

# 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 MERCIER'S JUBILEE

A MAGNIFICENT CELEBRATION WORTHY OF GREAT WORLD FIGURE

By Rev. J. Van der Heyden  
(Louvain Correspondent, N. C. W. C.)  
Mechlin, May 13.—The Belgian nation, with the lead of the King, the Queen and the members of the Royal Household, celebrated in an atmosphere of superb enthusiasm the golden sacerdotal jubilee of Cardinal Primate Mercier.

Splendid, indeed, were the festive pageants witnessed in the metropolitan city of Mechlin, in its squares and its streets, and in the grand medieval cathedral of St. Rumold. Since its erection in 1312 to this day, it has often been the scene of glorious solemnities, but of none more impressive and significant than that of the fiftieth annual renewal of Cardinal Mercier's first oblation, within its sacred precincts, of the Adorable Sacrifice of the New Dispensation. Although, to accommodate more people, all seats had been removed from side-aisles and transepts, the 12,000 square feet of floor space of the temple were occupied to the inch long before the service began, and thousands upon thousands who could not find admittance stood waiting outside all through the morning till noon, to catch a glimpse of the beloved Father of the Flock to acclaim him and the dignitaries come from far and near to do him homage. Those dignitaries—the Ministers headed by the Premier, M. Theunis, the Governors of the Belgian Provinces, the members of the Diplomatic Corps, the Presidents and Vice-Presidents of both Chambers, a pleiad of army generals, the Burgomasters of the chief cities of the land, members of the Courts of Justice, the Rector of the University of Louvain surrounded by a brilliant array of professors in caps and gowns—were all in the church when His Eminence, accompanied by his suffragan bishops and preceded by Monsignor, cathedral canons, superiors of religious orders and clergy, marched up the main aisle, between a double row of clerics wearing over their cassocks white surplices trimmed with red. The Cardinal vested in cope and miter, blessing right and left, by his imposing stature dominated the cortege and the crowds as he dominated the history of the past years by the transcendent part he played in it.

St. Rumold's Cathedral, superb in its architectural beauty, needs no decoration to enhance it on festival days and it had none save the red dais erected in the sanctuary—the gospel side for the Cardinal and on the epistle side for the members of the Royal House of Belgium—and a small forest of potted hortensias surrounding the shrine of the Holy Patron of the church and the Altar of the Virgin Mother. Those flowers, by a delicate attention of Queen Elizabeth, had been sent to Mechlin the previous evening from the Royal Gardens of Laeken.

CARDINAL GREETS KING AND QUEEN  
After a quarter of an hour of silent prayer, His Eminence rose from the prie-dieu and accompanied by the Ministers of the Mass walked down the aisle to meet their Royal Highnesses at the entrance. The first to arrive were Prince Victor Napoleon and his wife, Princess Clementine, the King's first cousin. They were led to their seats by canons from the Metropolitan Chapter. Then, with the punctuality that is the courtesy of kings, as the French say, at exactly ten o'clock, the King, the Queen and the Royal children, Prince Leopold and Princess Maria Jose entered, followed by a retinue of court officials. After a few words of hearty congratulations from the royal guests and warm words of thanks from the Cardinal, all passed from the porch of the Majestic Temple to within its hallowed precincts and proceeded to the sanctuary.

The Mass then commenced. The Cardinal, whose ardent devotion to the Sacred Heart is well known, had himself chosen for the occasion the Votive Mass of the Eucharistic Heart of Jesus, of which the text was distributed as a souvenir program at the church entrances. The French or the Flemish text, next to the Latin words, gave to the faithful an opportunity to follow the ceremony in all its details and to seize its full meaning, which was a fervent outpouring of piety, of thanksgiving and supplication. The proprium of the Mass was sung in plain chant by the admirable cathedral choir, under the direction of the Abbe Van Nuffel, the ordinary was from Max Springer, "Resurrexi" from Max Springer, particularly adapted for stately celebrations.

The Te Deum, which followed, was the famous composition of Edgard Tinel, but rarely sung, owing to the difficulty of execution. At the end of the grand hymn of praise, and the prayer for the King: "Domine Saluum fac regem nostrum," the cantor of the cathedral ascended the pulpit and in

both Flemish and French announced that the Holy Father authorized the jubilarian to impart the Apostolic Benediction. All knelt to receive it, and the religious part of the day's program was over. The carillon above, under the magic stroke of Jef Denys, playing the Belgian national anthem while the Cardinal escorted the King, Queen and Royal children to the church doors, whilst a canon preceded the Princess Clementine and her husband. Cheered by the crowds outside, they stepped into their cars and departed for the Capital.

ADDRESS OF RUSSIANS  
At the same moment General Dobryanski in the name of the Russian officers residing in Belgium, presented the eager crowds that lined the sidewalks and streets to the concluding words were:  
"Eminence, upon this memorable day of the fiftieth anniversary of your elevation to the Sacerdotal dignity, please to accept our most fervent and most respectful wishes and to believe that the Russian refugees, whose lot is the object of your constant solicitude, will ever preserve in their hearts deep feelings of gratitude and never forget the benefactions they were blessed with at your hands."

RECEPTION AT SALLE DES FETES  
It was now near one o'clock and the Prince of the Church was led through the eager crowds that lined the sidewalks and streets to the Salle des Fetes of the city. The elite of Belgium and the distinguished foreign envoys had preceded him there from the church. The chosen spokesmen there voiced their sentiments and the sentiments of those in whose names they delivered felicitations.  
The first to take the floor was His Excellency the Apostolic Nuncio, Mgr. Micara. After expressing his personal congratulations he read a long letter from the Holy Father.

The assembly, which had listened standing to the reading of the Papal Brief, sat down again to hear the oration of the Minister of State Cooreman, President of the Central Committee for the collection of the Jubilee Fund. In analyzing the feelings of the donors to the fund, the speaker read the King's autograph, letter to the Cardinal. It was dated upon the eve of the actual fiftieth anniversary of His Eminence's ordination and is here-with given in translation:

Eminence:  
Tomorrow, upon the occasion of your jubilee of half a century of priesthood, Belgium and with it the whole Christian world will commemorate this great and beautiful anniversary. The Queen joins me in telling you how sincerely our souls share in the commemoration and how we pray for you. Permit us to express to you also the deep sentiments of admiration and respect that we have vowed to our illustrious Primate, pattern of all the most exalted sacerdotal virtues and personification of national honor. I pray Your Eminence to accept the assurance of all my devotion.

ALBERT  
A thousand and one highly interesting details must be passed over for want of space. We conclude with this extract from the address of the Prime Minister in the name of the Belgian Government:

"I have spoken of the Cardinal of War times; and it may be, Eminence, that I said too much of him, to your taste, since to all who have the signal honor of knowing you before, you appeared during the tragical hours of the storm the same as you were in the calm of peace and during the austerity of study. Hence to them the admiration of what you were during the five years of the War looks some-what like unfairness, since before and since you dispensed with the same liberality the gifts of your mind and of your heart."

"More authoritative tongues than mine have spoken and will continue to speak of the eminent virtues of the Priest, the Bishop, the Prince of the Church whom Catholic Belgium admires and reveres. I share their feelings most cordially and second their words of praise and although I have spoken of the War Cardinal it is not without bending low to the grand Peace Cardinal."

"But the men of my generation are bound to refer their great emotions and their outbursts of patriotism to that period of their lives during which the moral and material springs of the country were strained to breaking. Moreover, does not the Shepherd of Souls of the tragic hours explain the Shepherd of Souls of today? Scarcely was the agreement for the armistice signed but Your Eminence thought of all the wounds that needed to be dressed; material wounds, moral wounds, social wounds. You stooped over them at the cost of precious hours stolen from your beloved studies. You felt that in a country turned topsy-turvy, anemiated by five years of

desolation, in the midst of a continent shaken by frightful convulsions, the return to health must be attentively watched over, under the penalty of counter-strokes and of dangerous shocks. Your soul enamored of high ideals and of progress, turned wholly to the fulfillment of this task which your seventy-three years, well-lived, accepted with a smiling vigor. Eminence, in the presence of a master of oratory as well as of thought any discourse will appear vain and presumptuous. If I arose at all it was to attempt the expression of what I believe to be the sentiment of us all.

"It has ever been our country's fate and good fortune to behold at every brilliant as well as sorrowful period of its history the apparition and the effulgence of eminent figures who dominated their epoch."  
"From age to age they appear to follow upon one another as if to attest the vitality of the race and the perennity of its deepest aspirations."  
"They evoke the thought of powerful beacon lights marking the long and perilous road and bringing, one after the other, security to the anxious traveler."

"May Divine Providence preserve to us for years to come the focus of light which you represent, Eminence, and which radiates far beyond our frontiers."  
"It is the wish we all express in bowing with affectionate respect to the great Cardinal of whom Belgium is justly proud."

## ITALY SEEKS TO HEAL BREACH WITH VATICAN

Rome, June 4 (Associated Press).—While leaders of the political group which appears likely to assume the reins of government in France have declared their intention to break off relations with the Vatican, Italy is doing everything possible to bridge over completely the difficulties with the Holy See, which have existed since the fall of its temporal power.

A striking incident in this rapprochement was the reception accorded to Cardinal Pompili, Cardinal Vicar of Rome, when he returned a visit to General Barco, newly appointed commander of the military division here. The Cardinal, who according to law is guaranteed an equivalent rank to that of a Prince of the blood, was received at the General's headquarters with ceremonies as elaborate as those which attend the appearance of the King. Such an exchange of courtesies had not taken place since 1870.

## "SANE NATIONALISM"

Iowa City, June 2.—A plea for "sane nationalism" was voiced by the Rev. Dr. John A. Ryan, Professor of Sociology of the Catholic University of America, in his baccalaureate sermon to the graduating class of Iowa State University here yesterday. He warned against a too ardent pursuit of "pure internationalism" saying:

"For many decades to come, national States will be necessary for human welfare. Necessary, likewise, will be the sentiment of national patriotism. But our patriotism should be rational. It should exclude all jingoism, all worship of country as a nationalistic abstraction, and every other element of nationalism which is at variance with the moral law and the golden Rule."

"In the world of the spirit," the speaker declared, "the chief cause of the Great War was excessive nationalism. By this term I mean a selfish, aggressive and unreasoning national attitude which disregards the principles of universal humanity. In effect, it denies that foreign peoples have the same nature, rights and claims as one's own people. It ignores the teaching of Christ concerning the equality of all persons and the brotherhood of all persons. It refuses to apply the Golden Rule to foreigners."

## SHORTAGE OF PRIESTS IN ENGLAND

London, Eng.—All the English dioceses are suffering from a shortage of priests as the result of the War, during which clerical students were called to the colors.

The Bishop of Southwark now comments on the shortage in a pastoral letter. "We lost many promising vocations by the army," he says, "and the studies of all were retarded. And now, in the time of our urgent need, we find ourselves unable to supply priests for the work, and Masses have to be cut down."

It has been suggested that the studies should be curtailed in order to meet the crisis. But Bishop Amigo will not hear of it, and insists that the full twelve year course must be completed. He points to the lessons of history, and the dangers which have arisen as the result of an insufficiently educated clergy.

## 100,000 WILL MARCH IN HOLY NAME PARADE

PLANS FOR SEPTEMBER CONVENTION

Washington, May 31.—A general committee of 500 men, which includes leaders of Washington's business and professional Catholic laity, has swung into action under the leadership of P. J. Haltigan, archdiocesan president, to make the forthcoming national convention of the Holy Name Society here an impressive success. These men come from Washington's forty Holy Name branches and no member of the Society.

Vigorous work has been done in the last two weeks, and still greater activity will mark the next two, even though the 50th anniversary gathering in September is still months off. Chairmen of the important parade and finance committees have been appointed and started their groups to work with a will, and the housing committee has reported it is ready to handle the great numbers expected.

Headquarters, opened in the building of the National Council of Catholic Men, 1814 Massachusetts avenue, will see the arrival of a large personnel in a week, who will remain constantly at work till the convention opens. Mr. Haltigan will be freed from his duties at Congress June 7, he hopes, with the adjournment, and will devote his entire time to directing the headquarters work. The Very Rev. Michael J. Ripple, national Holy Name director, is expected to return to Washington from a swing west, by the first of the week.

Already the headquarters is flooded with reports of definite plans of thousands of Holy Name men to descend on Washington for the convention. It is now estimated conservatively that 100,000 will march in the great parade, and that at least 10,000 will attend the first three days of the gathering. Two delegates from each of the Society's 6,000 branches would more than make up this number.

Some idea of the expected attendance may be gained from the following reports, either gathered by Father Ripple or sent to Mr. Haltigan:  
New York, Brooklyn and Newark, at a joint meeting, estimated they would send 47,000 for the final rally.

Philadelphia has chartered twenty train sections and arranged to send more than 30,000.  
Baltimore does not talk in numbers, but says every one of its thousands of members will make the short journey to Washington.  
Virginia figures on 5,000 and Richmond has reported its "full strength" may be expected.  
Jersey City estimates its delegation at 10,000.

Hamilton, Ontario, diocese, will send an auto caravan. A convention meeting there was attended by 1,600.

Toronto and London, Canada, expect to send delegations.  
A Los Angeles delegation is assured.

Chicago and Milwaukee have chartered special through trains.  
Stanton is to have a delegation of 500 to 600.

Pittsburgh has contracted for a one-day excursion.  
Father Ripple reports that his swings about the country have shown surprising activity and everywhere practical, definite plans are being made for the convention. Local committees are at work in each diocese, he says.

Steps for the organization of the convention here include: Appointment of Anthony J. Barrett, head of the N. C. C. M. in Washington, as chairman of the finance committee, with sixty business and professional leaders of the city, all Holy Name men, assisting him; naming of Capt. Harry A. Walsh, veteran of the Spanish-American War, as grand marshal of the parade, with a committee of fifty, nearly all military men, who will be mounted in the parade; sending of maps for the parade rendezvous to branches throughout the country; and arrangements for continuous saying of Mass in tents near Union Station, beginning at 6 o'clock the morning of Rally Day.

In addition, a dozen committees have been appointed to care for such departments as Union Station reception, religious exercises, press and publicity, public comfort and housing. Breakfast at the station for the delegates is being arranged.  
One of the features of the convention will be a pilgrimage to Mount Vernon, the home of Washington, which is expected to be the largest ever to visit that shrine. Ten thousand probably will make the journey, and it is hoped a cardinal may make an address.

It is expected that the four American cardinals will attend and will review the parade, together with archbishops and other church dignitaries, and it is possible that President Coolidge and members of his

cabinet will be in the reviewing stand.

Other events will be "Bishops' Day" at Catholic University; a conference of 1,000 spiritual directors; a field Mass, and ceremonies at the Lincoln Memorial and Washington Monument.

The Most Rev. Pietro Fumasoni-Biondi, Apostolic Delegate to the United States, has just added his hearty endorsement to the convention, and expressed the hope that he may be able to attend. "The nobility of the aims of the Holy Name Society and the glory of its history," he has written Father Ripple, "cannot but make strong appeal to the pride of our Catholic through." I assure the members through the Holy Father finds genuineness in the wide-spread and holy activities of their many units throughout the land."

## IRISH FREE STATE

INTERVIEW BY PRESIDENT COSGRAVE TO THE PRESS

From Sir James Craig's recent pronouncements, I take it to be admitted as a governing principle that the Boundary question is to be settled, so far as is geographically and economically practicable, in accordance with the wishes of the inhabitants.

On that basis, I see no reason why there should be any delay in proceeding with the business of the settlement. There is certainly not on my side any desire to prolong this controversy. If I am not mistaken, the great majority of the people in Great Britain as well as in Ireland expected and intended, as a result of the Treaty, that the affairs of each country should cease to be an intruding and disturbing factor in the life of the other. There is a relatively small minority in both countries, small but active and persistent and apparently with influential connections, who seem determined to maintain friction and controversy at the maximum, and whose minds, as General Smuts once said, are back in the seventh century. It is this minority which has been using every effort and every variety of argument to prevent the issue being decided in accordance with the wishes of the inhabitants, and thus to force it, if they can, as an international quarrel upon the public of both countries.

It is regrettable and disquieting that Sir James Craig, when he approaches this problem in a manner that seems to hold out hope of a better understanding, should find himself at the same time obliged to speak of his retirement being involved. The public must take this to mean that others will be in a position to disavow and nullify any agreement that does not please them, and the only result will be that they took Jonah and cast him into the sea, but the sea did not cease from raging. I would be without sincerity if I failed to keep to the point that we must seek to have this controversy ended not prolonged, and that it cannot be ended except in accordance with the wishes of the inhabitants of the areas concerned.

My Government holds itself bound by the terms of the Treaty to give effect to the wishes of the inhabitants in regard to the settlement of the Boundary. The British Government is equally so bound. I do not remember that anything so crude and indefensible as a claim to disregard and override the wishes of the people in the areas concerned has ever been put forward expressly on behalf of Sir James Craig's administration. But it did appear to me as implied from the various pleas and pronouncements that one wished of the people of those areas were to be ignored. These people have natural rights in the matter, they have Treaty rights, and they have statutory rights. If Governments were to annul those rights, the people concerned would be entitled to seek every possible remedy in national and in international law. I am sure that they would prefer, as I would prefer, to see their right accorded without strife of any kind, and therefore I am glad to recognize—that these elementary rights of theirs, which are also statutory rights and Treaty rights, are admitted to be the basis of a settlement. It will ease the situation when it is known that justice is not to be denied and is not to be delayed.

These people complain that they are at present governed by sheer force, that their franchises are annulled, that their majorities are converted by legislative devices into minorities, electoral districts being remodelled for the purpose on the principle of the jigsaw puzzle, and that their condition, for which the British Government is still responsible, is intolerable. They are officially warned that there is worse still to come.

If such charges were brought against my Government, certain publicists and politicians, who think it good policy to keep up and stir

up enmity between our country and theirs, would make the press and the platform and the British Houses of Parliament resound with our inequities.

I want to see and I think I am entitled to demand some earnest of good will and fair play in these matters.

I welcome every word of good will. Still more will I welcome actions that will bear out good words.

My willingness to enter into conference cannot be questioned, but I cannot be expected to take part in conferences that hold out chiefly the prospect of delay and consequent exasperation.

My Government has already asked that the Boundary Commission be set up without delay. When this is done, it will facilitate agreement. If then Sir James Craig and I, or any other two men or number of men duly representative, can come together and arrive at a settlement in accordance with the wishes of the inhabitants, we can present our agreement to the Commission for ratification in accordance with the Treaty and with the Statutes of both countries.

If a settlement is not to be reached in this way, what prospect is there of reaching it otherwise? In the event of a disagreement, the Commission would still be necessary—that is, unless the Treaty is to cease to operate. The establishment of the Commission in the first instance is the sole effective guarantee in sight for arriving at a settlement by consent or, failing that, for a settlement by procedure. I don't suppose that anybody imagines this issue will be settled by any amount of elaborate special pleading in newspapers, much of it directed to the opposite purpose.

## "ROMANIZING" IN THE LAND OF LUTHER

By Rev. Dr. Wilhelm Baron von Capitaine

A remarkable series of proposals that the Protestant churches of Germany imitate the Catholic Church in many vital respects has just been made in the Evangelisches Deutsches Pfarrertage.

It is proposed that Protestant children be confirmed at twelve years, because a later age promotes religious negligence, and at twelve children are "relatively still innocent" in moral regard and susceptible to religious teaching. They still have two years of school work, it is pointed out, during which they are subject to the direct care of their parents, and thus are not exposed immediately after confirmation to the dangers of offices and workshops.

Early and frequent Communion also is advocated by the paper, and it is stated that "for the communicants public divine services must be introduced."

One of the most interesting proposals is that "private confession be a requisite as a preparation for Communion. Confession, it is recalled, was abolished at the time of the so-called Reformation, and attempts in England to reintroduce it met with many difficulties. Now comes a Protestant ministers' paper which says "all those who receive Communion must make a private confession before their confessor."

## THE HOME OF THE CATHOLIC INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

Zug, Switzerland.—The Central Office of the International Catholic League has been transferred from Graz, Austria, to this city. This is an important step in the work of the League, and will no doubt hasten the peaceful collaboration of Catholics of all countries. The location of the office in Switzerland, a neutral country and the headquarters of many large Catholic organizations, is expected to bring the League many new friends and supporters.

The Fourth International Congress of the League, as already announced, will be held this year in Venice, and in accordance with the desires of the Holy Father, it will study the question of peaceful cooperation among Catholics the world over. In fact the Congress will be "an International Catholic Week for the promotion of the Peace of Christ in the Reign of Christ," and several sessions will be devoted to the study of Catholic principles and doctrines bearing upon peace, and to the discussion of certain questions of international law.

Other sessions will be devoted to conferences on international cooperation among Catholic educators and Catholic business men. One of the most important of these conferences will be that devoted to the Catholic press, at which the subject of study and discussion will be "Practical Methods for the Realization of an International Catholic Press Service."

Detailed information in regard to the Congress may be obtained from the Central Office of the I. K. A., Zug, Switzerland, or from the Congress headquarters at Campiello Fenize 1924, Venice.

## CATHOLIC NOTES

Tours, May 21.—One of France's priceless national historical monuments was lost yesterday when fire destroyed the Twelfth Century Catholic Church near here. The physical damage is estimated at \$25,000, and is irreparable. Ancient wall paintings of the greatest value were destroyed.

Asheville, N. C., May 31.—Asheville has one of the finest and most completely equipped institutions for the treatment of tubercular patients in the country, in the St. Joseph Sanatorium, the enlarged plant of which has just been formally opened here. It is conducted by the Sisters of Mercy, who started the institution in a small house in 1900.

Rome, May 22.—Special interest in the National Catholic Welfare Conference and in the Catholic University at Washington, D. C., was expressed by Hon. Sen. Pius yesterday when he received in audience the Right Rev. Edward J. Hanna, Archbishop of San Francisco. Archbishop Hanna is chairman of the Administrative Committee of the N. C. W. C.

Dubuque, Iowa, May 24.—The Very Rev. Thomas Conry has been appointed president of Columbia College to succeed the Right Rev. Edward D. Howard, now auxiliary bishop of Davenport, Iowa. Archbishop James J. Keane, of Dubuque, Father Conry, formerly vice president, had been acting as president of the college since the consecration of Bishop Howard April 8.

San Antonio, Texas, May 23.—Anti-heresy vows are to be demanded of candidates for the ministry of the Presbyterian Church, according to action taken by the Sixty-fourth General Assembly of that body here. This anti-movement oath obliges ministers, elders and deacons to promise that whenever they change their views regarding the fundamental doctrines of their Church they will make known the fact to their Presbytery.

New York, May 19.—A papal medal, said to be the first of its kind struck off in honor of an American organization, has been brought back from Rome by Cardinal Hayes for presentation to James A. Flaherty, Supreme Knight of the Knights Columbus. The medal commemorates the establishment of the Knights of Columbus Oratory in Rome, as an outstanding event of the year in the view of the Vatican.

Washington, D. C., May 23.—Senator Woodbridge N. Ferris of Michigan was the speaker here Monday at the senior night program of the Dod Noon Club of Catholic University. Analyze yourself, your bent, "blueprint" yourself, and you may well find that, dull in many things, you have brilliant genius in your particular field, was his advice to the seniors. The Right Rev. Bishop Thomas J. Shahan, rector of the university, introduced Senator Ferris.

Cologne, May 10.—A move to coordinate the missionary activities of organizations using the German tongue has resulted in the founding of a central Mission Conference, with a working agreement among the abbey and orders doing missionary work. Six abbey, twenty-eight orders and three unions of secular missionaries already have joined the new Conference, and it is intended to gather into it all missionaries and directors of religious exercises in the German tongue throughout Germany, Austria, Switzerland, Alsace and North America.

London, May 19.—The motor-chapel of the Catholic Missionary Society will be on the road again this summer, for the first time since the War. The motor-chapel was inspired by the chapel cars of the Catholic Church Extension Society of the United States. It is particularly suited to the short distances which it is necessary to travel between one village and another in this compact island. There is accommodation for the missionaries, who hold open air meetings and services in places which are without churches.

Paris, May 12.—The following dispatch has been received from Rome by the "Radio Agency": "A semi-official note qualifies as 'pre-mature' the rumor according to which Mgr. Cerretti, Apostolic Nuncio to Paris, who is going to Rome, is to be relieved of his functions. However, in Vatican circles it is asserted that Mgr. Cerretti may receive the red hat at the next consistory and that following his elevation to the cardinalate he will be relieved of his functions as Nuncio to Paris."

Cologne, May 6.—After long negotiations, a committee ordered appointed April 13 by the Christian Railway Corporation to treat with the Allied occupying forces for the return of those expelled from the Rhineland is obtaining results. The Rhineland Commission already has permitted 4,000 of those expelled to return to their homes in the Ruhr. The plea for their return was granted unconditionally, and the railway workers are not compelled to enter the service of the Franco-Belgian Railway Administration.