Crusade. They hope to interest the Crusade officials in the "Pax Romano" and the International Catholic Students Federation which has its headquarters in Freiburg, Switzerland. The students have letters of introduction from Cardinal Pim, Archbishop of Vienna; Bishop Besson of Freiburg; and the Austrian Provincial of the Society of Jesus.

Two of the boys are brothers, Francis and Anatol Murad, sons of Dr. Gaston Murad, an Austrian Government official in Vienna. They are in their second and first years of college respectively. The two others are Frederick Oberhauser, an engineering student in the University of Leoben, and John Mitterauer, a third year law student in the University of Vienna.

PREMIER HERRIOT ANTI-CLERICAL

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

Paris, June 27.—In the ministerial declaration read at his first appearance before the Chambers, M. Herriot, the new president of the council, announced that he would propose the suppression of the embassy to the Vatican and that he intended to apply the laws on religious congregations.

Following is the full text of the statement on this question:

"If we have decided not to maintain the embassy to the Vatican and to apply the laws on congregations it is in no wise in a thought of persecution or intolerance. We merely claim to insure the sovereignty of republican legislation and the necessary distinction between the domain of religious belief and that of public affairs. The idea of secularism, as we conceive of it, appears to us as the safeguard of national unity and fraternity. Personal convictions, insofar as they do not affect the law, must be ignored by us; we must take cognizance of them, when necessary, only to protect them."

M. Louis Rollin, deputy from Paris, who was the spokesman for the opposition, condemned the project for the suppression of the embassy and pointed out that diplomatic relations with the Holy See were resumed under the Briand cabinet, and that Aristide Briand is today one of the leaders of the majority which supports M. Herriot.

Emphasizing also the lack of precision in the statement regarding the law on congregations, M. Rollin showed that to apply this law might mean the refusal of the authorization which M. Poincare had intended to grant them, and that it was also possible to grant them this authorization without violating the law. He expressed the hope that M. Herriot would follow this second policy and recalled the fact that as mayor of Lyons M. Herriot had shown himself to be liberal by expressing an opinion in favor of the return of the congregations to that city.

"We expect," he concluded, "that the premier will not act differently to the mayor of Lyons."

In another passage of his statement, M. Herriot, in prudently veiled terms, stated that he intended to prepare the way for the application of all the republican laws to Alsace-Lorraine "at the same time respecting existing situations and protecting the moral interests of the population." Although this refers to measures to be applied in a rather distant future, it may alarm the Catholics of Alsace-Lorraine since it threatens the application of secular laws and the regime of the separation. When this passage of the declaration was read, one of the leaders of the Lorraine representation, Dr. Francois, cried: "Here is a present we did not ask for!"

BELATED HONOR TO 17TH CENTURY POPE

Budapest, Hungary, June 21.—A seventeenth century Pope who threw all the resources of the Papacy into the balance to save a Christian nation, stay the oncoming rush of Moslem hordes and probably preserve all Europe, is to have a belated recognition for his great service.

He is Innocent XI, and a monument is to be erected here, in the capital of Hungary, to the memory of his prompt action. It will stand in the square where once an ancient fortress of the Magyars stood.

CATHOLIC NOTES

Miss Julia Clancy who has died at Neshag, Tippecanoy County, had made a remarkable record. She had attended daily Mass in the parish church for fifty years.

Salem, Ore., June 27.—The question of introducing Bible study in the public schools of Salem figured in the annual school election here. The candidates opposing the project were successful.

St. Louis, July 7.—On Sunday July 6, at four o'clock a solemn service was held for the thirteen Passionist Fathers who immediately thereafter took their departure for the Missions in North Huanan, China.

London, June 26.—The late Pope took instructions in physical culture from Mr. Robert Blakee, who last week addressed a London Catholic society on the relationship between a sound mental condition and bodily well-being.

London, June 26.—The Knights of St. Columba, which follow very closely the model of the original K. of C., has established its 22nd council. Three initiatives have been held in the London district within a week.

Eugene, Ore., June 27.—A bill providing for the compulsory reading of the Bible in the common schools of the State will be introduced in the Oregon legislature when it meets next January, according to an announcement made here by W. A. Elkins, member of the local school board.

Philadelphia, Pa., June 27.—The payment of \$6,000 as Peter's fee to Pope Pius XI. from the \$32,185 estate of Julian Hare, formerly a Philadelphia artist was ordered here Wednesday by Judge Henderson in Orphans' Court. Payment of the sum was agreed to by the legatees of the estate.

Montreal, Canada, June 27.—The home here of the late Lord Shaftnessy will be converted into a hospital for English-speaking Catholics, it has been announced here. The new institution will have 250 beds and the building will be remodelled and equipped with the latest hospital devices.

Salt Lake City, Utah, June 27.—His Holiness, Pius XI, has conferred on Mrs. Arthur H. S. Bird the Papal decoration Pro Ecclesia et Pontifice. Mrs. Bird is a vice-president of the national organization of the National Council of Catholic Women, and has seven times been president of the Catholic Women's League of Salt Lake City.

London, June 26.—The Catholic Prisoners' Aid Society gave help to 595 discharged prisoners and found work for 120 during the past two months, according to a report just issued. Many habitual jail-birds made good when they were given the society's sympathy and help. One woman, with 150 convictions against her, is reported to have reformed.

London, June 26.—John McCormack, who is to sing here in a few weeks, is taking a rest at Lord D'Abernon's house at Esher, near London. He comes from the same old town of Athlone which gave the world Archbishop Curley and the Right Hon. T. P. O'Connor, "Father" of the British House of Commons. Referring to McCormack's recent \$300,000 tour of U. S., T. P. remarks: "Pretty good for a boy born in poverty like myself."

London, June 26.—A Civil War veteran was buried at Newcastle this week in All Saints' Catholic cemetery. Mr. C. Roy Nescaith, recently appointed American Consul at Newcastle attended the funeral and decorated the grave with the American flag. Mr. Michael Joseph Quigley, who was eighty-seven years of age when he died, was born at Bradford. In early life he went to America with his wife. He returned to England forty years ago and settled in Newcastle.

London, June 26.—"It has been said that the next thing England will want will be an English god," said Father O. R. Vassall-Phillips, C. S. R. to an audience of non-Catholics. This was in criticism of the lengths to which many Englishmen carry their nationalism, demanding an English religion for Englishmen. "One man actually said," remarked the noted Redemptorist, "that he was convinced the Catholic Church was correct, and he would join it tomorrow but for the feeling that he would be disloyal to the King in acknowledging the Pope."

Rome, June 20.—Ras Tafari, Regent of Abyssinia, is to be received at the Vatican with ceremony appropriate to his rank, it was learned here yesterday. After the ceremonial reception he will be received in audience by Pope Pius XI. The Abyssinian Prince who is now living at the Quirinal will not go directly from the Royal Palace to the Vatican. He will drive to the Grand Hotel in a State automobile and there enter a Papal car bearing the Papal colors for the remainder of the journey. Prince Tafari is a Catholic of the Coptic Rite.