

The Catholic Record.

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

VOLUME XXXVII.

LONDON, CANADA, SATURDAY, JULY 24, 1915

1918

The Catholic Record

LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 24, 1915

THEIR TRUB SELVES

A correspondent tells us that the Germans who in the war of 1890 obeyed the dictates of decency cannot be guilty of the crimes charged against them. Our friend gives no reason to substantiate his statement. The diabolical facts cannot be expunged by sentimentalism. In 1870 they waged rigorous war without becoming robbers and assassins. Then they had their own way from the beginning. The forged telegram of Ems had enabled them to choose the moment for their campaign and their plans had not been interrupted. They had no reason to exhibit the national cynicism which astounds us. Had it been otherwise they would doubtless have revealed themselves, as we know them now, as the legitimate heirs of Frederick the Great, who invaded Silesia without warning, and spat contempt on his signature to the Pragmatic Sanction. But Frederick, we think, never indulged in the sly hypocrisy which prompted the Kaiser to say that his heart "bled for Louvain."

PRAY

The Holy Father exhorts us to pray for the needs of God's Kingdom on earth. "Thy Kingdom Come," that Christ may triumph and reign; that His Law and His Church may rule man and transmute into the gold that shall pass the test of the Judgment. By this prayer of intercession we come to understand that "religion is not a mere personal security but a wide inheritance which we divide with our brethren, a great realm with its splendor, its pomp, its order and its historic memories, that we share with all the multitude of the redeemed."

Prayer has been and is the mighty weapon against our enemies. It has broken the persecutor, and put to naught the machinations of the world. At Lepanto it saved Europe from the Turk. Time and again when the Papacy was in danger, prayer pierced the lowering clouds of man's anger and showed him in the radiance of the sky the sign of his defeat. Prayer is needed now as a barrier against the tide of devastation and blood.

HEED IT

The Holy Father has recommended the members of the Apostleship of Prayer to pray during the month of July for the victims of the war. We cannot realize in any adequate manner the desolation that broods over Europe. The cities that a few months ago sheltered thousands of peaceful and industrious people are now but heaps of ashes. The young who had their loved ones to cherish are but carried somewhere along the line of battle. Into thousands of homes came war, beckoning to the field the best of manhood to burrow in trenches, to slay and to be slain—to mock at civilization and to gloat over wrecked and ravished womanhood.

Red as to beak and claw it mutilates the hearts of the thousands who long for the return of sons and husbands. It laughs at the tear-stained faces of the children and exhibits as some of its proudest trophies the men who are maimed for life. And the diplomats smile at it, mumbling the while platitudes and blasphemies. They talk boastfully as if a verbal poultice could heal the hearts that are broken. But they will not see the ever-mounting tide of democracy that will sweep out of their gilded homes the despots who for the sake of ambition, of their divine right, of more territory in which to display their gaudy kingly finery, scruple not to sentence a whole world to death. Millions of men thrown into a devil's millstone to make holiday for War Lords—history in tears and iron and blood—this doubtless pleases those who prate of the pomp of war, and take care that it shall not scathe them.

But we can pray that God's blessing may give light to misery-blinded eyes; that it may ease the sufferings of the prisoners, and of the wounded and uplift them into the serene atmosphere of faith and love. Their sufferings should urge us to redouble our prayers for peace.

THE SPONGERS

There must be many Napoleons of finance among our youths, says the querulous old man who visits us now and then. Consider their raiment—gorgeous and eye-compelling—their luxuries, the many associations to which they contribute their monies and talents and try to solve how it is all compassed by small incomes. The high cost of living affrights them not at all. In a word, while others are advocating thrift and trying to live up to it, these wizards of finance are afloat on the waters of extravagance with never a fear of financial shipwreck. Our old friend has a suspicion that some of them contribute little to the support of the home. They "sponge" on the family. The debt which they owe to their parents is ignored. They cannot even by the greatest unselfishness repay that debt. It is written down on life's ledger in characters of love, of toil and sorrow, and it will remain there for aye, though the children be models of filial devotion. But for these young people the debt does not exist. They take their parents for granted. Tact and love would give peace and comfort to the dear ones who are going down into the valley, and themselves many blessed memories, but selfishness blinds them and sends them hurtling into the hell of ingratitude. Duty and justice are sacrificed to their luxuries. And the light in many eyes is dimmed because the hearts which beat against her own emit no heat which can ward off the chill of the years—no comfort which can serve her as a staff to the eternal gates. The "spongers" may live many years to regret it.

AN EVIL DAY

It was an evil day when materialistic Germany challenged her great northern neighbor, Russia, to a trial of strength. All through the ages the supreme quality of endurance has been the secret of Russia's power. Awful risks and sacrifices are the fare upon which such peoples thrive. Their patience wears down oppression and conquers open foes. Their state is tragic, yet they are light-hearted. Face to face with terrors of climate and despotic rule, they are like big children. In truth this people has never grown up. Intellectually it is awaiting its second birth. When it shall have put on the new man in the full sense its contribution to human progress is likely to be a momentous one. In that day the forgetful world will perhaps recall the profound saying of the Divine Teacher who set a child in the midst, bidding His followers remember that the childlike character was essential to citizenship in the ideal kingdom which was to absorb or overrule all the kingdoms that the ambition or necessity of striving mankind had set up. Tear and moujik, priest and soldier, are but pawns in the mighty game which is being played through the centuries by powers whose commission it is to shape the perfect humanity, though it be through blood and tears.

NO ROOM FOR MARY!

The war spirit seems finally to have invaded England! In the first months of the war it was next to impossible to gather recruits in England, so few were the patriots who were willing to make a sacrifice for the common good. Later on, Lord Kitchener was forced to resort to spectacular recruiting methods to fill up the gaps in the army. And now it would seem that the Lord Chamberlain has gone clear war-mad. Of course his responsible position keeps him at home. He cannot be at the front with the Tommies, fighting the Germans. But he can remain in his office to fight the Church. At least that is what he seems to have done by forbidding the production of the late Monsignor Benson's beautifully tender miracle play, "The Upper Room."

It will be remembered that one of the latest productions of the late Monsignor was a play setting forth "the story beautiful"—the institution of the Blessed Sacrament. Feeling that so august a personage should not be brought upon the stage, he carefully eliminated the character of Our Lord. In the treatment of the character of Our Lady, he wrote the part in a manner which could not but bring out every feeling of reverence and devotion.

But it seems that in England, at the present time, there is a large contingent of bigots who think that

devotion to the Blessed Virgin is idolatry. Now, England, they say, is an enlightened country and should have nothing in common with benighted nations who adore religious idols. Therefore, a loud protest was raised against this religious drama. And the Lord Chamberlain in his letter to the Associated Catholic Play Society says: "While appreciating the reverence with which the play would be treated when produced under your auspices, the Lord Chamberlain is unable to give permission for the character of the Blessed Virgin to be portrayed upon the stage."

In view of the recent discovery of the plight of hundreds of unmarried women and their war babies, it might be well for the Lord Chamberlain to hold up to the popular mind and imagination the image of the purest daughter of Israel. If in Catholic countries at all times the vision of the Immaculate Virgin has drawn countless men and women to the high mountain peaks of purity and chastity; if the convents and monasteries of the world are filled with men and women who love the Immaculate Mother and try to follow her example, then, surely, she can work no harm to the morals of the English. On the contrary, she who is "our tainted nature's solitary boast" might serve them admirably as a model and an inspiration.

It is to be kept in mind that the Lord Chamberlain allowed the character of the Blessed Virgin to appear in "The Miracle." But, then, "The Miracle" is not a Catholic play, being tinged throughout with the pathetic mysticism of Maeterlinck. It is safe to say that "The Upper Room" would not have been proscribed were it not so thoroughly Catholic. This bigotry is a blow at the Church and a blow at the memory of Monsignor Benson, than whom none has deserved better of his fellow countrymen.—The Rosary Magazine.

CATHOLIC SIOUX CONGRESS

WILL BE ONE OF NOTED MEETINGS OF 1915—75TH ANNIVERSARY OF FATHER DE SMET, WORLD'S GREATEST INDIAN MISSIONARY

One of the most interesting features of Catholic missionary work among the Sioux Indians, writes Stanton Lawton in the Catholic Columbian, is the annual congress or convention. As the Sioux are widely scattered, in different bands and sub-tribes, over the two States of North and South Dakota, as well as parts of Nebraska, Minnesota and Montana, it affords them all a chance to get together, see one another, learn to know their missionaries, find out the good things that other missions are doing, compare notes as to which band is making the most rapid progress, and so on. The date and place for the congress is fixed one year before, and the Indians who intend to go await the occasion with joy.

The priest, the Yanktons, and the agent, appointed the last days of July and the first of August, as the time to hold the Catholic Sioux Congress at Greenwood, the agency of the Yankton Sioux Reservation, on Hon. Cato Sells, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, decided that all the Sioux Congresses and Conventions (both Protestant and Catholic)—both of North and South Dakota should be held on the same days, and he set the 7th, 8th and 9th of August at the time. Hence the Yankton plans have been changed, and it is hoped that no mistake will be made relative to the time of the Congress, by the hundreds of people who come from far and near to attend the sessions.

ALL TRIBES WILL BE REPRESENTED

There will be many Congresses convened this year, but the most important of all is that to be held on the Yankton Reservation, South Dakota, to be held as a memorial in honor of the 75th anniversary of Father De Smet's coming among the Indians, especially the Sioux. A new church will be dedicated and a memorial tablet will be unveiled at Greenwood on August 8th, when all the tribes evangelized by Father De Smet (the greatest Indian missionary the world has ever known), will be present, and also a number of high church dignitaries, among whom will be Right Rev. Thomas O'Connell, Bishop of Sioux Falls, S. D.; Right Rev. James O'Reilly, Bishop of Fargo; Right Rev. Joseph F. Busch, Bishop of Lead, and Rev. William H. Ketcham, director of the Bureau of Catholic Indian Missions.

Greenwood is not on a railroad, but some of the nearest railroad points are Wagner, Ravina, and Lake Andes, South Dakota, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad, varying from ten to fourteen miles in distance from the Agency, which can be reached quickly, easily and inexpensively by automobiles. Visitors could spend the nights in these towns and attend the sessions and celebrations at Greenwood with little inconvenience.

A WORTHY SUCCESSOR
Many of the Yanktons were baptized by Father De Smet, but the

Reservation has never had a resident missionary until last year, when one of our most noteworthy Indian missionaries of the younger generation, a son of St. Ignatius, and a worthy successor of Father De Smet, Rev. H. L. Westropp, S. J., was sent to live on the Reservation. He has reclaimed many who have fallen away, made many converts, built churches, and wishes to complete the work of reverting the whole Yankton tribe by this grand gathering, which will, it is thought, crown his efforts and put them on a solid basis.

These Congresses stir up much enthusiasm, and Indians are much impressed when white Catholics manifest an interest in their spiritual welfare and attend their religious gatherings.

These meetings also show in a striking manner what the Catholic priest and Sisters have done for the Indians, elevating them from a state of savagery to a high degree of civilization and Christianity. Many of these missionaries have worked among the Indians for from twenty to thirty years; they have toiled and endured many hardships in the camps and in the schools; but they have not worked in vain. Ten thousand and more living members of the war-like Sioux nation, and other thousands who now "rest with their fathers," have joined the true fold of Christ.

CATHOLIC CONVENTION GATHERED AT ST. PAUL

St. Paul, Minn., July 1.—For the first time in the history of the Catholic Educational Association the annual convention was held in the metropolitan see of Archbishop Ireland, who took personal charge of the arrangements there. Catholic educators from all over the country were in attendance, and matters of import to Catholic education received careful discussion.

The delegates arrived in St. Paul as early as June 26, and the work of the convention was taken up Monday afternoon, with the meeting of the Executive Board at the Hotel St. Paul. In the evening at 8 o'clock there was a reception to the members of all Departments and Sections in the hotel parlors, after which executive committees took the opportunity of meeting and concluding arrangements for the convention.

Right Rev. James McGolrick, Bishop of Duluth, Minn., was celebrant of the Pontifical High Mass Tuesday morning, and Most Rev. Archbishop Ireland preached a forceful and inspiring sermon. Following the Mass the first regular session of the convention was held in the assembly hall of the Cathedral school with an address by Right Rev. Bishop Shehan, the President General, the reading of reports and other regular business. The paper at this session was given by Rev. Francis T. Moran, D. D., of Cleveland, "The Pastor and Education," with discussions by Rev. T. J. Larkin, S. M., of Algiers, La., and Brother John Waldron, S. M., of Clayton, Mo.

CABLEGRAM TO THE HOLY FATHER

At the first session a cablegram was sent to the Holy Father, Benedict XV., and before the close of the convention a reply was received conveying the Holy Father's thanks for the earnest expressions of loyalty, and sending his blessing to the educators there assembled and to all who take part in the noble work of Catholic education.

CARDINAL MERCIER

Cardinal Mercier, Archbishop of Malines and Primate of Belgium, who has been one of the world figures in the great struggle, has issued another Pastoral. It is republished in the Corriere Italia of June 17. Towards these His Eminence says:

"Our act of spiritual birth was dated and authentically signed with blood and tears on Calvary. Let us not forget our origins. Let us cultivate reverence for our native land. The present hour recalls to Catholic Belgium the law of sacrifice. Let us show no weakness, my brethren, but with brave heart and head erect, press with all the saints around our Lady of Sorrows at the foot of the Cross. When the funeral knell rings the resurrection is near. Let us hasten to fill the measure of satisfaction which Divine Justice demands from us."

"War is a terrible thing, my brethren; there is not a single Belgian who does not know that now. But let us confess that it is also, if not the cause, at least the occasion of magnificent deeds. You do not grow weary of admiring our King, our Government, our army. They, on their part, do not cease to praise your abnegation, your self-restraint—I was going to say, your good humor in suffering."

The Cardinal then pays an eloquent tribute to Holland, England, Ireland, Scotland, France and Switzerland for kindness shown to the Belgian refugees, and he asks his people not to forget to be grateful. His Eminence proceeds:

"Love to think that others are more deserving than yourselves. Above all, beware of calumnies. Since the beginning of the war, crafty, wicked, perfidious people have eagerly accredited the rumor that the deceased Pope Pius X., and our Holy Father Benedict XV., and our Holy Father Benedict XV., the reigning Pope, favored our enemies financially or morally and through weakness paid no regard to the rights of the Belgian people. These are calumnies, my brethren, infamous calumnies. The simple, loving, magnanimous heart of Pius X. was incapable, I do not say of baseness, but of the appearance of sympathy with injustice, even were it triumphant. The truth is that the noble old man died through grief when he saw the European nations afflicted by murderous strife, and Providence did not give him time to express in public the horror he felt of these excesses."

"As for our Holy Father, Pope Benedict XV., what more could he do for us Belgians than he has done?"—Boston Republic.

ANOTHER DISCREDITED "INTERVIEW" WITH THE POPE

When we read the interview obtained by Louis Lapatie of the Paris La Liberté, with Pope Benedict XV., and widely published on both sides of the Atlantic, it seemed to us that many sentiments and expressions attributed to His Holiness had not the true ring. It bore little kinship with the Pope's Encyclicals, except, indeed, the word: "A Pope can want and preach only peace!"

Hardly had the interview appeared than the Vatican declared it to contain many inaccuracies; and five days later June 28, Cardinal Gaspari, the Pope's Secretary of State, specifically pointed out some of these. All of them are significant, especially perhaps the account of the letter received from General von Bissing, the German war governor of Belgium. The Pope has never had any communication, direct or indirect, from von Bissing.

Again, the curt answer attributed to His Holiness, when asked about the violated neutrality of Belgium: "That was under Pius X." The Pope never said this. Nor did His Holiness discuss Russia's conduct of the war; nor touch on the Lusitania tragedy in the manner described. There is much confusion in the report of M. Lapatie in his rendition of the Pope's remarks about the relations of the Holy See and Italy. In short, the interview so badly expresses the Pope's mind, so say nothing of its occasional dependence for its interest on M. Lapatie's imagination, that His Holiness has announced he will not again receive an interviewer during the war.

The Holy See had, some months ago, to correct the interview of Mr. Wagland, representing an important journal in New York. The temptation of the interviewer to twist anything emanating from the Vatican to fit a preconceived notion as to what side the Pope favors, appears to be irresistible. The Pope, in the nature of things cannot appear as a partisan in a war in which his spiritual children are represented under every flag of the eleven nations involved in the war. President Wilson heads a neutral nation in which are natives or descendants of every ancestral race among the European belligerents. Pope and President alike have proclaimed their neutrality, and their will and desire to serve in the interests of peace when the fitting moment comes. Their official utterances are the sufficient expression of their minds in this world-crisis.—Boston Republic.

THE POPE'S PLAN

FOR DISABLED PRISONERS

"We have seen reproduced in several journals," says the Observatore Romano, "news of another charity project of the Holy Father, Benedict XV., in favor of prisoners of war, wounded or sick."

"The news, which we did not think we ought to be the first to publish, is now well known, and is substantially true. The Holy Father in his pastoral solicitude has been much preoccupied at the lot of the German prisoners of war, wounded or sick, living in France, and of the French, Belgian and English in Germany, who, because of their number, could not have all those cares and attention which their condition required."

"On account of this His Holiness applied to the Swiss Government, which had already conceived a similar idea, and whose sentiments of hospitality and noble engagement to diminish the horrors of the present conflict by interesting itself in relieving them on the territory of the Confederation until their restoration to health, are well known."

"For the sick or wounded prisoners of other nationalities, that is for the Russians in Germany and in Austria, for the Germans and Austrians in Russia, and for the Serbian prisoners in Austria, there are other negotiations in progress with a similar end in view."

"Meanwhile to render the negotiations more expeditious the Holy See sent to Switzerland Count Carlo Santucci, advocate, who had from the president of the Helvetic Confederation the most favorable reception for the noble proposal of His Holiness, which, on being submitted to the Federal Council, was forthwith approved of."

"In view then of the arrangements that have been made, the Federal Government has declared itself ready to give hospitality at one part of its territory to a considerable number of wounded or sick French, Belgian and English prisoners, and at another part to an equally considerable number of Austrian and German prisoners, who may be found in the same conditions, a number which, as a beginning, can without difficulty be extended to ten thousand for each of the two parties."

"Each government will reimburse Switzerland the expenses sustained in the maintenance of the prisoners, its respective subjects and Switzerland will assume the charge of the prisoners confined to her, while on their side the several governments will guarantee, in case of their escape, to restore as soon as possible to the Federal Government their subjects who might get away."

"Those who are cared will be restored to the nation which held them as prisoners, and the healed as well as the dead will be successively replaced by others."

"Some of the Powers interested have already responded and consented to the project; from others a reply is still awaited."

"Thus the Pope demonstrates once more that, being unable as he would wish to spare the people the terrible scourge of war, he does all that is possible on his side to diminish its consequences and to alleviate its sorrows."

CATHOLIC SCHOOLS THE BEST

"Out of Yale now comes the witness to the work and worth of our Catholic schools," remarks the editor of the Maine Catholic Historical Review. "Time was when religious schools were considered unnecessary, inefficient and unpatriotic. Now men who do some observing and thinking for themselves are reversing that judgment, and are declaring that the religious school is the only one that may be regarded as truly necessary, efficient and patriotic."

Professor George Wharton Pepper, in one of his lectures in the Lyman Beecher course of lectures at Yale, said:

"In the Roman Catholic Church, where much of the educational work is done by the clergy, or by the Sisters, in a struggle for the religious education of the young, they are undertaking that work against fearful odds. It is a terrible sacrifice on the part of our Roman Catholic brethren, and the wonder is how they can endure the sacrifice."

That the sacrifice is rewarded and justified by results, and that religious teachers are skilled instructors, Mr. Pepper fully believes, for he says positively:

"There is no doubt in my mind that the Catholics have the finest system of teaching possible, and I am positive that the time is coming when a move will be promoted to have each religion care for the education of the children of their creed, just as the Catholics are doing at the present time. . . . The time is not far off when to know God will be considered the greatest of all uses of the human mind."

Our friend in Maine, quoting Mr. Pepper's words, says truly: "Now if we said—and we do say—that Catholics have the finest system of teaching possible, some people would call that insane boasting. . . . I wonder will they now admit it, since it comes out of Yale."—Sacred Heart Review.

K. OF C. SCHOLARSHIPS AT CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY

The Knights of Columbus says the New World of Chicago are having no trouble getting young Catholic college graduates to apply for their scholarships in the Catholic University, according to an official report presented by the University authorities to the Board of Directors of the Order. There are 40 candidates for the 19 vacancies in the scholarships which will occur next term. One hundred and twenty-one persons applied, but all except 40 were eliminated. The following States are represented: Arkansas 2, California 1, Connecticut 1, Illinois 3, Indiana 1, Iowa 1, Kentucky 1, Maine 1, Massachusetts 4, Missouri 2, Montana 1, New Hampshire 1, New York 5, Ohio 3, Oklahoma 1, Pennsylvania 4, Rhode Island 2, South Dakota 1, Vermont 1, Washington 1, Canada 8.

There are at present 34 holders of these scholarships. Of these 29 expect to return next year; two are yet undecided; three will not return. Consequently there are 19 or 21 scholarships to be awarded, for which there are 40 qualified as above.

CATHOLIC NOTES

The Observatore Romano states that the Pope daily contributes to the relief of 500 families of Roman soldiers fighting at the front.

Pope Benedict XV. is said to be a hard worker. He begins his daily task after his Mass, which is said at 5.30 every morning.

In Bengal the Jesuits from Belgium have converted at least 100,000 natives in the last twenty five years. In China and Africa there are fully 1,100,000 persons under instruction for Catholic baptism.

Porfirio Diaz is dead. For many years he was Dictator of Mexico under the title of President. As such he was a party to much persecution of the Church. But when he drew near his end, he asked for the last Sacraments.

The Very Rev. Joseph S. Glass, C. M., D. D., rector of St. Vincent's Church, Los Angeles, and formerly president of St. Vincent's College in that city, has been appointed to succeed the late Bishop Scanlan as Bishop of Salt Lake.

Father Browne, Provincial of the English Jesuits, finding the strain of his work too much for his present state of health, has resigned, and is succeeded by Father John Wright, S. J., of St. Wilfrid's, Preston.

Five thousand dollars was bequeathed to the House of the Good Shepherd, Cincinnati, by James M. Wilson, a non-Catholic, whose will was probated last week. He has helped the institution during his lifetime, also.

English exchanges chronicle the death of a well known Catholic journalist, Miss Felicia Curtis. The deceased, who was a convert, was the author of two historical novels, "Under the Rose" and "In the Lean Years," written in the desire to arouse in others a love for the faith to which she had come so happily.

Advices from Rome convey the sad intelligence that Cardinal Martinelli is no better, and will never be any better in health. He is in a Bene-dictine monastery outside of Rome, suffering from hardening of the cerebral arteries. He attends to no business.

Another Anglican clergyman in England has come into the fold in the person of Rev. Mr. Lopes, a well known Birmingham minister renowned for his work among the poor, who was received at the Birmingham Oratory and will at once commence his studies for the priesthood.

John E. Redmond, leader of the Irish Nationalist party, speaking at Dublin recently, said that up to June 16, 120,741 Irishmen from Ireland had joined the army, according to the Freeman's Journal. Mr. Redmond stated that of these, 70,000 are Catholics and about 24,000 are enrolled members of the Irish national volunteers.

The late Mr. and Mrs. Campbell-Johnson of Pasadena, Cal., who perished with the ill-fated steamer Lusitania, left the bulk of a \$700,000 estate to the Church of Our Lady of Angels, better known as the old Plaza Church, Los Angeles. The will was made only two weeks before they sailed.

The acute political crisis over the proposed appointment of J. H. Campbell, the Unionist, to the Lord Chancellorship of Ireland, has been safely passed. Campbell will not be appointed. An official announcement states that the Right Hon. Ignatius O'Brien has been reappointed to the place. John Gordon has been appointed attorney general for Ireland and James O'Connor solicitor general.

The death of Jeremiah O'Donovan, otherwise known as O'Donovan Rossa, recently in New York, says the Sacred Heart Review, removed one of the most strenuous of Irish patriots. For many years his name was on everybody's tongue because of his methods of warfare against the British Empire. As a Fenian he had dared much for Ireland, and as a convict he had been subjected to the most brutal treatment in English prisons.

St. Vincent's Hospital, Toledo, won honors in the pharmacy class of Toledo University, graduated, June 16. Sister St. Simon, pharmacist at St. Vincent's, had an average of 98.05 in examinations, and a valuable book on pharmacy was awarded to her. Another Sister, also from St. Vincent's, stood second in the examination, with an average of 95 per cent. The nuns received the degree of Doctor of Pharmacy at commencement exercises.

The Catholic Universe, London announces the reception into the Church of the Rev. Arthur Ryland, who resides at the Camp near Stroud Glos. The reverend gentleman made his submission to the Very Rev. Father Stephen Fitzgerald, O. P., who is in charge of the mission at Stroud. The Rev. Mr. Ryland was ordained at Oxford some years ago by the Right Rev. Vernon Herford, Bishop of the Syro-Chaldean Church. Bishop Herford exercised jurisdiction over certain Syro-Chaldean churches in India, acknowledging the jurisdiction of the Patriarch of Babylon, but not that of the Holy Father.