

# 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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## REUNION OF NEAR EAST SCHISMATICS

### BENEDICTINES SPECIALLY ENTRUSTED WITH THE TASK

New York, Aug. 1.—Dispatches from various parts of the world received here tell of important strides made in the preliminary work of the Catholic Union, the society which, with the approval and aid of the Vatican, is working for the Reunion of the separated churches of the Near East.

At the same time, the applause and benediction of the Holy Father for the assistance Americans have given the project are contained in a cablegram just received from the Rev. Dr. Augustine Count Galen, O. S. B., president of the Union, who has been in Rome laying the whole matter before His Holiness. The cablegram says:

"Holy Father granted Dr. Galen splendid half-hour audience. He enthusiastically declared that the Catholic Union's work is providentially inspired and is the fulfillment of his dearest wishes.

"He instructed Dr. Galen to convey the Papal gratitude and benediction to the American Catholics for their prayers and offerings for the Reunion cause. He wishes the work to continue unabated, and asks further support for the Russian Seminary at Rome."

### BENEDICTINES SPECIALLY ENTRUSTED WITH TASK

While the Catholic Union is enlisting the aid of all Catholic groups, the Benedictine Order enjoys a position in the forefront of the huge task of Reunion, by virtue of a strong letter from His Holiness to the Abbot Primate of the Order, in which the sons of St. Benedict are enjoined to prepare the way for the great undertaking. How effectively and with what zeal the task has been assumed is indicated from various quarters.

A dispatch from Louvain tells of the joy with which the Holy Father has accepted an offer of the Abbot of the Benedictine Monastery of Mont Cesar, at Louvain, to devote his entire community to the new apostolate.

Pope Pius XI. himself has outlined the program to be followed by Dom Lambert Beaudin, the famous Benedictine scholar, who will take charge of the mission. First, an Oriental monastery center is to be founded at Tancromont, near Liege, Belgium. Everything in this institution is to be Oriental—the language, the rites, the customs—for the monks trained here are to be sent eventually to Russia and the Near East, where they must work among Greeks, Slavs and other separated groups. It has often been pointed out that the Latin West must study the Byzantine liturgy and Eastern customs and history in order to succeed in any project in the East.

A large building is to be erected in the vicinity of the monastery where members of the Orthodox church will be received as guests and as students of the Western Church.

Holland already has done much to promote the project, and is doing still more. The "Maasbode," commenting on the Papal letter to the Benedictines, writes as follows on these efforts:

"Catholic Holland has undoubtedly contributed much to this movement. Several years ago Monsignor Callier, Bishop of Haarlem, appointed to zealous priests . . . to study this movement and observe it systematically. A Union which today includes thousands of Catholics has been founded and is working for this Reunion. The funds collected by the Union and forwarded to Monsignor Szeptycky are to be used for the support of priests in Russia.

"Pope Pius XI. once said that the greatest work of his pontificate is to be the reunion of the separated churches with Rome. It was for this," he said, "that Providence selected me to be Pope. I feel it in the very depths of my soul."

Another dispatch, from Lublin, Poland, tells of an Oriental Theological Congress held there at which many prominent priests and laymen made addresses on the Oriental church. The gathering had the approval and blessing of the Holy Father.

### POPE'S ZEAL FOR REUNION

Something of the zeal of Pope Pius XI. in this cause, as well as the confidence he reposes in the Benedictine Order, is contained in his letter to the Abbot Primate, Fidelis von Stotzingen, entrusting the direction of the movement to the sons of St. Benedict. After expressing his dearest wish that "all discord cease and the nations of the earth find their way back to Union with the Catholic Church," His Holiness continues:

"Today above all Our heart and mind is lovingly turned to the many millions of people in Russia. It seems to Us as if the unheard-of sufferings which have come over

them are calling them back to the loving embrace of their Mother Church.

"And who could render more efficient help in this great work of Reunion than the zealous monks of the West, who have ever, given such conspicuous services to Christian civilization? In order that a holy undertaking such as this be accomplished in due monastic manner, We enjoin upon you, dear son, to address a memorandum to all Abbots and Monks of the Order and to elicit their fervent prayer to God for this Unity and their cooperation in works that are calculated to bring about this Unity.

"It would be desirable if the Abbots would agree upon designating one particular Abbey in their several Congregations, or at least in each country, for the purpose of aiding this noble work of Reunion in a most special way. This Abbey then should carefully select the monks who are to be thoroughly trained and prepared for the furtherance of the Reunion endeavors. This task will become easier if you send the most talented of your monks to the Oriental Institute in Rome, and by word and writing assist in stimulating everywhere the desire for Unity and in spreading the knowledge of the points of controversy between the East and West.

"We also earnestly desire, dear son, that all members of these Abbeys at all times exhibit sentiments of love and Christian forbearance toward the Slavs from Russia who live in our midst away from their fatherland. If they wish to study our Holy Religion, or if they already have returned to Catholic Unity and now desire to be joined to the ranks of your Order, receive them in fraternal hospitality, which is so dear to your Order, and teach them to become pious sons of Holy Church and, God willing, good monks.

"Therefore, dear son, let it be your earnest endeavor to carry this new plan into effect, for it gives promise of a better future. For, if God will give His graces, the time shall come when a new Congregation of the Slavic Rite will emerge, whose Motherhouse will bring monks of the East and West together in Rome, the Capital of the Christian World. This Monastery in its turn would then become the start and center of new Abbeys which would be founded in Russia itself.

"In the meanwhile, We trust in God and implore His help upon your efforts."

## COMMUNISM CAUSING SUICIDES IN RUSSIA

By Dr. Frederic Funder

Vienna, July 27.—Evidence that the Communist rulers of Russia have attained a degree of success in their campaign to break down family ties is seen in recent statistics showing an enormous increase in the number and proportion of women suicides in that country and the still more significant fact that more than twenty-five per cent. of such suicides were housewives. The statistics were published in the Pravda, leading Russian Communist organ. Having been robbed of their Christian Faith and being compelled to live under domestic conditions containing no guarantee of peace and orderliness, thousands of women have chosen the alternative of self-destruction.

Statistics of suicides under the Czars showed that one woman died by her own hands to every four men. Today the ratio is two women to every three men. The number of suicides reported from Russia is more than fifty per cent. greater than from Prussia—a country in which the number of such cases is notoriously large.

A recent analysis of the occupations of women who committed suicide in Russia gave the following results: Of every hundred female suicides six were prostitutes, seven were domestic servants, twelve were school girls, fourteen were unemployed, nineteen were students or professional women, and twenty-eight were housewives.

## K. OF C. GAINS PUT ROLL AT 751,000

Duluth, Minn., Aug. 8.—The forty-third annual international convention of the Knights of Columbus was held here this week, with an attendance of 3,000 delegates and members and a total gathering of more than six thousand.

From virtually every angle, the convention apparently has been the greatest in the history of the order in point of growth in membership and strength, and achievements reported huge forward projects planned for the next year; unanimity of spirit and enthusiasm. Facts reported concerning the strength, assets and growth of the order were fairly startling.

Passing the 750,000 mark, the Knights now have 751,000 members. It was revealed.

Delegates were present from every State in the Union, from every Province in Canada, and from Mexico, Cuba, Panama, the Philippine Islands and Porto Rico.

## ROME'S GREATEST EXCAVATOR DIES

### GIACOMO BONI MOURNED BY VATICAN AND HONORED BY STATE

By Mr. Enrico Pucci

(Rome Correspondent, N. C. W. C.)

The most illustrious excavator of Rome's ancient hills, a preeminent archeologist and a personal friend of Pope Pius XI. and cardinals of many lands passed away with the death recently of Senator Giacomo Boni, for years Director of the Excavations of the Roman Forum and the Palatine. Cardinal Dougherty, Archbishop of Philadelphia, was a particular friend of the dead archeologist.

Senator Boni made researches which led to discoveries of the greatest interest for Christian history. Only a few days before his death he discussed still further projects of much importance.

Exceptional testimonials to the high esteem he enjoyed were given in his last illness and at the funeral services. His Holiness sent his Apostolic Blessing to him by his secretary as the scientist lay ill, and the Requiem Masses said for him were sung at the expense of the State. His body was taken to the Palatine and buried in a special tomb dug in the greatest palace which rises on the sacred hills, a witness to the greatest history in the world.

### DISCOVERIES OF PREHISTORIC ERA

Senator Boni's discoveries extended even to the prehistoric epoch of Rome. His first, made early in 1899, was of the "lapis sugar," or blackstone, which covered the ancient monument that scientists believe may be the tomb of Romulus himself. Cut on it is one of the most ancient Latin inscriptions ever discovered.

Later on, however, his researches led to a discovery of intense interest for Christian history. It was known that between the Roman Forum and the Palatine had once existed the Basilica of Santa Maria Antiqua, but no one had ever succeeded in finding the ruins. Father Grisar, S. J., identified it with the Church of Santa Maria Liberatrice which from the foot of the Palatine runs into the Forum like a spur, while Monsignor Duchesne believed it was the church now dedicated to St. Francesca Romana which rises between the Arch of Titus and the Basilica of Massenzio.

Boni began to make excavations at the Church of Santa Maria Liberatrice and found traces of the old Basilica of Santa Maria Antiqua and of other very important Roman monuments. Thereafter, the demolition of the Church of Santa Maria Liberatrice, a structure of the seventeenth century, was decided on. The excavations made at the place where it had risen brought to light marvelous discoveries. Not only was the font of Giuturno, one of the most important Roman monuments of the epoch of the Kings, found but also the Oratory of the Holy Forty Martyrs of Sebaste and the entire Basilica of Santa Maria Antiqua, quite covered from the roof to the floor with paintings very important to the history of Christian Rome.

So, thanks to the intelligent and good work of Boni, precisely on the point where the Palatine Hill joins the Roman Forum, in the midst of the greatest and most important monuments of pagan Rome was brought to light one of the most precious jewels of Christian Rome.

### OLD FRIEND OF POPE PIUS XI.

Giacomo Boni was a great friend of Monsignor Ratti, now Pope Pius XI., who often visited him at the Farnese Palazzo where he lived, in the heart of the Palatine. They held continued and important historical and scientific conversations.

He was also a great friend of many of the cardinals, among whom were Cardinal La Fontaine, Patriarch of Venice, where Boni was born, and Cardinal Gasquet. When the archeologist was ill about two years ago, Cardinal Gasquet went more than once to visit him and was charged by the Pope to convey to him his best wishes and blessing. Just before Boni's last illness, Cardinal Gasquet had left for England, where he always passes the summer.

Cardinal Dougherty of Philadelphia, another personal friend, had been in Rome, but also had left when Boni fell ill and died, after only three days of illness.

PLANNED FURTHER WORK

A few days before his death, Boni had had an interesting conversation with the Catholic deputy Martire, and had approved the project of the deputy to replace, in the course of the Holy Year, the cross in the middle of the Coliseum where it had been placed by the initiative of St. Leonard of Porto Maurizio in

the Holy Year of 1750. The proposal received the warm support of Senator Boni, and will take place before long.

In the same conversation, the Senator told of his intention of compiling a publication for the next centenary of St. Francis Assisi.

During his three days' illness, Senator Boni received the Sacraments from the Father Abbot of the near by Basilica of Santa Francesca Romana where the funeral ceremonies were held.

## BLIND PRIEST LEADS THE RELIGIOUS TO TOMB OF UNKNOWN SOLDIER

Paris, France.—Heading the religious, ex-service men, who recently marched to the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier to feed the "Flame of Memory" was an Assumptionist, Father Valerian Lathuile, who is blind.

A paper printed in Clamont has published a story, told by a witness, of the heroism of this priest and the manner in which he lost his sight.

It was toward the beginning of 1915," the writer in the Petit Champenois says, "Chaumont was receiving each day large numbers of wounded. One morning there was brought to the eye department of the hospital a little man covered with mud, with sightless eyes and terribly lacerated face. Father Lathuile had been badly wounded during an assault in which he took part as an ordinary private soldier. A few days later, Dr. Menthus, head of the ophthalmological service of the hospital, called him to the operating room and, without administering an anesthetic, took out one of his eyes. When this operation was finished he said: 'Father, I have performed a first operation. Your remaining eye is in very bad shape and I am afraid you may have complications. I believe it would be best to perform the second operation at once.'

"Stretched out on the table, the patient, with no show of emotion, clasped his hands around the crucifix which he held on his breast and replied: 'Go ahead.'

"The second eye was placed beside the first on the little table held by a woman from Chaumont, serving as a volunteer army nurse. 'Such is Father Lathuile, second class private, blinded during the War.'

## GIVES COMMUNION TO NUN WIFE

Louvain, Aug. 7.—Count Claude d'Elbeuf, former French officer, was ordained to the Catholic priesthood during the past week and celebrated his first Mass in the chapel of the Carmelite convent where he gave Communion to Sister Claire Marie of the Carmelite Order, his wife, from whom he separated by mutual consent when both decided to consecrate their lives to religion. The administration of the Sacrament was the occasion of the couple's last sight of each other on earth.

As told in detail in earlier dispatches to the N. C. W. C. News Service, the Count and Countess d'Elbeuf after six years of happy married life decided to embrace the religious state and obtained a Papal adult permitting them to do so. The Count d'Elbeuf, now a priest of the Sacred Heart Order, is a descendant of the famous Vendean General of French Revolutionary times. He and his six brothers fought in the French armies during the World War and four of them died in that conflict.

## REBUKED FOR SNEER AT CHRIST'S DIVINITY

Paris, France.—M. Francois Albert, former Minister of Public Instruction, noted for his aggressive anti-clericalism while a member of the Herriot Cabinet, recently presided at the distribution of prizes at a large public college in Paris, where, in the course of his address, he made the following statement:

"Twenty centuries will soon have passed since a man was able to win the halo of divinity for having dazzled the eyes of mortals, bent under the yoke of slavery, with the vision of the City of God where everyone would be judged according to his merits.

This passage brought forth a public protest by the Viscount de Fontenay, Municipal Councillor of Paris, who has written as follows to the Prefect of the Seine:

"This statement of M. Francois Albert is contrary to Catholic dogma which teaches that Christ was born God, that He is God; therefore He did not have to 'win the halo of divinity.'

"Our Public schools are neutral. The law demands it. It is your mission to enforce observance of the law, and if you are careful to see that no religious instruction is given you should be equally careful to see that nothing is said which can offend the beliefs of those who practice their religion."

## COMMUNISTS BLAMED FOR CHINESE RIOTS

Communist propaganda is largely responsible for the chaotic conditions now existing in China, and the disturbances are by no means over, according to a letter just received at Maryknoll from Hong Kong. The letter, addressed to the Fathers of the Catholic Foreign Mission Society of America, says in part:

"Anti-foreignism seems to be spreading rapidly throughout the country, the Shanghai affair being the stimulating cause, although events have proven that sentiment was already widespread before the riots occurred.

"Apparently the greatest responsibility for this belongs in a great part to the Communist propaganda. During the past week disturbances have occurred at Peking, Hankow, Kiukiang, Amoy and Foo Chow.

"Canton is rather quiet after the defeat of the Kwangsi and Yunnanese. The defeat was due to treachery on the part of the commanders. The retreat of the Kwangsi-Yunnanese forces was followed by a slaughter of the Yunnanese who remained in Canton, and it is estimated that about seven hundred were beaten to death by the infuriated people. The Canton soldiers did not take part in this slaughter.

"At present it is hard to tell what element will prevail in Canton. The Kuomintang is now in charge and a commission of seven members has been appointed to control the situation temporarily. There is already trouble between the members, since the party has an extremely radical left wing, and there is bound to be a split.

"During this week the labor unions of Hong Kong were approached by Russian representatives and offered \$200,000 to strike. One hundred and five out of one hundred and thirty-five unions refused to consider the proposal. The Government has warned the union heads that if there is a strike at present it will be considered political and not economic, as was the last one, threatening immediate martial law and deporting of union representatives.

In general, Chinese authorities are afraid to oppose the radical student element; one brilliant exception being the Governor of Chang Sha, who, by reputation a mildmannered individual, immediately suppressed the students' demonstrations and quieted the situation by forcible opposition.

"That the situation is serious is proven by the concern of foreign governments. The American Consul at Canton has seen fit to warn all Americans who can do so to find it necessary to remain, to be in readiness to depart in case of general anti-foreign opposition."

## SISTERS LIVE IN SHACK AND TENT AFTER QUAKE

Santa Barbara, Cal.—Nineteen Sisters of St. Francis of the Sacred Heart living in a tent battered alternately by a torrid sun and chill night winds from the bay, and in a ranshackle shed with a leaky roof, form one of the most pathetic reminders of Santa Barbara's recent earthquake catastrophe.

They are the staff of the once beautiful and busy St. Francis Hospital, where the sick of the city were cared for. The hospital, which was virtually new and had been occupied only 22 months, today is a total ruin.

A few weeks ago, these Sisters were cheerfully at their work of mercy, thankful that after seventeen years of hardship their dream was realized, the great new hospital built and partly paid for. It cost \$300,000, and represented every cent the Sisters had been able to earn or solicit. There was still a debt of \$147,000, and the only income was from the care of patients, but the spirit of accomplishment and hope was there. The hospital was the pride of Santa Barbara.

Today the new structure is the saddest of ruins. It will soon be torn down completely, for it cannot be repaired. How the Sisters risked their own lives in the earthquake, that their patients might be saved from the crashing tiling and debris, is a little epic of heroism in itself. But now there are no patients and there is no income.

There are few more miserable housing facilities in Santa Barbara than those now occupied by the Sisters. Yet their first thought has been for the sick of the city. They are toiling night and day to rebuild an old frame house they used before the new hospital was

built. There they will gather the sick and continue their ministrations, in the face of the bleak future, with its burden of debt and colossal task of rebuilding. The Red Cross has helped, and the California Development Association has done much. The Association is now raising a fund of \$1,100,000 to rehabilitate Santa Barbara's charities. But in the meantime the condition of the Sisters of St. Francis is extreme.

## "GOD'S SHARE" GIVEN BY POOR FISHERMEN IS 1,300,000 FRANCS

Paris, France.—An organization to promote Catholic work has recently published a pamphlet containing the results of a survey made by a Parisian writer, M. Gustave Thery, of the village of Le Portel, which is held up as an example to other parishes.

Le Portel is a fishing village near Boulogne-sur-Mer. It is characterized by the deep faith and practical religion of its inhabitants. One of the most touching features is the custom of "La Part-Dieu" (God's Share), observed for many years.

God is the "first served" and receives His share of the fishing like one of the regular partners. As soon as the money is collected for the fish, one-eighth is always set apart, in the presence of all the associates, and used for the construction of the church and Catholic school. Between 1890 and 1917, one thousand humble fishermen contributed in this way, 1,300,000 francs, derived from the proceeds of their fishing.

Le Portel is a place of large families. During the last century it numbered only six hundred inhabitants. Today it has eight thousand. M. Thery gives the genealogy of one inhabitant, Rene Gourmay, who died in 1830 and whose direct descendants now living, number 700 in the village of Le Portel.

In sixty years the village of Le Portel has given to the Church 51 priests, including a missionary bishop, and 200 nuns. At the present time 15 of its boys are in the Great Seminary and 20 in the Little Seminary.

## NEWRY'S CATHEDRAL CONSECRATED

Dublin, Ireland.—Newry, County Down, is one of the best sea-ports under the jurisdiction of the Belfast Government, and its population is predominantly Catholic. Just a hundred years ago the foundation stone of Newry's remarkable Catholic Cathedral was laid. Four years later, in the year of Catholic Emancipation, people flocked there from all parts of Ireland to witness the dedication. The crowning ceremony has now been solemnized with the consecration of the edifice.

The occasion was rendered doubly notable by the placing in a special case within the High Altar of a saintly relic that bring the building directly in touch with the two martyrs, St. Felicitissimus and St. Virginia, as well as with St. Columbanus and St. Patrick.

The reliquary in which the relics reposed was a model of the Shrine of St. Patrick's Bell. It was presented by the Dublin Knights of St. Columbanus. While on exhibition in Dublin before being sent to Newry it evoked admiring as a masterpiece of modern Celtic art.

The entrance of the thousands of laity into the newly consecrated walls, after the formal interval of exclusion, was an episode of great emotion.

Then began the blessing of the gifts which the people had given with a lavish hand for the use of the various altars.

The great attendance included a striking array of prelates, Irish and foreign. The church is known as the Cathedral of SS. Patrick and Colman.

## HERRIOT PARTISANS DEFEATED

Elections were held recently all over France to select men to represent the cantons of the departmental assemblies. In most of the districts these elections were of purely local interest, but in Alsace and Lorraine, where the memory of the polemics of the Herriot regime is still very much alive, although the trouble is dying down, the candidates favorable to the maintenance of religious liberty won brilliant victories. In the Department of Bas-Rhin nine of these candidates were elected to two of the opposing factions. In the Department of Haut-Rhin they were nine to one and in the Department of Moselle twelve to one. Several priests are among the candidates elected.

In the department of Aveyron, in Auvergne, a retiring general councillor, a radical, was defeated by a priest, Abbe Chinchole, an active promoter of agricultural social work and the organizer of the electrification of the rural districts in that locality.

## CATHOLIC NOTES

His Lordship the Right Rev. Bishop of London has appointed the 24th day of September, the Feast of Our Lady of Mercy, as the date for the 14th Diocesan Eucharistic Congress to be held at Sarnia, Ontario.

A decree signed by Mgr. Augusto Steffert, Bishop of La Paz, has designated the month of August as the time for the national Eucharistic Congress of Bolivia, which will be held under his direction in this episcopal city. The exact date has not been formally announced.

Washington, July 17.—The Catholic Conference on Industrial Problems is planning within the next year to hold a series of regional and local conferences throughout the country. It was announced at its headquarters here this week.

A million-dollar academy and college will be erected at Omaha, Neb., by the School Sisters of Notre Dame. It has just been announced by the Rev. Mother M. Gualberta. Construction of the first unit of the institution will begin in August.

Des Moines, Ia.—The Rev. J. F. Nugent, a life-long friend of William Jennings Bryan, suffered a nervous collapse when informed of Bryan's death at Dayton, Tenn. Father Nugent has been in ill health for some time. He and Bryan became warm friends before the latter attracted public notice and their friendship continued through the years.

Loyola University conferred the degree Bachelor of Arts on a nun seventy years old. She is Sister Mary of St. Cyprin, whose secular name was Miss Margaret McVicar, and whose native city is New Orleans. Sister Mary took a college course when she was a young woman but in conformity with the custom of her day, she received no degree.

The Rev. Dr. P. W. Browne, Professor of Modern History at the Catholic University of America, Washington, and editor of the Catholic Historical Review, has been invited to deliver a special address at the Summer School of the Catholic Social Guild to be held at Oxford, England. His subject will be "The Catholic Attitude in America to Social and Industrial Questions."

Cleveland, Aug. 1.—The Rev. Andeko Jurich, S. J., of Jugoslavia, left here this week to sail for Europe after he and a companion, the Rev. Frederic Vanino, S. J., also of Jugoslavia, had completed the first series of general missions to the Croats in the United States. Croats in the United States number about four hundred thousand and are widely scattered. They are all Catholics. Some of the parishes are 25 years old, and none has ever had an extended mission such as those just given.

Carroll, Ia.—Miss Marion Honke, a graduate of St. Angela's Academy conducted here by the Franciscan Sisters of the Perpetual Adoration, is the winner of a scholarship at Vassar, valued at \$5,000. Miss Honke is one of the six winners in the competition carried on by the American Chemical Society to determine the best essays written on one of six different subjects relating to chemistry. Money for the scholarships was provided by Mr. and Mrs. Francis P. Garvan of New York. Miss Honke's winning essay was on the subject "Chemistry in Relation to the Home."

Paris, Aug. 3.—Canon Louis Payen pride of the Avignon country as one of the greatest of the latter-day Provencal poets, has passed away, the hand of death falling on him as dramatically as in one of his own poems. There is universal mourning in the region. He had been asked to recite some of his latest verses at a Provencal fete at Gordes. As he rose and launched into the verses, he fell, stricken by a clot on the brain. He died instantly.

The campaign for religious freedom is continuing all over France. Within the past few weeks large meetings have been held at various points under the leadership of the bishops. The number of men attending these meetings is significant of the vigor of the movement: 8,000 men at Pamiers; 25,000 at Notre Dame de la Pite, in Poitou; several thousand at Valenciennes, 2,000 at Dunkerque, 4,000 at Amiens, 4,000 at Auxerre, 18,000 at La-Roche-sur-Feron (Upper Savoy), 12,000 at Sion, 9,000 at Compiegne, 12,000 at Saintes.

Sunday, July 19th, was an event of great importance in the history of St. Malachy's church at Mayo, Que., being the occasion of the first solemn Mass of Reverend Father Remigius McCoy, of the African Missions, (White Fathers). Reverend Father Remigius McCoy was ordained at Carthage, Africa, on June 28th. It is there that during the past four years he has been pursuing his theological studies and getting equipped for his missionary career. He is now visiting his home and friends before going to his missions among the Blacks of Central Africa.