

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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CARDINAL BEGIN PASSES

BOY BORN ON FARM MADE PRINCE OF THE CHURCH

(Special Despatch to the Globe)

Quebec, July 19.—His Eminence Louis Nazaire, Cardinal Begin, the second Canadian Cardinal, passed away at 12.30 o'clock this morning and his body now lies in state in the private chapel of his palace, where for over thirty years he said Mass every morning. From humble stock, His Eminence became a Prince of the Catholic Church, and all classes are uniting in paying the tributes of their respect to the man who was a pillar of the world as he flows in, and the funeral, which will be held in the reconstructed Basilica, will be on a scale befitting the high rank and outstanding position of the deceased prelate.

Four Cardinals, forty Archbishops, nearly one hundred Bishops, and hundreds of members of the clergy, as well as high dignitaries of State, are expected to attend.

LAST ACT WAS KINDLY

The demise of the Cardinal was rather unexpected, as, notwithstanding his advanced age it had been thought that he might recover from his serious stroke. The fatal illness first was declared on Sunday last after the Cardinal had returned to his palace from a journey by motor to St. Nazaire, where he had presided over the blessing of the cornerstone of a new church. He was apparently in good health when he arrived back to the city in an automobile driven by a chauffeur of St. Nazaire.

In the course of the trip the chauffeur asked His Eminence for a picture bearing his autograph. His Eminence told him to come up to his room, when he reached the palace, and then gratified the driver's wish. Hardly had the latter left the room when he heard the sound of a body falling to the ground, and he was giving the alarm as Canon Beaulieu and Abbe Chouinard also rushed to the scene. When they entered they found His Eminence lying on the floor, trying to rise, but unable to do so. They rushed to his rescue. When medical attendance arrived they discovered that His Eminence was suffering from an acute attack of uraemia, which had caused a paralytic stroke affecting the right side. On advice of the physicians the Sacrament of Extreme Unction was administered by Mgr. Laflamme, parish priest of the Basilica, in the absence of his Grace Archbishop Roy who has been confined to hospital for two years, and Mgr. Langlois, Auxiliary, who was out of town.

THE FINAL SCENE

Last prayers were recited by Father Dery of the White Fathers, and in the presence of his Auxiliary Bishop, Mgr. Langlois and members of the Chapter of his cathedral, the august patient passed away at 12.30, day-light saving time.

The Holy See was officially advised also members of the Sacred College, heads of dioceses and officers of the Government.

This afternoon the remains were transferred to the palace, where they will lie in state until Friday, when they will be brought to the reconstructed Basilica, which is not yet completed. The first great ceremony within its new walls will be the Cardinal's funeral. The body will be buried in the old Basilica, as that of his predecessor, Cardinal Taschereau, and the other ecclesiastical directors of Quebec ever since Mgr. Laval the first Bishop of the diocese.

There will be no final decision arrived at regarding the order of the funeral services until the American Cardinals have answered the invitation to attend. It is known that His Excellency Mgr. Pietro di Maria, Apostolic Delegate, will officiate.

The death of His Eminence Cardinal Begin leaves the Archdiocese of Quebec in a very unusual condition. Though His Grace Mgr. Roy automatically became Archbishop of Quebec, as he had been given the right of succession, he is very ill and not expected to recover. Last fall another Auxiliary was appointed in the person of Mgr. Langlois.

Quebec having already had two Cardinals, it is thought that the see will be permanently represented in the Sacred College. If Rome should that view a new nomination might be made shortly. His Grace Mgr. Mathieu, Archbishop of Regina, is mentioned as a possibility in this connection.

ELEVATION OF FARMER'S SON SHOWS DEMOCRACY OF CHURCH

His Grace Archbishop Neil McNeil of Toronto expressed regret on learning of the death of Cardinal Begin, but added that the eminent churchman had reached an advanced age and that his lifework was finished. The Cardinal, as said, had been a distinguished and zealous son of the Church, and had rendered notable service in the various offices he had filled. He was a man of great learning, and had, in addition to his duties as

teacher, priest, Bishop and Cardinal, written several books on theological subjects. The Cardinal loved his people, and they loved him, said the Archbishop. After assuming his high office Cardinal Begin continued to look after parish affairs, such as administering confirmation, and his last public act was the laying of a corner-stone in the neighborhood of Quebec on the day that his fatal illness overtook him. He was in every sense a son of the soil, and his elevation to the Cardinalate was, said His Grace, another evidence of the democracy of the Catholic Church.

BORN IN HUMBLE FARM HOUSE

Born in the quaint atmosphere of a Levis farmhouse, the romantic rise of Louis Nazaire Begin, Archbishop of Quebec and Prince of the Church, finds few parallels in Canadian history. Despite the exalted position he held, the distinguished prelate never forgot the early lessons of his childhood. He retained to the last the same kindness of heart and simplicity of manner so characteristic of the French-Canadian farmer, and, in a sense, his elevation to the rank of Cardinal was a recognition of the loyalty of the habitants to their faith and their Church.

Philosopher, scholar and theologian, Cardinal Begin was first of all the priest, laboring for the salvation of souls, and never relaxing his self-discipline in the school of piety. The simpler and more spiritual duties of his high office always appealed to him most powerfully, and no entanglements with the great affairs of the world were sufficient to divert him from the constancy and fervor of his devotions. Religion was with him a real thing—the greatest reality of life—and he ever clung close to the rigorous code he learned at the Seminary, although engaged in manifold labors that have left, and will leave, an indelible stamp upon the fabric of the Roman Catholic Church in Canada.

BORN IN TROUBLED TIMES

When the Cardinal-to-be was born in the little Village of Sarosta, in the parish of Levis, on Jan. 10, 1840, his country and his race were beset with trials. In Upper and Lower Canada alike rebellion had been stamped out, and the patriot leaders had been forced into exile. The battle for responsible government was apparently lost.

Early in life Louis Begin was sent to one of Quebec's famous seminaries, then to historic Laval. Later he traveled to Rome, to the celebrated Gregorian College, where he delved deeply into philosophy and theology, and imbibed freely of the atmosphere of the Eternal City. From Rome he went to the University of Innsbruck, Germany. Already a master of French, English, Latin and Italian, he studied deeply the languages of the Orient, and traveling as he studied he saw at first hand as much of the world as any cleric in America.

Returning to Canada in 1867, he was soon Professor of Dogmatic Theology and Ecclesiastical History at the University of Laval. Eighteen years later he was appointed Principal of the Laval Normal school.

GIVEN RESPONSIBILITY

By 1888 Father Begin's reputation for deep learning, piety and administrative capacity had reached Rome, and he was made Bishop of Chicoutimi, at the age of forty-eight. Promotion came again in 1891, when he became coadjutor to the late Cardinal Taschereau—the first Prince of the Church in Canada—with the title of Archbishop of Cyrene. From 1894 until 1898 he administered the archdiocese, when he was appointed its head, with his cathedral the quaint old Basilica, and his career firmly established in the Ancient City.

Although his career stretched through troublous times for both Church and State Cardinal Begin ever held aloft from politics and kept clear of religious controversies. If among his clergy there were some who sought along the path of politics to win fame and glory for their Church, it was without the sanction of the Cardinal.

And although a Prince of the Roman Catholic Church and ambitions for that Church, Cardinal Begin loved and was beloved by those outside her fold. His views on Church Union were once expressed as follows:

"Perhaps in time all our different religions may find a common meeting ground and out of them may be evolved one universal faith that will encompass the whole world."

CARDINAL IN 1914

At the Consistory held on May 25, 1914, His Holiness Pope Pius X. elevated him to the Sacred College. Pope Benedict received the Cardinal's hat at the same Consistory.

Cardinal Begin assisted in the election of Pope Benedict in 1914, but arrived too late for the election of his successor, Pope Pius XI., in 1922.

Cardinal Begin was a great reader and a distinguished scholar. He wrote many valuable books, among them being, "The Bible and the

Rule of Faith." His pastorals were frequent and remarkable for their fervor and accuracy of thought. He was a fellow of the Royal Society of Canada and a patron and member of different Catholic societies. He invariably manifested a deep interest in the working classes, and was a patron of many Catholic unions. He frequently acted as arbitrator between capital and labor, and usually managed to secure amiable and satisfactory settlements.

Editorially the Mail and Empire says in part:

"His Eminence will be remembered as a profound scholar and a great administrator and of him it may be truly said that his work was well done and that he was a good and faithful servant."

CARDINAL'S TRIBUTE TO FRENCH PRIESTS

Cardinal Bourne championed French Catholicism and took occasion to disagree with a Catholic magazine which, in His Eminence's opinion, "completely misrepresented the situation." He was speaking at the close of a tridium in honor of the newly canonized St. Sophie Madeleine Barat, founder of the Sacred Heart order.

The Cardinal said that after a generation brought up without religious instruction and the sacraments, the restoration in France was wonderful.

"The greatest blessing God bestowed upon the Catholics of France at the end of the eighteenth century was," said Cardinal Bourne, "its magnificent priesthood, taken as a whole. If the French Revolution had taken place two hundred years earlier we should not venture to contemplate what the disastrous results would have been.

"What happened when the French Revolution broke out? The body of clergy was ready to give up all for God and go into exile. The civil constitution was rejected by the great majority. A certain proportion of the clergy submitted to it, but the vast majority gave the greatest edification by the holiness of their priestly lives. Many were martyred for the Faith, countless others went into exile, and we know that the changed attitude in England towards Catholicism is largely due to the emigre French priests of that period.

"Those who could do so remained in France and practiced their ministry in secret, so that when the change came with the accession of Napoleon, there was an intense nucleus of priestly life."

PART-TIME SEMINARY CANDIDATES RETAIN THEIR POSITIONS IN WORLD

By George Barnard (Cologne Correspondent, N. C. W. C.)

St. Augustine's House, a part-time "seminary" in which business men in London, Eng., can test their vocations without sacrificing their secular prospects till they are sure they have a call to the priesthood, comes into prominence with the announcement that there will be a vacancy for one student in a few weeks.

This unique seminary, established twenty years ago in a gloomy London district, has been instrumental in sending thirty-three priests to the altar. These vocations would almost surely have been lost had they not been fostered by such a place as St. Augustine's House.

There are only eight men in the "seminary" at one time. They are all men with regular work to do during the day, but when they come home they live in community and are subject to strict discipline. The students are initiated into the rudiments of a theological course, and are shown the ideals for which they will have to strive.

The men who go to St. Augustine's House are all well on in years. An ordinary seminary would not take them because of their age. Experience shows that there are many men whose vocations are not revealed to them until they have spent some years in the world. Men who are unemployed are not considered for admission, for there must be no suggestion of a man's trying to enter the priesthood for want of something else to do.

The rule of life at the "seminary" is such that if a man has not a vocation, the fact is quickly revealed to him. He must rise at the sound of bell and be present at Mass. His tastes are not consulted at breakfast. He has to take what is there, or leave it.

When he returns from his day's work, his time-table is arranged for him. The student finds himself under the necessity of asking for permission to go out. He may not smoke every time he wants to, for there are study times when he must refrain; and he is compelled to take his recreation in common when perhaps he would rather be alone to meditate.

At public spiritual reading, at which each man takes his turn, the student is liable to be corrected for little faults of accent and emphasis, and there are all sorts of little

humiliations which he must learn to bear.

When "lights out" is sounded, he is compelled to retire to a bed which is not so soft as the one he left to live in this curious little "seminary."

Three months is usually long enough to show the ultimate result of this test. If there is no vocation it almost always becomes manifest after a short trial, and the student can return to his home and continue his normal avocation without having suffered any financial sacrifice.

CRUSADE AGAINST INDECENCY

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

Cologne.—Ten thousand Catholic women of the Rhineland were led to a crusade against immorality and against indecency in the theatre, literature, and motion pictures, at a great archdiocesan gathering of Catholic women's societies just held at Cologne.

So numerous were the delegates and visitors that the huge hall in which the sessions were held overflowed, and many were unable to hear the speakers. An overflow meeting was arranged in another hall.

Utmost enthusiasm marked the planning for the drive against immorality. Among the speakers was Countess Adelmann, wife of the President of the Cologne Government.

"If we are to have better times and better men we must begin with ourselves," declared the Right Rev. Dr. Hammels, Auxiliary Bishop, as he began one of the principal addresses.

"Catholic women and girls must give good example to the men, and must observe the rules outlined by the bishops, especially with regard to the modern mode of dressing. We love our home, we love our country. Especially in the Rhineland is the love of the hearth so deep and strong that no power in the world can tear it out of our hearts. So it was a thousand years ago, so it must be in the future.

"But the love of our worldly home must not make us forget our heavenly home. If immorality and infidelity increase, may they not put out the light of our holy Faith?"

"Awake, Christian girls and women! Go into the combat for the pure, immaculate Mother of God. Fight the evil in the world in which you must live. Fight the badness of literature, the theater and the motion picture, or whatever guise the powers of seduction may assume.

"Do not forget that you have become champions of God by the holy Sacrament of Confirmation."

Other speakers were Dr. Taepfer, the Cologne pastor, and Canon Surmann of Muenster. Dr. Surmann reminded his hearers of the heroic women of the Rhineland—St. Ursula; St. Mathilde, mother of St. Bruno; St. Hildegarde of Bingen, most learned and powerful of the women of Medieval times.

The old tradition begun by these saints still exists in modern times, he declared, citing the fact that today 16,000 Sisters are working in the Rhineland to relieve social needs and 700,000 women of the Rhineland are Children of the Immaculate Mother of God.

"Social work is ethical work," he declared, adding that the spiritual needs of the times must be achieved through idealism and good-will.

SCOUTS BUILD CHURCH

London, England.—Scouts and "rovers" are making themselves responsible for a new church in the London area at Kingsbury. It is being built on the grounds of a cottage used by the "Cardinal's Own" rover scouts, and the foundation stone was laid recently by Father J. P. Collings, himself a rover, who was assisted by the troop's chaplain, Father W. Wood.

For the present, only the sanctuary will be built. When that is completed, there will be accommodation for about sixty persons. The edifice, which will be dedicated to St. Sebastian and St. Pancras, will be enlarged as the local Catholic community grows.

GERMAN CHURCHES GET LOANS FROM DUTCH BANKS

Cologne, July 1.—German churches are in such dire need because of depreciation and inflation that they are being forced to appeal to Dutch banks to tide them over.

In Duesseldorf, where the poverty is extreme among the churches, the thirty-four parishes joined in a plea to Dutch banks in Amsterdam to lend them money. The Amsterdam bankers have now promised to lend 750,000 florins, 50,000 of which already has been delivered. With this sum the churches will pay current expenses—for the people have not the means to provide them—and make urgent repairs.

Dioceses of Bavaria also have joined in sending letters to Amsterdam banks and expect to obtain money at moderate rates of interest

PEACE CONFERENCE AT OXFORD

London, Eng.—The Holy Father has shown his interest in the important week's conference to be held at Oxford, beginning August 8 to foster the peace of the world.

The conference is to be attended by delegates from many countries. The National Catholic Welfare Conference will have as its representative the Rev. James H. Ryan, Ph.D., Executive Secretary, N. C. W. C.; John A. Lapp, Ph.D., Director, Department of Social Action; the Reverend Patrick W. Browne, S. T. D., Ph. D., Editor of the Catholic Historical Review, and Mr. Foster Stearns, Librarian of Holy Cross College.

The address at the opening session will be delivered by Dr. James H. Ryan, N. C. W. C., his subject being, "The Definition and Survey of Nationality."

POPE'S MESSAGE

The Pope, in a message to Cardinal Bourne, says it is for Catholics to lay bare the craft and treachery of the enemies of the Christian name who stir up hostility.

His Holiness's letter, signed by Cardinal Gasparri, and just made public, reads:

The August Pontiff considers that each and every assembly of Catholics is to be encouraged, but holds that today these in particular should be convened whose aim is to draw daily closer the sands of charity between men, and diffuse through the entire Church and among the nations that which is so truly akin to charity, peace, and concord.

Hence it is with very great delight that the Most Holy Father has heard that the Catholic Council for International Relations has not long since held successful meetings in London, and is soon to have another conference at Oxford.

Since, then, today more than ever, the enemies of the Christian Name will with each other to exasperate evil will and hostility, it assuredly is for us to seek both to coerce so ill an enterprise and to lay bare their craft and treachery, so that those who have been seduced by the empty argument to abandon the right road, should at the last be happily restored to a sound mind and action. His Holiness, therefore, with fatherly love, congratulates you who are contributing both energy and thought to this end, and begs for you the heavenly enlightenment and powerful aid of God.

So let the Apostolic Benediction, which the August Pontiff most affectionately imparts to Your Eminence and to all who shall be present at the Conference, be the pledge of his special good will and of many a gift from God.

THREE CONFERENCES IN ONE

Actually there will be three conferences running concurrently. The recently established English Catholic Council for International Relations, which is responsible for the Oxford Conference, will join forces with the International Catholic League (I. C. A.), a continental organization working along similar lines, which will make the meeting the occasion of its fifth annual conference.

At the same time the Catholic Social Guild will hold its sixth annual summer school, and although a separate program is being arranged the chief events will not clash and the principal meetings will be held jointly.

"Catholic principles concerning race and nationality" is the general subject for discussion at the five main sessions of the International Catholic League conference, held in conjunction with the English C. C. I. R.

In addition to Rev. James H. Ryan and Dr. Lapp, other distinguished foreign visitors already announced are: Bishop Whitiz, from Austria; Herr Joes, from Germany; Senor Noslime, from Portugal; Mgr. Pfeifer, from Czechoslovakia and Count Stephano Jacini, from Italy.

Sectional meetings are being arranged for the teachers, women, journalists, lawyers, students and other important groups, and foreign speeches will be either summarized in English beforehand or briefly interpreted.

The watchword of the English C. C. I. R. is "The Peace of Christ in the Reign of Christ," and its aim is to consolidate a national organization of Catholics ready to follow the Pope's lead to insure the fulfilment of the motto of the present pontificate.

SLOVAKIAN TROUBLES SOLVED

Prague, July 1.—The dioceses of Trnava and Koznava, in Slovakia, now have bishops for the first time since 1918. The Holy See at various times had proposed several candidates, but difficulties always were presented by the Government against the choice. Now, however, these difficulties have been overcome, and Mgr. Jantausch has been appointed Bishop of Trnava and Mgr. Carsky bishop of Koznava. This selection has met with universal

approval, and the consecration of the two new prelates was the occasion of a great religious manifestation in Slovakia.

BOGUS PRIEST

Notre Dame, Ind.—Complaints from several quarters are being received here at the Provincial House of the Congregation of the Holy Cross of a bogus priest who is swindling numerous persons by representing himself to be a member of the Holy Cross Order.

Various names are used by the man, among them being the Rev. Arthur Barry O'Neill, the Rev. John Kelley and the Rev. James Callagan. The incomplete description which it has been possible to gain of him makes him a man of about forty years, tall and thin. He seems well acquainted with the personnel of Notre Dame University, conducted by the Holy Cross Fathers here, and with some of the community affairs.

Usually he tells a story about having been at a Holy Cross house and having an altercation with the superior or pastor, and says he is on his way to consult the higher superiors. Sometimes he asks for money, sometimes for work and sometimes for recommendations so that he may get work. He always promises, it seems, that he will refund any money given him as soon as he arrives at headquarters.

POPE RECALLS PRAGUE NUNCIO

Rome, July 10.—The Holy See has recalled Mgr. Marmaggi, Papal Nuncio to Prague, as a protest against the proposed participation of officials of the Czechoslovak Government in a celebration honoring John Huss, according to announcement made in the Osevatore Romano. According to reports reaching here President Masaryk and Premier Svehla had agreed to take part in the ceremonies in honor of the Bohemian heretic.

Mgr. Marmaggi has already reached Rome. It is understood he made a strong protest to the Prague Government before leaving that city.

Prague, July 9.—Great offense has been given the Catholic population of Slovakia and Moravia by the public celebration of the anniversary of the burning of John Huss, one of the forerunners of Martin Luther. The use of the Hussite flag instead of the State flag at the commemoration was regarded by the Catholics as particularly offensive.

In attempting to defend a priest accused of calling President Masaryk a heretic, the people of a small Slovakian village yesterday came into collision with the gendarmes. The police fired on the people and one was killed. Twenty of the crowd were arrested.

ST. BONIFACE'S CITY OF 1,200 YEARS AGO

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

One of Germany's proudest little cities—Fritzlar, in Hesse-Nassau, established by no less a personage than St. Boniface, Apostle of Germany, in 725—is preparing to celebrate its 1,200th anniversary.

Fritzlar in that early day was Boniface's headquarters for his Christianizing campaign among the neighboring districts. It became the great Christian center of its day. Later Cologne, Mainz and Fulda surpassed it in this respect, but it still remained, and is today, an ecclesiastical landmark.

A place in the political history of the country came to Fritzlar in 919, when it was chosen as the council city of the German princes. There they elected the Saxon duke Henry the Fowler their emperor. In the Seven Years' War the town was destroyed by fire, but its inhabitants sturdily rebuilt it.

CATHOLIC MISSIONARIES IN CHINA RESCUED

Reports that the United States destroyer "Simpson" has been sent to Yunkong, Kwantung Province, China, to rescue nine Catholic missionaries whose lives were menaced by the anti-foreign agitators, have been confirmed at the Navy Department Washington. The missionaries are said to be members of the Catholic Foreign Mission Society of America, from Maryknoll, N. Y.

No reports have been received here today, either at the Navy or State Department, concerning the success which attended the "Simpson's" mission. Unofficial and unconfirmed reports indicate that the missionaries escaped in native sampan and that one of the priests, Father Paulhus, narrowly escaped drowning when the "Simpson's" launch capsized. The same reports tell of the safe arrival at Wuchow of six Sisters from the Maryknoll missions.

CATHOLIC NOTES

Montreal, July 11.—The Most Rev. Paul Bruchesi, Archbishop of Montreal, died here Thursday. He was sixty-nine years old and had been Archbishop since 1897. For some years he had been incapacitated and lived in retirement.

More than 25,000 members of the Holy Name Society of the diocese of Brooklyn, which includes all Long Island, marched through a heavy downpour of rain at Hicksville, L. I., to participate in the twenty-fourth annual Summer rally of the Society.

Champaign, Ill., July 3.—Marian McCarthy, a member of the congregation of St. John's Catholic student chapel at the University of Illinois, has been appointed honorary colonel of the R. O. T. C. brigade at the University by William Toppinz Merry, commandant.

Washington.—The Catholic University summer school conducted here under the auspices of the Sisters College has enrolled a record class for this year, according to the Rev. Dr. Patrick J. McCormick, head of the school. Students total 450, and come from about 80 different communities of Sisters in all parts of the country.

A striking manifestation of the trend of the Austrian people away from the irreligious Socialism of a few years past was given in the tremendous Corpus Christi processions held this year all over the country. The recent processions assumed once more the proportions and magnificence which they enjoyed in the days of the old monarchy, although all participation was purely voluntary.

An appeal for cooperation with the State and city authorities in observance of National Defense Day was made by Cardinal Hayes in a letter sent to all Catholic churches in the Archdiocese of New York. The Cardinal recommended to the pastors that one of the Masses on July 4 be made a solemn votive Mass for peace, to be followed by the prayers prescribed for the civil authorities.

Dr. John J. Tigert, Commissioner of Education, at the National Education Association, said: "Although we have no religious or educational system established by our Federal Government, yet to every corner of every State in our Union, nothing is so obviously national and so clearly in the mind of the people as religion and education."

Prof. John Giesen of the faculty of the biology department of Marquette university has resigned to accept the position of head of the department of biology at Holy Cross college, Worcester, Mass. He is succeeded by Prof. Arthur Bragg, an assistant in the zoological department at Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore. Prof. Bragg, a graduate of Bates, will take up his duties in Milwaukee in September.

While the celebrations held in Nymwegen in honor of the canonization of Blessed Peter Canisius were brilliant and well attended, an even more important event is being planned in September when the Bishops of Holland who are now in Rome will take part in the third day celebration. In addition to the Dutch Hierarchy, the ceremonies will be attended by the cardinals from Cologne, Breslau and Vienna.

Discussion in the Bavarian Landtag recently has brought out the great strides Catholic orders have made in Bavaria since the Constitution became effective. Societies of priests, now 26 in number, have trebled since 1910, and monasteries and establishments have increased from 98 to 158 in the same period. Houses of regular brethren have risen from 6 to 25, and the number of women's spiritual societies has increased more than a half and of Sisters more than a third.

Instances of generosity of feeling in Irish public life are much more frequent than outsiders are sometimes led to imagine. Mr. P. Hughes has become Free State Minister for Defence, and is therefore retiring from the chairmanship of the Dundalk Town Council. The principal Republican members of the Council, Mr. O'Rourke and Mr. Daly, were the first to express their appreciation of the business-like way in which he had conducted civic affairs. Mr. Hughes in his reply said: "We are a happy people when we agree to differ."

Spring Bank, Oklauchee, Wis., June 30.—The tenth annual conference of the Catholic Hospital Association which ended here today, was one of the most successful and interesting in the history of the Association. Sisters from many parts of the United States and Canada assembled for the discussion of the scientific, intellectual and spiritual advancement of Catholic hospitals. The association represents 500 of the leading Catholic hospitals of the United States and Canada, nearly half the total for the United States and Canada, and care for nearly four million patients a year.