

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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TRINITY COLLEGE CHAPEL

IMPOSING DEDICATION CEREMONIES

Washington, D. C., May 16.—With Archbishop Curley of Baltimore pontificating at the solemn High Mass and representatives from four foreign countries, including two ambassadors, present, the beautiful new Chapel of Notre Dame was dedicated here Tuesday morning at Trinity College. It is an imposing structure, done in the Byzantine style, and is an exquisite and wholly worthy addition to the architectural beauty spots of the Capital City. Its cost is in the neighborhood of \$450,000.

The Pope cabled his felicitations and Benediction to the college.

Church dignitaries, including the deans of Catholic University, attended, and among the distinguished lay guests were Sir Esme Howard, Ambassador of Great Britain; Baron de Cartier de Marchienne, Ambassador of Belgium, and Baroness de Cartier; Mme. Jules J. Jusserand, wife of the Ambassador of France; Col. Marquis Vittorio di Borromeo of the Italian Embassy; M. Tilmont, first secretary of the Belgian Embassy, and Mme. Tilmont, and Mr. Earl J. Davis, Assistant Attorney General of the United States. The Provincial Superior of the Eastern Province of the Sisters of Notre Dame, the President of Emmanuel College of Boston, members of the advisory board of the college and of the Ladies Auxilliary and many alumnae also attended.

The clergy and faculty; the entire student body, with the seniors in their academic gowns, the alumnae and other guests joined in a colorful procession preceding the Mass, and filled the campus lawn while the church was blessed on the outside.

MONUMENT TO RELIGION

The Right Rev. Bishop Thomas J. Shahan, Rector of the Catholic University, who preached the sermon at the Mass, dwelt on the service to humanity as well as to God that the great Catholic edifices have rendered through the centuries.

"We owe to God," said Bishop Shahan, "a worship embracing all the social duties and obligations of mankind. The Church has been commissioned by God to regenerate the social order. Hence it is that every Catholic church is at once the home and symbol of virtue, a founder and preserver and benefactor of the social order. The creation of such edifices appeals to all the superior qualities of man."

"In the very building of a church," the Bishop continued, "man lives a larger life. He learns to make sacrifices unselfishly, learns to exist in a higher atmosphere, learns patience and perseverance. The building of a church is an action of manifold moral purposes."

The ruins of ancient churches excite the admiration, Bishop Shahan said, but fail to touch the heart, because they were built in fear of pagans. But Catholic churches, built in love, have ever been an inspiration to great things. "The greatest languages, the mightiest eloquence, the most magnificent songs, have grown up in our churches," he said, "and the great cathedrals have been like majestic social songs."

WORTHY OF GREAT CATHOLIC TRADITION

Facing Michigan Avenue, the new Chapel of Notre Dame stands on ground that twenty-five years ago was inaccessible forest in an undeveloped section of the National Capital. The trees have been utilized to lend an added natural beauty to the chapel, which is of Kentucky limestone and stands out white against the green background in singular beauty. Its dome is surmounted by a stone lantern, at the top of which rises an ornate bronze cross. On the pediment of the portico is a sculptured figure of the Blessed Virgin with the Child Jesus and adoring angels on either side.

The interior is made particularly impressive by its rich simplicity. The walls are of Briar Hill stone trimmed in Italian marble. The vault of the dome and nave is of Guastavino tile relieved by medallions and bands in arabesque design, accented with gold and in the dome are sixteen stained glass windows. About the base are inscribed in letters of gold the words of the "Magnificat." The Evangelists are carved in bas relief on the pendants.

The chancel walls are of silver Siena marble. The columns of the baldachino are of Breccia violet, and when completed the canopy will be of marble and gold mosaic, with a central medallion of the Blessed Virgin.

Alumnae associations of all the schools conducted by the Sisters of Notre Dame contributed the main altar which is of yellow Breccia marble and was especially made in Italy for the chapel. The altar rail

is the gift of the Ladies' Auxilliary Board.

The transept altars also are of Breccia yellow, the tables being Botticelli inlaid with medallions of oil on convent Siena and trimmed with gold. These altars are dedicated to Blessed Julia Billiard, foundress of the Sisters of Notre Dame de Namur, and to the Sacred Heart. They are gifts of a graduate and the mother of a former student. Above them are emblematic rose windows, and there are also two shrines in marble and mosaic, with marble statues of the Immaculate Conception and of St. Joseph.

Six windows of medieval design adorn the nave, and light is provided by corona chandeliers. The pews are of dark oak and will seat 800. In the stone choir balcony a Skinner organ with 10,000 pipes has been installed.

ENGLISH HIERARCHY FAVORS LEAGUE

The leaders of all the Christian churches in England have in two communications assured the Prime Minister, Ramsay MacDonald, of their faith in the League of Nations. They think that the Christians they represent are prepared to give "constant and convinced support" to the efforts of statesmanship which aim at applying League principles to international problems.

One communication to the Premier was signed by Archbishops of the Church of England, and by the heads of nonconformist bodies. The other was signed by Cardinal Bourne, and represented the opinions of the Catholic Hierarchy of England and Wales as determined at the annual Low Week meeting of the Bishops at Westminster.

The letter from the Hierarchy reads:

Understanding that at this moment an earnest appeal is being addressed to you by many who are representative in this country of Christian life and thought, in favor of the policies now embodied in the League of Nations, my colleagues in the Episcopate of England and Wales, who are assembled here for their annual meeting, desire to unite themselves with me in associating ourselves most gladly with such appeal. We do so the more readily because we recognize that in the League of Nations, a real endeavor is being made to carry into effect those principles of international justice and good will which the Catholic Church, by the voice of the Holy See, has never failed to urge upon the conscience of the world.

The communication from the Protestant bodies, with which the Catholic prelates associated themselves in their separate message, says in part:

"Whatever be the imperfections of the League of Nations, we are every one of us, by the faith we daily profess, committed to the principles of human brotherhood and international friendship that underlie the League, since it constitutes nothing other than the application of Christ's teaching to the relationships of States, organizing cooperation among the peoples of the world, and breaking down the barriers between nation and nation."

POPPY DAY IN U. S.

Washington, May 17.—The cooperation and approval of the National Catholic Welfare Conference has been asked by the national officers of the American Legion in the Legion's annual sale of poppies, during the week preceding Memorial Day, for the benefit of war orphans. That the movement is one which merits Catholic cooperation is the opinion of Daniel J. Ryan, Director of the N. C. W. C. Department of Historical Records, who commented as follows:

"Memorial Day, an occasion of honor when tribute is given those who died for their country, is rich in thought and opportunity to Catholics. There is scarcely a Catholic cemetery throughout the land in which there are not several graves of national heroes of American conflicts. The day is an occasion of patriotic thought. These thousands of graves evidence Catholic devotion to country. They will be an inspiration to multitudes. Some indication of their number may be drawn from the fact that World War records alone show that about three Catholics to each parish made the supreme sacrifice. Undoubtedly the number of graves of World War service men in Catholic cemeteries increases at a very high rate. There were hundreds of thousands of Catholic men in the services during the War, and more than twice as many World War veterans have died since the close of the War as there were battle deaths suffered by the American military forces.

"These World War data serve well to show the work of the appeal of the American Legion in the sale of poppies for funds to care for and educate the children

of these heroes. These innocent victims of War, whose fathers gave up home and life for the honor of American arms, are worthy of attention. No fund, however great, can compensate their loss of happiness or opportunity."

COUNCIL OF CHURCH IN 1928

ECUMENICAL COUNCIL OF THE VATICAN INTERRUPTED IN 1870 WILL RECONVENE

By Monsignor Enrico Puoci (Home Correspondent, N. C. W. C.)

The Ecumenical Council of the Vatican, interrupted in 1870, will be reopened in 1928 according to present plans discussed by officials of the Vatican. For a time it had been thought that it would be possible to reconvene the Council during the Holy Year of 1925 but this suggestion has been discarded as not allowing sufficient time for the necessary preparations. Likewise, the suggestion advanced in some quarters, to celebrate the formal closing of the Council of 1870 during the Holy Year ceremonies and then prepare for an entirely new Council, has also been discarded. All efforts are now being concentrated upon preparations for a reopening of the Vatican Council.

LONG PREPARATION REQUIRED

The need for a considerable period of preparation is indicated by a comparison of events preceding the convening of the Council of 1869-70 with conditions existing today. Pope Pius IX. first broached the proposal for an Ecumenical Council to a group of the Cardinals in December, 1864. In March, 1865, he appointed a Commission of Cardinals to undertake the work of preparation for convening the Council. Official announcement of the plans was not made to the Bishops until 1867 on the occasion of the celebration of the Centenary of St. Peter. The plans were also mentioned in an Allocution delivered June 26, 1867. The Papal Bull of Convocation, formally announcing the opening of the Council on December 8, 1869, was issued June 29, 1870. Thus, it is apparent that a great deal more time was consumed than would be available if the Holy Father had decided to convene the interrupted session of the Council in 1925.

In 1869, the right to be present at the Council was conceded to 51 Cardinals, 11 Patriarchs, 927 Bishops, and 89 Abbots, generals and provincial curators of religious orders. Of the total number, 26 per cent. were unable to attend because of illness, old age, or other legitimate reasons. Of the 47 members of the Hierarchy in America at that time, 30 attended the Council. Among them were the two future Cardinals: Monsignor McCloskey, Archbishop of New York; and Monsignor Gibbons, then titular Bishop of Adramyttum.

GREATLY INCREASED ATTENDANCE EXPECTED

Today the number of members of the Hierarchy has greatly increased over the total in 1869. There are now 210 Archbishops, 927 Bishops, 638 Abbots, 83 Bishops of the Oriental Rites, 83 Sees of the Oriental Rites. In consequence of the larger number which will be eligible to attend the reconvened Council, an entirely new arrangement will have to be made to provide sufficient space for the meetings.

In 1870 the right transept of St. Peter's was used for the sessions of the Council. It was closed off from the remainder of the Basilica by a dividing wall. In the space thus enclosed were erected two large balconies along the sides, tribunes for the representatives of sovereigns and of the non-Catholic churches—if any should appear—the Papal Throne, and an altar for the celebration of Mass and the offering of prayers. Besides these there were the seats and tables for secretaries and stenographers.

TO BE HELD IN BASILICA'S CENTRAL NAVE

Today, however, the space used for the Council in 1870 has been deemed insufficient and the plan now is to use the entire central nave of the Basilica from the main door to the Confession of St. Peter, just in front of the High Altar. In this vast space a great amphitheater 50 meters long by 20 meters wide will be constructed. Seven tiers of seats, one above the other will be erected along the sides. The Papal Throne will be placed near the Confession while at the other end of the nave the main entrance, an altar will be erected. There will be four large tribunes for those who, although not Fathers of the Council, will be admitted to its sessions. A special tribune equipped with voice amplifiers will be erected from which addresses to the Council will be delivered.

This arrangement is made necessary by the immense size of the nave. In effect, under the plan, the great Basilica itself will become the Hall of the Council. During the general sessions the Basilica will be closed to the public and reserved for discussions of the Hierarchy.

POPE PREPARING PROGRAM

In addition to the material arrangements incident to holding sessions of an Ecumenical Council there is also a vast amount of other work to be done. The Pope has appointed a Cardinal and a prelate to collect and analyze data relating to that part of the agenda of the Council which was disposed of prior to the interruption in 1870. In addition, the Holy Father himself has been making a study of various books and documents on this subject. Many of the subjects on the program of the Vatican Council which were not disposed of at that time, have been settled in one way or another during the fifty-four-year interim. Disciplinary and doctrinal Encyclicals of Leo XIII. and Pius X., disposed of many of them. It was this consideration that caused some support to be given to the suggestion of adjourning the interrupted Council and then making preparations for an entirely new one on the ground that many canonical technicalities could thus be simplified. However, since this suggestion has been rejected it will now be necessary to work out a program of procedure by which the reconvened Council can take up the work which was interrupted fifty-four years ago.

IRELAND PLANS TARIFF

FOR PROTECTION OF HOME MANUFACTURES

The agitation for protective duties by the public and traders in the twenty-six counties of Southern Ireland has had an effect. In their budget proposals for 1924-25, the authorities have introduced protective duties which impose taxes on the importation of certain articles. Included in the tariff list are: Boots and shoes, confectionery, preparations made from cocoa or chocolate, soap and candles, bottles and motor bodies.

The object of the tariff is to stimulate the manufacture of these commodities at home, thereby providing additional employment for Irishmen in their own country. Among the articles enumerated, the largest importation is in boots and shoes. The value of alien footwear brought annually into the twenty-six counties is computed at \$8,850,000. There are at present four medium-sized factories engaged in the manufacture of boots and shoes in southern Ireland. Their output does not meet more than one-fifth of the requirements of the country.

For the other articles in the tariff list the Irish people depend mainly on imports. It is admitted that the tariffs may, at the outset at any rate, result in an increased price of the commodities concerned. To counterbalance this effect on the cost of living, it has been decided to reduce the duty on tea by 37%. But the general belief is that increased production should obviate increased prices.

All other Irish taxes remain practically as they were. In the twenty-six Southern counties, taxation is, generally speaking, almost as high as it was at any time in the European War.

Last year, when tobacco duties were imposed for the first time on tobacco and cigarettes imported from Britain, three or four British firms started factories in Dublin. It is expected that as a consequence of the new tariff duties, British and American firms may establish factories within the twenty-six counties. Even the making of boots and shoes for the home market would provide work for 3,000 members of the working population, which is exclusively Catholic.

SEES DANGER IN RELIGION CLASS

Religion should not be taught in the Public schools of Cleveland, said the Rev. J. S. Heffner, pastor of Trinity Congregational Church. On the other hand, Mr. Heffner held, there is vital need for every child to receive religious instruction. This instruction, he said, should be given by the churches.

The success of the Public schools of Cleveland in training children for life in a democracy, the Rev. Mr. Heffner stated, "would be seriously threatened if religion, or any other subject, which would divide the pupils into sectarian groups, should be introduced into the course of study."

"Since the Public schools should not teach religion and the home is doing it inadequately, the responsibility rests upon the churches. The church must take the child as early as the State, and provide an adequate program of religious education.

"For churches to do their educational work as efficiently as the Public school, it will be necessary, in my judgment, for them to pay their teachers. Properly qualified teachers are needed most of all to teach religion."

NEW OREGON PLAN TO TEACH RELIGION

Salem, Oregon, May 15.—J. A. Churchill, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, in conjunction with Public school principals and church workers, has developed a plan of co-operation between the Public schools of Oregon and church bodies whereby pupils in the Public schools may be dismissed twice a week in order to receive religious instruction under church auspices.

The plan proposes that where church bodies will furnish school rooms and teachers properly equipped the pupils whose parents wish them to attend the religious day school will be released for two regular periods a week from their regular Public school tasks.

Mr. Churchill and the committee working with him consisting of L. T. Pennington, president of Pacific College (Quaker), Newburg, Ore.; A. C. Strange, superintendent of Public schools, Astoria; and A. F. Bittner, director of Westminster Presbyterian Sunday and day schools, Portland, have outlined the basis upon which they propose to work as follows:

1. The school, when organized, must be under the direction and control of the Public school authorities in which it is located, since the pupils are to attend it two periods a week on school time.

2. A course of study is to be prepared by the superintendent of public instruction and this course of study followed. A school may give any additional instruction that it may care to give besides the work outlined by the superintendent.

3. A teacher must be paid for her services and must hold a certificate entitling her to give instruction as outlined in the course of study.

4. A building properly heated, lighted, and equipped must be furnished.

5. The week-day church school must be financed by the church or churches interested.

Speaking of the proposed plan Mr. Churchill said to the N. C. W. C. representative: "Our plan as proposed is that each church may have the privilege of taking its own children and caring for their religious instruction twice each week on school time. We do not wish to do violence to the religious teachings of any denomination but we do believe that something should be done to cure the great weakness of the Public school, namely, its inability in the past to give religious and moral training systematically directed through its organization."

Several attempts have been made to put the plan in operation, the most successful being that directed by Mr. Bittner at the Westminster Presbyterian church in Portland.

Rev. Charles Raymond, pastor of St. Mary's parish, Siletz, Ore., has applied to the local Public school board for permission to have the Catholic children for two half-hour periods a week and will probably be able to carry out his plan when school begins next fall. Father Raymond is the only Catholic pastor so far known to have made this request.

The report sent out some weeks ago that week-day Bible study will be started in all the Public schools of Oregon next September will be shown to be inaccurate in that the instruction is to be given outside of the Public schools and to be financed independently of them. The plan is of course entirely voluntary and will be put in operation only where the churches ask for it.

CATHOLIC JOURNALIST HEADS PRESS GALLERY

London, Eng.—Michael MacDonagh, an Irish Catholic journalist, has been elected chairman of the Press Gallery of the House of Commons. Contrary to custom, the election was by vote of the members of the gallery. The appointment is usually made by the Gallery committee.

Mr. MacDonagh was born in Limerick sixty-four years ago and has worked in the Press Gallery since 1887. He reported the Parnell Commission, and is the last survivor of the privileged six who reported the historic proceedings in "Committee Room Fifteen." He describes that phase of Irish history in his book, "The Home Rule Movement." Several volumes on the British Parliament have come from his pen.

PASSION PLAYERS' TOUR NOT A MONEY SUCCESS

New York, May 16.—Anton Lang, purveyor of Christus in the century-old Oberammergau Passion Play, left America yesterday for his humble Bavarian village home, with the two other leading players of the Passion Play cast. The three traveled in second class cabins on the liner Albert Ballin. The others were Andreas Lang and Guido Mayr, who portrayed Peter and Judas.

There was no ceremony at the departure. The picturesque Christus explained simply that the second-class passage was necessary because

the tour of the Oberammergau Passion Play, undertaken for the relief of War sufferers in their little village, had not been a financial success. Ten American cities were visited, and the players had sold their wood carvings and pottery. The sum of \$300,000 had been realized, but much of it had been expended in traveling expenses.

FAMED PREACHER OF PARIS RETIRES

Paris, May 8.—After a service of twenty-two years, Father Janvier, the famous Dominican preacher, has left the pulpit of Notre Dame. He has completed the work he had set for himself, and retires at the height of his fame as a preacher. His departure is an event of real significance in the Catholic life of Paris, and brings deep sorrow to the crowd of men who came in ever-increasing numbers to hear him preach in the ancient cathedral of Paris.

Every Sunday in Lent, since 1903, at the one o'clock Mass, the vast nave of the basilica were filled with men, and with men only. After the Divine Sacrifice the Archbishop and the canons marched in procession to the "hanc d'oeuvre" and seated themselves, and immediately afterward the white habit of the Dominicans appeared in the pulpit. In a voice which carried to the farthest recesses of the basilica Father Janvier gave his methodical and powerful explanation of Christian doctrine and ethics. The 23 volumes of his sermons constitute a magnificent "Summa" of Catholic ethics.

It is not an exaggeration to say that the preaching of Father Janvier, attracting as it did a select audience of men, was a great factor in the religious revival which has come about in the intellectual circles of Paris, giving hope for wonderful developments in the future.

Father Janvier's farewell sermon, ending with a prayer for all those who have come to hear him, drew one of the most touching scenes ever witnessed in the Cathedral of Notre Dame. There was not a dry eye in the congregation when he came down from the pulpit, and when Cardinal Dubois rose to pay him tribute, despite the sacred character of the place, a burst of applause thundered through the great nave.

Father Janvier was the successor, in the pulpit of Notre Dame, of Father Monsabre and of Father Lacordaire, who initiated the conferences of Notre Dame in 1830.

Father Janvier is a native of Brittany and is now sixty-four years of age. Before becoming the preacher of Notre Dame he had been, since 1895, the Superior of the Dominican Theological College of Flaviigny. He is the chaplain of the Corporation of Christian Publicists and director of the review "Nouvelles Religieuses."

CARDINAL MUNDELEIN GIVEN \$1,000,000 FOR NEW SEMINARY

Chicago, May 16.—Two checks, totaling a million dollars, were presented to Cardinal Mundelein, Tuesday, in the presence of 700 members of the clergy at a luncheon which was the climax of the third day of ceremonies welcoming the Cardinal home. The money will be used for the construction of a seminary at Area, Ill., for training priests, a project near to the heart of Cardinal Mundelein. It represented subscriptions throughout the archdiocese.

Bishop Hoban, presiding at the luncheon, which followed a Solemn Pontifical Mass of thanksgiving at Holy Name Cathedral, presented the two checks. Cardinal Mundelein, in his reply, said:

"If you had presented this \$1,000,000 to me personally, I would immediately have turned it over for the building of the seminary. I discussed the building of this institution with the Holy Father at Rome, and he added his wish that I might soon be able to build such a seminary."

FRANCE AND IRELAND

Dublin, May 5.—Dr. C. M. O'Brien, one of the leading Catholic physicians in Dublin, was the Irish representative at the visit of inspection and examination of the French hospitals, health resorts and medical springs, by the French physicians. Representatives of all nations were invited.

At the conclusion of the inspection, the opinions of the foreign delegates were sought. Dr. O'Brien paid tribute to French scientific achievement. Dwelling on the cordial relations which had existed between France and Ireland for hundreds of years, he recalled that in the far-off days of Charlemagne, Irish scholars and Irish Ambassadors were allotted their places in all court functions in France, and Irish priests were selected as spiritual advisers. In more recent times, Napoleon, when being driven into exile, requested that an Irish doctor accompany him to St. Helena, and a Cork physician named Barry O'Meara responded to his call.

CATHOLIC NOTES

Houston, Tex., May 9.—Ground has been broken here, at an impressive ceremony, for the \$500,000 buildings of the splendid new mother house, novitiate and convent chapel of the Sisters of Charity of the Incarnate Word, of Galveston.

Dublin, April 27.—The Father Mathew Feis, organized by the Capuchin Fathers of Dublin to foster Irish dancing, music and drama, drew more entrants this year than ever before. More and more the Feis is gaining recognition as an annual event of national importance in the musical and dramatic life of the country.

London, May 5.—Music from Westminster Cathedral will be broadcast to the Pope from London station 2LO, according to a statement here. Two priests have been appointed to take the place of Sir Richard Terry, the director of the Cathedral choir, who retired recently. They will take turns at the organ.

London, May 5.—The Cistercian nuns are probably the only persons in England who do not observe "Daylight saving time," which came into force again a few days ago. According to their rule, they arise at 2:30 a. m. If by adopting the new time called in England "summer time"—they arose at 1:30 sun time, they would have to go to rest long before the sun begins to set.

Constantinople, May 7.—A softening of the reported harsh attitude of the Angora government toward religious groups in Turkey is confidently predicted here. It is now believed that curtailment of secular privileges, rather than expulsion or suppression, will be resorted to in the cases of the Greek Catholic Patriarchate, the Armenian Patriarchate and the Grand Rabbinat.

London, May 5.—Lady Burnand, widow of the late Sir Francis Burnand, a famous editor of "Punch," was buried at St. Augustine's Abbey Church, Ramsgate, many of the Benedictine monks at the Abbey assisting at the ceremony. A beautiful floral design was sent by "All the 'Punch' staff, in ever loving remembrance."

Plans are being made by the Newark diocesan union of the Holy Name Society to send 16,000 of their members to Washington Sunday, September 21, to take part in the national rally of the Society, which will be held in commemoration of the 60th anniversary of the founding of the organization by Pope Gregory X.

London, May 5.—Sir Edward Elgar, who conducted the massed choirs at the State opening of the British Empire Exhibition, had practically no musical education, in the ordinary sense. His father kept a music shop and was organist at the Catholic Church at Worcester. Young Elgar thus lived in the atmosphere of music, and succeeded his father as organist. Afterward he came to London and for a long time had little success. Then came "Gerontius" and fame.

Washington, D. C., May 10.—Data has been compiled showing that two more Catholic dioceses gave to the country in the World War more than their share of men for military service. D. J. Ryan, director of the Bureau of Historical Records, National Catholic Welfare Conference, reports. This brings up to eighteen the number of dioceses that, by an authoritative checking of names, did more than their share in the War. The figures are arrived at by comparing total population, Catholic population, total number in the military service, and Catholics in the service, over the diocesan area.

London, May 5.—"I want ten people to volunteer to paint and decorate this church for next Sunday," declared Father Palmer, of Branksome, Dorset, adding that the church would never be painted if they wanted to collect the money. Six women came forward to clean and sandpaper the woodwork and wash the ceilings, and in the evenings four men came along after their day's toil and did the harder tasks. The volunteers were all working people. The job was finished in four days, and Father Palmer entertained the workers at supper.

Paris, May 8.—The Superior General of the Foreign Missions has received a telegram from Yunnanfu announcing that Father Pitou, who was captured by brigands January 6, has not yet been liberated and that it is impossible to tell how much longer he will remain captive. Father Pitou was seized by bandits in reprisal for the action of Father Degeneve and Father Savin, who succeeded in facilitating the escape of an English traveller, Mr. Weatherbe, who was captured by this band last year. Lord Curzon sent an official letter of thanks to the Foreign Missions for this intervention.