

# 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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## HOLY FATHER PRAISES CARDINAL MERCIER

Malines, Belgium, May 13.—Cardinal Mercier has received the following letter from Pope Pius in recognition of his sacerdotal jubilee, the fiftieth anniversary of his ordination to the priesthood:

"To Our Beloved Son Desiré Mercier, Cardinal-Priest of the Holy Roman Church of the Title of St. Peter in Chains, Archbishop of Malines, Primate of Belgium.

PIUS XI. POPE  
"Well Beloved Son,  
"Health and Apostolic Benediction.  
"So striking are the services, rendered by you to the Church of God, that your name appears in the eyes of all surrounded by the most brilliant halo, the most fervent sympathy. And it is justice.

"From your whole career, indeed, there stand out two characteristic traits par excellence: A vigorous and tireless application to the knowledge and safeguarding of pure truth; and the ardor of your pastoral zeal. To increase the influence of Christian Wisdom; to promote in all ways, and over the entire surface of your vast diocese, the interests of souls—was always, in truth, the object of your efforts.

"At the time when Leo XIII., Our predecessor of glorious memory, expressed the desire to see founded in the heart of the celebrated University of Louvain a special chair of philosophy of Saint Thomas, the value of your teaching had already imposed itself on the attention of the bishops of Belgium, and it was on you that their choice rested to establish this chair.

"Everyone knows what success crowned your efforts and to what extent you fulfilled the general expectations. Indeed, by your oral teaching and, indeed, by the firmness and sureness of your writings, you illustrated powerfully the value of 'traditional philosophy' by exposing, on the one hand, in a harmonious whole, the principles of ancient wisdom and the happy discoveries of more recent date due to the work and genius of men of science; and by showing, on the other hand, the services which this philosophy may render, even today, by throwing light on the inanity of a host of current errors which are in acute conflict with straight reason as well as with the teachings of the Church.

"If, among your writings, we like to make special mention here of your 'Ontology' it is because in it you establish in a very lucid manner the principles of the metaphysics of Saint Thomas concerning which Our predecessor of holy memory, Pius X., said that 'however slightly one may deviate from them, the departure entails disastrous consequences.'

"It was under your impulse, again, that the Superior Institute of Louvain rose. Independent of the regular courses of the University, it aimed to study more deeply and develop the whole cycle of the philosophy of Saint Thomas, thus permitting large numbers of young people, thirsting for knowledge, to drink the teachings of the holy doctor in long draughts, at their very source and in all their purity.

"We are not surprised, therefore, that the Holy See, in view of the happy promises dictated by this past, should have called you to preside over the destinies of the Church of Malines, the primacy of the Kingdom of Belgium, convinced as it was that in you were verified the words of the prophet: 'And I will give you pastors after my own heart, and they shall feed you with knowledge and doctrine.' (Jer. iii. 16.)

"We can not dream of recalling here all that which, in your pastoral ministry, is deserving of Our praise, but it is pleasing to us to mention a few traits. Thus, because, in the sincerity of your soul, you were convinced that the flock is worth no more than the pastor is worthy, you had it at heart to spare yourself no trouble to raise your clergy to the height of their sublime functions, neglecting no occasion to train them by your own words, and even going so far as to preach to them yourself the Holy Exercises of Retreat.

"Thus also, your faithful were stimulated by you to zeal and piety. You have encouraged their devotion to the Sacred Heart and their devotion to the Blessed Virgin Mary, under the new title of Mediatrix of All the Graces; and by those pastoral, so profound in doctrine, which you have made it a habit to publish without ceasing, you enlighten your people on the most important problems of the present hour which are of general interest.

"As for your Christian valiance, what could we say of it? Is it not revealed in all the acts of your sacred ministry? It was this valiance which, during the course of the inhuman War unleashed on the world, dictated to you 'the words that were needed to confirm them that were staggering and to strengthen the trembling knees.' (Job. iv. 4.) Your soul was the soul of the pastor on which is patterned the soul of the flock. (I Peter. v. 3.) And at the height

of sorrow and mourning, your ardent exhortations emphasized the motto which was dear to you—'per crucem ad lucem,' by the cross to glory—telling to all how suffering makes man better and helps him to climb with a lighter foot the steps of moral elevation.

"Our Well Beloved Son, all that we have just said of you up to this time will enable you to understand, without difficulty, the joy with which we have learned that the fiftieth anniversary of the day when, for the first time, it was given to you to offer to God the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass.

"Obeying a spontaneous impulse of Our heart, we have wanted—let us tell you this—to take the lead in all the joyous demonstrations of which you are to be the object; for it is not in noble Belgium alone—it is, without doubt, in other nations also—that admirers will rise up, in great numbers, to pay tribute to your virtue.

"Rejoice then, oh well beloved son, in the joys of this beautiful day. Let them be to you an anticipation of the reward which Heaven reserves for you. For, if it is true that 'they that are learned shall shine as the brightness of the firmament,' then 'they that instruct many to justice shall shine as stars for all eternity.' (Dan. xii. 3.) May God deign—We religiously form this wish before Him—to preserve you for a long time still to the affection of your people and for His greater good; for the honor, also, of the Holy Church.

"On the day which it shall please you to choose for the solemn celebration of your jubilee, we grant you from all Our heart the faculty of blessing, in Our name, all those who attend, and of granting to all a plenary indulgence under the ordinary conditions.

"In the meantime, as a token of divine favors, and in testimony of Our fatherly attachment, we bestow upon you, with all the ardor of Our heart—upon you, beloved Son, upon all your clergy and upon your people, the Apostolic Benediction.

"Given at Rome, St. Peter's, the 25th of March, 1924, in the third year of Our Pontificate.  
"PIUS PP. XI."

## JUGOSLAVIA CHURCH CONDITIONS

By Dr. Frederick Funder  
Vienna Correspondent, N. C. W. C.

Repeated announcements on behalf of the Yugoslav Government at Belgrade that every effort is being made to conclude a Concordat with the Holy See, are received with a good deal of suspicion by the Catholics of that nation. An article printed in the Catholic weekly Nedjelja, organ of Archbishop Saric of Sarajevo, reads in part as follows:

"The Belgrade Ministers protest at every turn how very anxious they are to conclude a Concordat between the Holy See and the Serb-Croat-Slovene State. They say that by concluding a Concordat the relations between the Catholic Church and the triune Kingdom would be settled once for all.

"For five years now—that is to say, ever since the so-called 'union' took place—the Belgrade Government has been preparing the Concordat. But the preparation is made in a manner absolutely peculiar to that Government.

"In Croatia, Slavonia and Vojvodina the greater part of the property of the Catholic Church has been taken from her. In the districts of Baeska and the Banat, Catholic nuns are driven out of convents and the convent schools are closed. Catholic school-buildings are seized and turned over to the Serbian Orthodox authorities; the images of Saints are removed from Catholic chapels and replaced with pictures of the Orthodox Saint Sava. In Bosnia, purely religious Catholic organizations and the Congregations of St. Mary have been dissolved and Catholic schools are denied the status of public educational institutions. State funds are supplied to heretical agents that they may lead the Greek-Catholic population of Bosnia and Vojvodina into schism either by persuasion or force. Large sums were spent by the government to send the Serbian Orthodox Bishop Dositej into Bohemia, Moravia and Carpatho-Russia in an attempt to lead the Catholics of those regions away from the Faith and to organize the Serbian Orthodox Church among the Czechs and the Little Russians (Ukrainians). At State expense, the leader of the anti-Catholic movement in Czechoslovakia, 'Bishop' Geradz, has been called to Belgrade where he was solemnly received and decorated by the Government."

The Archbishop's paper inquires if all these affronts to the Catholic Church were perpetrated with the idea of hastening the conclusion of a Concordat and for the purpose of strengthening friendly relations with the Holy See. The Government has now commissioned clergymen as tax-gatherers. Every document in the nature of an

ecclesiastical petition addressed to a Bishop, or even to the Pope, is subject to a stamp tax. Even the Pope is obliged to affix a revenue stamp to Papal bulls of nomination to ecclesiastical office.

## THOUSANDS IN INDIA CONVERTED

Ernakulam, India.—The Franciscan Brothers laboring in India are extending their work in the various dioceses with notable results. Two Franciscan Brothers of Mt. Poincur (Bombay) went to Madras, and this gave rise to the question whether such missionary work could not also be introduced in South India.

These Franciscan Brothers have a very simple way of living. Even Europeans among them abstain strictly from the use of all kinds of wine, liquors and tobacco. In the Diocese of Nagpore, they opened a mission at Khandwa, where there was no resident priest. In a few years, they had gathered a rich harvest of conversions; nearly 8,000 were baptized in this one district. Seven chapels were built in out-stations, and Catholic schools were established in forty villages, so that the Bishop had to send four priests there for the spiritual care of the new converts.

In another place, the Brothers had in a short time more than 1,000 converts of all castes, Brahmins included. The number of Catholics in the Nagpur Diocese grew from 8,000 in 1900 to 19,000 in 1915.

The work of the Brothers also was successful in the Krishnagar diocese. When the Brothers were introduced, the whole diocese counted 5,000 Catholics, and now there are 15,000, mostly converts in the new district of Dinajpur. Where before only one priest came to visit a few Christians, there are now nine priests, with Brothers and Sisters in five principal stations and seventy-five sub-stations.

The Diocese of Damodar has 87,000 Catholics, but there were for years and years scarcely any converts. The Franciscan Brothers went with a little tent among the Warlis, an aboriginal tribe about 100 miles north of Bombay. After a few months, they had a thousand catechumens, 500 of whom have now been baptized, and more still are under instruction. The Archbishop of Bombay called the Brothers to his diocese to start a Mission in the pagan town of Broach, and the work is going on so satisfactorily that now one priest and two Brothers are fully occupied with the instruction of the new converts and in schools and dispensaries for the poor.

What is most interesting is that by no means all of these Franciscan Brothers are Europeans; there is already a good sprinkling of Indians among them.

## "OLD CATHOLIC" SCHISM DYING

Berne, May 6.—The Schismatic Catholics of Switzerland, known as the "Old Catholics," have lost their bishop, Mr. Herzog.

Bishop Herzog's death recalls the fact that following the Vatican Council, some German Catholics, encouraged by their government, protested against papal infallibility and organized a schism. Abbe Herzog joined this schism and placed himself at the service of the Prussian government, by which he was appointed pastor of Crefeld for the "Old Catholic" rite. Soon afterwards, he went to Switzerland, where, in 1874, he accepted a chair of "Old Catholic Theology" at the University of Berne created for him by the Swiss Government to assure the recruiting of the schismatic clergy. This plan met with ill success. Nevertheless, M. Herzog was elected bishop of the schismatic body and was consecrated by a schismatic prelate from Prussia, who, in turn, had been ordained by the Jansenist Archbishop of Utrecht.

Bishop Herzog was forced, during his entire lifetime, to witness the gradual decline of the schism. At the present time, in Geneva, where they were once the masters, the "Old Catholics" have only one church, all the others having been given back to the Roman Catholics.

## THE WAY TO KILL COMMUNISM

At a meeting of the Building Trades and Employers Association, Boston, the Rev. James I. Corrigan, head of the Department of Philosophy at Boston College, told the employers that the business men of America are best able to combat attacks of communism in the United States by developing an enlightened and contented working class. Without such effort on the part of employers, he said, the future is bound to bring trouble through false propaganda and discontent.

"Force is not the proper method with which to combat communism," said Father Corrigan. "Ideas must be met with ideas, and false propaganda must be opposed by true propaganda.

"The human element is back of it all. The laboring men want something of recognition, something of appreciation and something of a square deal. Discontent makes the working class willing listeners to false propaganda of communism and a fertile soil for its growth. Our American businessmen have the power to strike Communism effectively by creating contentment among the workers."

## GRADUATING CLASS OF BRESCIA HALL

BACCALAUREATE SERMON BY  
VICAR-GENERAL O'CONNOR

London Free Press, May 26  
In the absence of Right Rev. M. F. Fallon, D. D., Bishop of the Diocese of London, who was prevented, through the severe illness of his mother, from attending the ceremony, the baccalaureate sermon was delivered by Vicar-General O' Connor at St. Peter's Cathedral last night to the graduating class of Brescia Hall, affiliated college of arts with the University of Western Ontario.

The student body of Brescia Hall, with gowns and mortar boards; members of the faculty of Brescia Hall, as well as various faculty members of the affiliated colleges of the university, occupied a reserved section of the cathedral for the impressive ceremony, which commenced with the procession of the co-eds to their seats. Gowned collegians acted as ushers for the occasion.

The Vicar-General's sermon follows:  
"Right reverend and reverend fathers, my dear brethren: Once a philosopher of no mean repute said that the education of young people is the corner-stone of the building of society. And indeed, if the matter is well considered, reason approves the expression. Society, or rather the nation, cannot exist for long without men. I say without men, not simply human beings, for the meaning of these words is as you know, different and opposite, for a human being, homo, comes into the world by birth, a man, vir, is a human being, totus teres atque rotundus, perfected by means of education.

"Truly no man can doubt that an intellect alone does not complete a human being, or that mere knowledge does not exempt him from his lack of principle. Who among us does not know, for example, that a learned man can be most despicable? Either a traitor or a criminal! From this it is evident that the training of the mind does not of itself tend toward such moulding of man as the permanence of the nation demands. The soul of man, the intellect and the will ought to be educated in order that the whole man may be able to attain the end toward which he is striving, because life is not merely a study of truth, but much more, it is action following truth. Life is not only speculation, but action, operatio sequitur esse, says the philosopher, the nature of the act is correlative to the quality of the agency by which it is produced. And in order that an action may be worthy, the principle which dictates the action must be sincere and upright. Those who recognize truth and follow goodness are those who establish the strength and stability of the nation. It is evident then, that the training of the mind alone is not sufficient for performing the services of a teacher of youth, well and to the full. What does it profit a State that its inhabitants have learned the motions of the planets if they do not know how to regulate the motions of their own hearts and restrain their evil passions? It is of little use for people to know the laws of nature if they violate the laws of their country. It would be better to know less and act more nobly. What does it profit a nation if its people are as cultured as one could wish if they are immersed in pleasure, or if they seek honors rather than honor? Or of what benefit is ambition without love of country? Riches without honesty? Those however, who cultivate honor, fidelity, courage, obedience and reverence toward their rulers are the pride and ornament of their country.

"To come, then, to a further development of my theme, I say that the purpose of a Christian education is to fit its recipients for a Christian life. Instruction is not the principal part of education, for human worth is more essentially connected with character and heart than with knowledge and intellect. 'Now that the world is filled with learned men,' said Seneca of old, 'good men are wanting.' The teaching of the school becomes a subject of interest through our belief in its power to educate sentiment, stimulate will and mold character. For in the school we learn more than lessons. We live in an intellectual and moral atmosphere, acquire habits of thought and behavior, and this, rather than what we learn, is the important thing.

"A Christian life consists of doing one's duty to God and to society. Society has work for us to do, its place for us to fill and its rewards if we succeed. For you who have had the privilege of an extended preparation for life, it has places of responsibility and emolument, if you know how to win them, and by preserving effort keep them. The world will soon pass you by and will soon find others, unless you labor hard in the race, and by energy and constant effort keep pace with the needs of the times. But if that were all that life meant there would be no special need of all that is summoned up in the course of training that you have received. In the Christian life God is first and last and the sum total of all. God is our Creator. We belong to Him and whatever we do or whatever we are must be for Him. We came from His hands and to Him we must return, and the very purpose of this life is to fit us for an eternity with Him. No amount of success can ever make us really happy without God's blessing. No honors, no wealth, can ever fill our hearts or satisfy our ambition if He is not with us, and when life's course is run no one but He will judge us, and no one but He will decide our real success or our real failure. To educate the mind to this sublime ideal of life is the purpose of all true education. Life is not a mere market or a stock exchange or a library or an art gallery. Life is a succession of acts whose record is before the eyes of God, for us or against us forever. And after this—eternity. That, my dear young friends of the graduating class, it is a satisfaction, a joy and a consolation to say is the nature of the education that you have received in the University of Western Ontario and in Brescia Hall, its affiliated college of arts.

"To the faculty, the board of governors and the senate of the University of Western Ontario may I be permitted once again to convey in the name of His Lordship, the Bishop of London, and of all of us, the expression of our appreciation of the cordial relations which have existed and do exist between us. That is as it ought to be. We appreciate the good-will and most cordial co-operation in the establishment and the successful functioning of a Catholic college of arts for men in the diocese and a Catholic college of arts for young women at Brescia Hall. If any further evidence of good-will were necessary, might I not gratefully refer to the more recent registration through the latter college of arts of students at St. Peter's School of Philosophy, which results in a condition dear to the heart of the Holy Father, a consummation by all Catholic educators devoutly to be wished for: a Catholic education by Catholic teachers in a Catholic atmosphere, and at the same time a State recognized curriculum. State examinations and State degrees.

"To the graduates of 1924. Just another word and I shall have finished. To imagine that those who have passed through college and have acquired a certain knowledge of languages and science, but who have not formed strong characters, who have not trained themselves to habits of industry and activity, should forget to the front in the world and become leaders in the army of religion and civilization is to cherish a delusion. Stand fast to that ideal of education which I have endeavored to delineate. Show in the sight of all the world the beneficent results of that education you have received. And while we rejoice with the joy that is yours on this occasion of your graduation, this is our wish for your future success—become all that it is possible for you to become.

"What that is you can know only by striving day by day from youth to age even unto the end, leaving the issue with God and His master workman, time. And in your high and holy resolve may the blessings of God be with you in all your years."

RECORD OF MASS 809 YEARS  
AGO IN CANADA  
Montreal, May 26.—A record which, some believe, describes the first Mass ever celebrated on the Island of Montreal has been discovered here. It was found by workmen engaged in pruning an elm tree on the grounds of the Sisters of Mercy at Sault-aux-Recollets. The document was contained in an earthen jar in a hollow of the tree. When it had been treated chemically to bring out the writing, the following words were deciphered:

"In the presence of Father Jamay and of Champlain, a Mass of thanksgiving, at which were present seven Frenchmen, twelve Cri children, six Algonquins, chanted and said by Father Le Caron, Recollet Father. Charles Lavoisier (or Lavidoin), Bodiaroka, Jean Lebeuff."

It is thought the record refers to the Mass mentioned in historical accounts as having been celebrated in this vicinity in June, 1615. The elm tree in which the document was found is estimated to be three hundred and forty years old.

## CHILDREN UNDERFED

TWO AND A HALF MILLION  
FACE STARVATION DR.  
RYAN DECLARES

Washington, D. C., May 16.—"Two and a half million German children will be wholly or partly dependent upon the United States for food and clothing during the next six months," the Rev. Dr. John A. Ryan of Catholic University, noted sociologist, declared in a radio appeal for the children of Germany broadcast from Washington Monday. "The principles of religion, the precepts of morality and the claims of humanity combine to make the cry of these starving children one of the most powerful and most deserving that has ever been addressed to the people of the United States," said Dr. Ryan.

Dr. Ryan spoke on a program which included Secretary of Labor Davis, Senator Copeland of New York and Representative Fish of New York. He made his plea by the direct process of presenting a series of startling facts concerning the plight of the German children. These facts, which he declared are vouched for by Gen. Henry T. Allen, former commander of the American troops in Germany; Dr. Haven Emerson, of Columbia University; Prof. Ernest M. Patterson, of the University of Pennsylvania, and the Committee of American Quakers doing relief work in Germany, and other authorities, he gave as follows:

"Five million German school children are undernourished;  
"Two million of them are facing actual starvation;  
"Hundreds of thousands go to school without breakfast;  
"Between fifteen and twenty-five per cent. of children under two years old in hospitals are afflicted with tuberculosis of the lungs;  
"Only fifty per cent. of mothers are able to nurse their babies;  
"Fifty per cent. of school children in cities are without proper under-clothing and shoes;  
"Few if any children over four years of age have had milk in the cities since 1914, unless they were sick in hospitals."

Those who advance and foster the idea that America's assistance is not needed by the German children, that they are not in want or that the German people themselves have ample means to relieve distress "either do not know the facts," said Dr. Ryan "or are so poisoned by nationalistic hatred that they are willing to misrepresent the facts."

"Germany cannot produce much more than half the food her people require at the present time," he said. "The German government is doing all that any government could do to relieve the distress of its own people."

"The American people," he concluded, "will hear and heed this cry as generously and as magnificently as they have responded to appeals from all the other distressed peoples of Europe."

## CHURCH PROGRESSIVE

London, May 13.—Priests stand in history as prophets and progressives, said G. K. Chesterton at Plymouth, replying to charges that the Church was backward. The Church, he declared, was always in advance of the age.

Far from being behind the times, he said, the Catholic was so much in front of the times that he was often misunderstood and martyred. The only sense in which it could be said that Catholics were behind the times was that some of them wasted a good deal more time over dead Protestant arguments than those arguments deserved.

POPE'S RADIO FAILS TO PICK  
UP LONDON  
London, May 12.—The Pope's radio set will not pick up 3LO (London) except at odd moments, and so the plan of the British Broadcasting Company to send His Holiness a special message yesterday was abandoned.

Cardinal Bourne had agreed to speak to the Pope from the London studio, but when the Vatican informed the London station that it was out of range, the Cardinal's talk was called off.

Him Eminence sent a substitute in Mgr. Canon Howlett, who gave a ten minutes' talk, with twenty minutes of religious music by the Westminster Cathedral Choir. The program was broadcast simultaneously from the stations at Glasgow and Aberdeen.

The British Broadcasting Company informs the N. C. W. C. correspondent that it has received no message from the Vatican, so presumably the program was not duplicated in Rome.

## CATHOLIC NOTES

Dublin, May 10.—The Rev. M. P. O'Flaherty, O. P., noted Irish preacher, is dead. He was fifty years a Dominican priest, and so developed his gifts that never in the course of his long career did he deliver the same sermon twice. On the day of his death he celebrated both the 11 and 12 o'clock Masses in the Dominican Church at Drogheda.

Cleveland, May 16.—The cornerstone of the new diocesan seminary of Our Lady of the Lake was laid here Sunday by Bishop Joseph Schrembs. Ground for the new seminary was broken by the bishop March 19, and work is being hurried so that it will be ready to accommodate student and faculty of studies in September. The building, exclusive of furnishings, will cost \$850,000.

Washington, May 16.—Memorial services for the late H. Garland Dupre, Catholic Member of Congress from Louisiana, were held in the House of Representatives Sunday. Another Catholic member from Louisiana, Ladislav Lazairo, was speaker pro tempore of the House during the services. Several other Catholic members delivered addresses in eulogy of Mr. Dupre. Among those who spoke were Representatives O'Connor and Favrot, both of Louisiana.

Shanghai, China, May 10.—A Council of all Bishops, Vicars Apostolic and Prefects Apostolic of China will meet here the latter part of this month under the direction of Mgr. Celso Constantini, the Apostolic Delegate. Among those who will attend is the Rev. James E. Walsh of Maryknoll, N. Y., recently named Prefect Apostolic of Kiangmoon. He is now en route to China. One of the important subjects to be discussed will be higher education under Catholic auspices in China.

Los Angeles, Calif., May 16.—Amid great enthusiasm 800 women of the Diocese of Los Angeles and San Diego, gathered here last week to plan for the first convention of the diocesan Council of Catholic Women, June 22-25, mapped out an extensive program, named committees and contributed \$2,150 to insure the success of the convention. The Right Rev. John J. Cantwell, Bishop of Los Angeles and San Diego, added \$1,000 toward the expenses of the meeting and pledged his whole-souled support.

Organization of the Louisiana legislature following an election in which the Ku Klux Klan was the dominant issue, resulted as follows: An admitted member of the Klan was elected Speaker of the House; a Catholic and Knight of Columbus was elected Clerk of the House; another Catholic and a Knight of Columbus was elected President pro tempore of the Senate; and a Catholic and a Knight of Columbus was elected Secretary of the Senate. Catholic priests delivered the invocation in both Senate and House. A Baptist minister administered the oath of office to the Klansman chosen as Speaker.

Washington, D. C., May 17.—Three distinguished Catholic lecturers will be on the Chautauqua platform this season, the Swarthmore Chautauqua Association, the territory of which covers several eastern States, has announced. They are the Rev. Dr. John A. Ryan, noted sociologist, of Catholic University; Dr. James J. Walsh, of New York, widely known as a physician and author, and Denis A. McCarthy, LL. D., the poet. Dr. Walsh will lecture in June, Dr. McCarthy in July and Dr. Ryan in August. Last year Dr. McCarthy was with the Association and won a cordial reception wherever he appeared.

St. Louis, Mo., May 13.—Miss Josephine Bates, a senior high school student at Visitation Academy here, was one of the eight winners in the elimination contest for the National Oratorical Contest, the finals of which will be held in Washington, D. C., June 6. From the eight there will be selected the representative of the Mid-West zone in the national contest. Twenty-thousand high school students participated in the preliminary trials. Miss Bates was the only girl in the elimination contest. The subject was the Constitution of the United States, and the contest is calculated to increase interest in and reverence for the Constitution.

Detroit, Mich., May 17.—Five hundred poor boys of Detroit will enjoy the benefits of Camp Ozanam on Lake Huron, conducted by the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, this season, it has been announced. In a prospectus of this year's activities at the camp. Last year, when Camp Ozanam was started, 150 boys were accommodated. The youngsters are the under-privileged urchins of the city, and many of them have juvenile court records. The object is to start them on the right path by giving them two weeks of wholesome out-door life under careful tutelage. The boys are certified by presidents of parish conferences.