

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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POPE GREETS ORPHANS MANIFESTS PATERNAL LOVE FOR HELPLESS LITTLE ONES

The Holy Father recently received in audience the 400 Armenian orphans of the Pontifical Villa of Castle Gandolfo who will leave shortly for Turin. The audience opened with a program given by the children under the direction of the zealous Armenian Sisters of the Immaculate Conception.

The Holy Father was deeply moved by the exhibition of these little children, all victims of most cruel misfortunes and all orphans as a result of them.

His Holiness addressed the children as follows:

We wish to tell you how deeply we have been affected by these songs and recitations which are like the expression of a recognition tender and filial, and by this truly beautiful and sublime spectacle which almost precludes the possibility of finding words wherewith to manifest our impressions. By these words which paternal love suggests, we would have you understand all that is in our heart. That is, to tell you how much we love you, although in your heart you have the certitude of it. We love you with tenderness, and the least we have been able to do for you, is but a feeble expression of the love we bear you.

First of all, you are the little ones of our great Christian family. You are at the beginning of life; carry in your personalities the beauty of the dawn. You are the little children of our Saviour Jesus Christ, whom He loves so much and whom He recommends to the predilection of all the world by commanding that they be beloved at all times and in all countries. This thought awakens lively sentiments in the heart of the Vicar of Jesus Christ. And you little ones must, therefore, be the privileged of our heart.

For this reason we address ourselves to all of you who are the instruments of that succor that we have been able to convey to you. We thank them, and address these words to them: "Even as you have done it to the least of My little ones, you have done it to Me."

So it is that we are indebted to those who have aided us and thus proved their attachment for us. You are poor little ones: Misfortune has knocked at your door, for, alas, you are orphans!

The good God Himself has not wished to add anything to this word, when He declared Himself: "The Father of orphans, as if He found this word sufficiently dolorous of itself: Your Father has declared Himself: 'Pater Orphanorum.'"

You are Armenians. You are of a country whose history is most interesting, a country so profoundly Christian, a martyred country. My dear children, we cannot say more on this subject. But it was with the utmost joy that we opened the doors of our house, Castle Gandolfo, to you. We call it our house although we are not permitted to go there. But no one of our predecessors; when the Popes were wont to visit this country seat, enjoyed it as sweetly and happily as we. And you have gone there for us and in our place, and thus our joy is multiplied through yours.

So it is with profound regret that we declare that this beautiful visit, while it releases us, carries a note of sadness, for it is a visit of departure. Yes, my dear children, the heart of a father is always a little blind. We think that the moment of departure came, but the hours stand, and it is necessary to live them as if they were the envoys of the Good God. However, we have our consolation that, first of all, while you are banished, you still remain in our great family that God has given us.

Where will you go in your lives? God alone knows, but above all, wherever you are, you will always be in the house and in the family of your common Father. On the other hand it is pleasing to us to know that where you are going you will find more helps in your education, and for your future. Truly, Rome is unique throughout the world. Her castles are incomparable, particularly Castle Gandolfo of which you have had proof. But where you are going you will find hearts that already love you and are awaiting you.

You will find in the great city of Turin, in this rich, beautiful and powerful Piedmont, abundant resources that will be a great blessing. As to the rest, our heart will be with you, as at Castle Gandolfo. And we say already to those who await you at Turin that we will be eternally mindful of all that they will do for you.

My dear children, we wish to confide a secret to you—and we do not impose the pain of keeping it—it is another consolation in the difficulties of this separation for us. It is the first time that we speak publicly, but the heart of a Father should sometimes disclose itself to his children. At Castle Gandolfo, at the place of the rising of the sun, presently there will be sunset. For

we have a project. There are in the world, and particularly in Italy, so many poor Bishops who have spent all their forces, all their lives for their sheep, and who have come to the end of their days without having a shelter. They have renounced all, family, country, money if they possessed it, and now, in their old age, they are sick, fatigued, reduced by work and find themselves without a home. This is what we desire to make of Castle Gandolfo, a home for these poor Bishops.

You will, then, find a consolation in thinking of this when you leave Castle Gandolfo. Yes, it is indeed the rising sun of life that gives place fit that you confer.

It will be well also for old priests, incapacitated and in need, to whom place will be given in that measure that is possible.

You see that we have opened our heart to this consolation with you, and in an hour that is essentially solemn as is this.

Separation is always sorrowful, but when we have the same faith, the same hopes, the same promises, we remain very near to one another in the Heart of Jesus, where we shall all arrive in good time.

It only remains for us to bless you. It is, therefore, with all our heart that we renew this Benediction that you will receive this morning at the altar where we have given you the Bread of Life.

This blessing will go to you, to those good religious who replace you, your parents, to all others whom you have left in the world according to your desires. And very particularly we carry Our Benediction to your dear, since this morning we have celebrated the Holy Mass for them.

Certainly no souvenir can be comparable to that which you will carry in your hearts. But we are going to give to each of you a little chapel, invitation and instrument of a prayer that will never cease to mount toward God. And your common Father, on his part, will not cease to pray for you, very dear children of his predilection."

DISREGARD OF LAW STIRRING NATION

Washington, October 18.—The astounding increase of divorce in the United States disclosed by the statistics gathered by the Census Bureau makes almost inevitable the serious consideration of this problem, which every year assumes more disconcerting proportions, by the next Congress.

The question is acknowledged by thinking statesmen as one that no longer involves merely moral principles, but has acquired a portentous civil significance, for it is recognized that divorce means disruption of the home and that the home is the foundation of organized society. The census shows that in the State of Texas there is one divorce for every five marriages. Elsewhere the proportion is constantly climbing. Not only does the number of divorces alarm, but the fact that the tendency is to put aside martial responsibilities whenever convenience or inclination demands it, gives rise to very grave apprehension.

The question has long been considered by Congress as a subject for legislation. A constitutional amendment to enable the federal government to enact a uniform divorce law has been under consideration by the Senate Judiciary Committee and a law has been tentatively drafted, but nothing has been accomplished. Efforts to induce State governments to adopt uniform standards for the regulation of divorce have proven futile. The churches which have been in large measure responsible for prohibition have shown much less concern for the preservation of the home. The result has been that the efforts of some States to safeguard society by the strict regulation of divorce have been defeated by the indifference of other States, the transfer of residence being a comparatively simple matter.

There is no doubt that the proposal for the enactment of a constitutional amendment will be made at the outset of the next Congress and that the question will be given more extended consideration than ever before.

Although it cannot be said that there is any direct connection between divorce and the laxity displayed in other directions in the observance of moral and legal standards, the Conference of Governors to discuss law enforcement pointed to another aspect of social disintegration. The federal authorities have virtually by their own confession declared that they are unable to stem the tide of lawlessness that has followed in the wake of war and prohibition. The charge of laxity in law enforcement has been made against the prohibition enforcement officers under the very eye of the Commissioner himself and an investigation is now in progress at the capital. Similar conditions are reported everywhere.

What is true of prohibition is true of narcotics. The "dope" evil is

growing despite the vigilance of federal authorities. Officials have virtually admitted that the smuggling of "dope" cannot be stopped until the supply is cut off at its source. The same is true of immigration. The smuggling of aliens across the border has become a settled practice.

The disregard of moral and conventional standards, the defiance of law in many respects led to a condition far more portentous from the point of view of many legislators than the specific problems that have arisen, such as divorce, the drug evil, or prohibition. For this reason the social welfare of the country will probably receive more attention during the forthcoming Congress than ever before.

THE HOME BANK

The public is not much concerned with a controversy between Sir Thomas White, on the one side, and the Toronto Globe and Mr. Fielding on the other side, as to whether Sir Thomas did his duty respecting the Home Bank eight years ago. The public is concerned with bringing to light precisely how, when, and where the conduct began which brought the Home Bank's collapse and its depositors' loss. And inasmuch as the mere prosecution of the present directors and officials of the Home Bank may well fail to bring fully to light the activities of their predecessors—we know all too well how legal technicalities and red tape are likely to stand in the way—it would seem to be the duty of the Government to institute in addition a complete inquiry into the whole case of the Home Bank by a Royal Commission.

The Canadian public has been assured for years that its banking system was solidly founded. That assurance has been tremulously impeached by the failure of the Home Bank. It will be further impeached, if not wholly destroyed, if the authorities are content with a prosecution that will go no deeper than the responsibility of Mr. H. J. Daly and his associates, leaving the conduct of their predecessors, and the relation of the Finance Department to that conduct, unexamined by any newspaper controversy. Unquestionably, the clear duty of the Federal Government is to prosecute the present directors to the extent of their liability, and then unburden the whole story of the decline and fall of the bank from its very source. That, and that alone, will satisfy the public temper.—Ottawa Journal.

TYPHOON SWEEPS BURIAL PLACE OF ST. FRANCIS XAVIER

Canton, Sept. 15.—Sancti Island was swept recently by a typhoon which wrought havoc to the Paris Foreign Mission establishment. All the chapels, schools and living quarters were seriously damaged. The chapel erected over the spot where St. Francis was buried suffered little, but the statue of the saint, back of the chapel, was torn from its base and hurled to the ground. The destruction at the main residential building will take several hundred dollars to repair.

The leper asylum at Sheklung was also put to a severe test. All the houses, even those of the lepers, were flooded. The rice harvest is ruined. A few days after the typhoon, a terrific thunder storm added to the late disaster. A thunderbolt struck the building housing the leper girls; one of the gabled ends of the roof was dislodged, carrying half the roof with it. The floor, reinforced with cement, was bored with holes in seven or eight places and the concrete columns were shattered.

Notwithstanding all these ravages, not a person was hurt. One child's bed was broken, but the child was not even scratched.

NOTABLE CENTENARY

A notable centenary has just been celebrated at Maynooth. One hundred years ago the foundation of the convent of the Sisters of the Presentation was laid close to the grounds attached to St. Patrick's College.

Founded in 1823 by Dr. Anglade, Professor of Belles Lettres at Maynooth College, with the sanction of Dr. Murray, Archbishop of Dublin, the building, then one small house, extended gradually until it became the present extensive structure, including schools and convent. The convent chapel was built in 1829.

Lord Odo, grandnephew of the present Duke of Leinster, laid the foundation of the choir in 1829. That was the year in which Catholic Emancipation was won by O'Connell.

The foundation of the Convent Schools was laid by the Marquis of Kildare, later the Duke of Leinster. The trowel used on that occasion is still preserved at the Leinster family seat at Carton, near Maynooth.

A charity sermon in aid of the schools was preached on the lawn of

the convent by Father Mathew, the famous Apostle of Temperance. On that occasion the Duke of Leinster attended the Mass and passed the plate to collect the contributions.

In celebration of the centenary there was a Pontifical High Mass in the convent. The celebrant being the Archbishop of Dublin. Among the members of the Hierarchy who attended were Cardinal Logue, and four Archbishops and eight Bishops.

BANK TROUBLE

The run on the Dominion Bank in Toronto was no indication of weakness of that bank.

No run on any bank in Canada today would be any indication of weakness of any bank.

The run on the Dominion Bank was merely an indication of weakness on the part of Dominion Governments past and present in dealing with the Bank Act.

As a result, the financially ignorant part of the public—and that is a large part—is hysterical. The supposed safeguards in the Bank Act have been a farce.

They are, in the Journal's estimation, a farce still despite the recent revision of the Bank Act.

No provision exists for efficient independent audit of the banks for the information of the Government. Until this does exist, the public will be liable to be hit by bank smashes.

Also, the solvent banks can help in this matter themselves. They have been holding more or less aloof, inclined to resent anything which may seem to peek too much into bank business.

But it would be banking wisdom for solvent banks—to invite just that sort of thing.—Ottawa Journal.

FRENCH SOCIAL SCHOOL

TRAINS WOMEN TO TAKE
PLATFORM FOR LABOR

Paris, France.—The Normal School for Women held an examination at the beginning of the school year for the purpose of conferring on some of its students the diploma of propagandist. The Normal Social School is not, as one might believe, an institution attended exclusively by the young women of the intellectual classes.

The diplomas of propagandist which were awarded this year are given to working women and employees who are members of Catholic labor unions, or syndicates. These working women and employees are those who, after having served for a year or more in the ranks of a syndicate as ordinary members, express the desire to become militants, with special instruction concerning corporative questions.

The first year courses are held for them from time to time, outside of work hours, on such subjects as labor contracts and the rights and duties which they imply. During the second year they are taught the responsibilities created by authority in family, social and professional life. Finally, a thorough study is made of the Encyclical "Rerum Novarum."

The older militants, those who have been in the syndicate five or six years, continue the training of these women by special exercises which prepare them to speak and conduct discussions in public.

At the examinations, which were held this year at the beginning of October, the candidates were questioned concerning the eight hour day, the origin of labor, labor union rules, charity in professional life, etc. Several students of the advanced course sustained a public discussion on women's labor unions.

The jury of examiners derive great satisfaction from the fact that groups of militants are being trained who are thoroughly equipped to spread throughout the world of labor the ideas of justice and charity on which the Christian labor movement is based.

"FRENCH SPHERE OF INFLUENCE"
France is credited with desiring to establish an exclusively French "sphere of influence" in Rhineland and Westphalia—which for practical purposes would come to resemble a French colonial possession. It is not expected that there would be any annexation. It is considered that the political separation of Rhineland and Westphalia might be postponed until the economic penetration was completed and an irresistibly powerful Franco-German heavy industry built up.

The Germans who foresee this as the future trend of French policy expect the first development to be the resumption of activity only in such concerns as cooperate fully with the French. One or two would be selected for a start. Special railway facilities would be accorded to these firms—and to no other firms—by the Régie. Their paths would be smoothed in various ways, particularly by the granting of French credits from which the workers could be paid—and, for the start at least, well paid.

"MOROCCO OF THE RUHR"
With the granting of credits, which the Ruhr industry claims to be a life-and-death necessity, economic penetration would have been achieved. Competition and the pressure of the workers, anxious to enjoy the higher wages which the "French" firms could pay, would gradually force all concerns into the French net as the latter cared to deal with them. More and more Frenchmen would emigrate to take part in the colonization of the new "Morocco of the Ruhr," and the franc cur-

rency would be introduced. Among the persons holding such views are industrialists, themselves desiring their fulfillment, but seeing it inevitably forced upon them by the power of the French battalions and their need of money.

It is not necessarily a true reading of the situation, but at a moment when there is a call for an active British policy it may well be taken into consideration together with the popular German estimate of French policy that the French desire to see a Republic established at an early date. The trade unions, on the other hand, expect no intermediate period of "good times" for workers in "Franco-German" employ, but anticipate an immediate assault on their position, and are much concerned lest the negotiations of the industrial leaders with the French should prove to be the opening move.

The well-informed Bergwerk Zeitung of Essen seems inclined to accept the "industrial view" of French plans outlined above, and concludes the article dealing with it by saying: "After the feverish work of the last four years the result is that France is the most powerful State in the world. Germany is destroyed, and England is temporarily only a second-rate Power in comparison with France."

I learn from Essen that the Bergwerk Zeitung of this morning contains an announcement from the mineowners that it has now been decided to lengthen the working hours from 7 1/2 above and 6 1/2 below ground, to 9 1/2 and 8 1/2 hours respectively. In consequence an emergency meeting of the leaders of all miners' and mine employees' trade unions was held at Gelsenkirchen this afternoon, and an order issued to the miners on no account to remain at their task for longer than the present working hours. The fight against the extension of the working day would seem to have begun.—Catholic Times and Opinion.

ALLEGED FRENCH AIMS
IN THE RUHR

The main interest at the moment in the Ruhr and Rhineland, says the Cologne correspondent of the Times, telegraphing on Monday, October 8th, centres on the negotiations now taking place or pending. It is now revealed that Herr Otto Wolff had an interview with M. Paul Tirard, the French High Commissioner at Coblenz, on Thursday. It is safe to assert that, whether or not we learn of what is being discussed with regard to the Ruhr, we shall certainly be kept well informed as to the nature and progress of negotiations in Rhineland.

In industrial circles here the outlook is regarded as a gloomy one, and it is suggested that these approaches of the leaders—who are said to have been speaking for the Ruhr industry as a whole—represent the last attempt to urge the French to cooperate in restoring the normal life of the Ruhr, after official efforts have all been shattered on what is called the "rock of French passive resistance."

"ECONOMIC PENETRATION"
At the bottom of this "resistance" is thought to be a plan for the economic penetration of the Ruhr. So strong is the French position believed to be now, that it is expected that the three political Separatist groups will no longer receive the same favors as before; the French will make them a useful bogey with which the population can be threatened if it is not sufficiently pliable, but no more.

The more serious plan is believed to consist in a gradual acquisition by France of full control of the great Ruhr mines and steel works, and a gradual breaking down of the strongly-marked German character of the area. It is believed, in fact, that some such process is designed as has gone on in the Saar. In this connection, therefore, it should be noted that the Régie demand for payment of fares in francs is reported to have been withdrawn, and a statement has been issued that the oath to be taken by German workers would be modified so that it would have no political character.

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TRACES OF IRISH IN CORNWALL

ST. PIRAN'S ORATORY SAID TO
BE OLDEST BUILDING OF
CHRISTIAN WORSHIP

London, Eng.—Much interest has been attracted of late by the prominence of Irish elements in the ancient history of Cornwall, which even to this day have left their traces.

One of the most striking monuments of those days is what is said to be the oldest building of Christian worship in England, St. Piran's Oratory in Cornwall, which was erected by St. Piran, an Irishman. According to a writer in the Catholic Herald, it is thought that the oratory was erected at some date between 600 and 670. It is generally agreed that it is earlier than Saxon work, as the earliest Saxon building in existence was erected about the year 670. This edifice is said to be the oldest building of Christian worship with parts of its four walls standing.

VILLAGES WITH SAINTS' NAMES
Another noteworthy fact in this connection is that nowhere else in England are there so many villages bearing the names of Saints as in Cornwall. These are for the most part the names of Irish Saints.

St. Piran's Chapel was discovered in 1835. According to the writer mentioned, it is said to resemble almost exactly similar structures of the same date in Ireland. Many bodies appear to have been interred in the chancel and nave of the oratory, and several skeletons were found deposited below the floor.

St. Piran was born in Clear Island in the County of Cork. He established a monastery at Saighir, in the north of Munster. In time he withdrew to Cornwall.

EXPLANATION OF NAMES
With relation to the fact that so many places in Cornwall bear the names of Irish Saints, it is recalled that Irish settlers were in Cornwall in the first years of the sixth century. Senan, Ere, (Erth) Setna (Sithney) and Brig (Breage) were among the earliest Irish Saints in Cornwall. There was also Carantock, a fellow worker with St. Patrick, who set up his residence in a creek called the Gannel, to the south of Newquay.

Tradition has it that King Arthur lived at the castle of Castel-an-Dinas, near St. Columbmaior, and that Carantock was an acquaintance of his. At Redruth was St. Euny (Eoghain) and at Erth (St. Ery.)

Illogan (another place name) was son of Cormac, King of Leinster. Phillack is St. Piala, St. Ives is really St. Ia, an Irish lady. St. Just was the deacon of St. Patrick. St. Levan was a metal worker for St. Bridget. Crewanna was another Irish lady, and Sithney, is Setna, a disciple of St. Senan. St. Levan was a priest as well as metal worker in St. Patrick's company.

St. Mary-of-the-Woods, Ind., Oct. 20.—The visit by which His Excellency, the Most Reverend Pietro Fumasoni Biondi, D. D., honored Saint Mary-of-the-Woods, coincided with the regular biennial reunion of the Alumnae Association, October 13 to 16. Because of his interest in the place since he was a young priest at Rome, His Excellency expressed himself as particularly gratified to have fulfilled at last his long-felt wish to see Saint Mary-of-the-Woods. His special interest centers in the Cause of the beatification of Mother Theodore Guerin, foundress of Saint Mary-of-the-Woods, of which Cause he became the first postulator at Rome in 1914.

CATHOLIC NOTES

Paris, Oct. 11.—Cardinal Dubois, Archbishop of Paris, has ordained to the priesthood Prince Vladimir Ghika, scion of one of the oldest and most famous Rumanian families. Prince Ghika is sixty and is a brother of the former Rumanian minister to France. The ceremony took place in the Lazarists' Chapel in the Rue de Sevres and was witnessed by many notables of the social and diplomatic life of Paris.

St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 6.—The enrollment of students in the medical and dentistry colleges of St. Louis University has reached 958, which is believed to be one of the largest groups of students in these sciences to be registered in any institution in this country. It is expected that there will be at least 1,000 students in this branch of the University within a short time. Twenty-eight States of the Union and 16 foreign countries are represented by the students enrolled to date, 30 foreign students being registered.

London, Oct. 15.—Edinburgh city has lost one of its most prominent citizens by the death of Mr. Canon Stuart, administrator of the Catholic cathedral in the Scottish capital, who collapsed and died suddenly on the street. For twenty years Mr. Stuart was Administrator of the Cathedral at Edinburgh and St. Andrews. In recognition of his duties as a citizen, Mr. Stuart was appointed a magistrate and justice of the peace by the Crown. These civic honors were crowned by the Papal honor of being appointed Protonotary Apostolic.

London, Oct. 15.—Gaelic-speaking Catholics from the Highlands of Scotland are to have regular devotional exercises conducted in their native idiom in the St. Andrew Church, Glasgow city. Although the number of Gaelic-speaking Catholics is not overwhelmingly large, they are sufficiently numerous for the Archbishop to have their special religious needs attended to. The first religious service under these auspices, will be conducted by the Archbishop of Glasgow himself, Most Rev. Dr. Mackintosh, who is a fluent speaker of the ancient Scots tongue.

Chicago, Oct. 6.—Approximately 2,500 students were enrolled Monday and Tuesday evening at the opening of the Knights of Columbus Free Evening Schools for ex-service men and women, in three large buildings on the three sides of the city. These schools, now entering their third year, are maintained from the War work funds left in the hands of the Knights when the work in the camps and at the front ended. Approximately 30,000 former service men and women have been given training in these schools since they were opened in Chicago.

Of the whole number of British army officers who lost their lives in the War, no fewer than two thousand were Catholics. And to perpetuate their memory, a new Catholic memorial church is being erected at the British Army depot at Camberley. Mr. Pedro Amigo, Bishop of Southwark, in whose diocese the memorial church will be erected, performed the ceremony of laying the foundation stone. The new church will take the place of the small building, which for a number of years has served the Catholic officers of the British Army Staff College and the officers and gentleman cadets of the Royal Military College.

The Ku Klux Klan came in for vigorous denunciation at a Washington Congregational Conference held here in Tacoma, Wash. Dr. George L. Cady of New York, in refusing to speak on the Klan declared that although it was as "un-American and cowardly as it may be, it is a passing whim and ten years from now will not be heard of." Dr. Cady asserted the world was in need of spiritual and not material reconstruction. Dr. C. Y. Wigfall of Vancouver said that in view of the threatening class movement in the United States, it might be better to suspend missionary work in foreign lands and attempt to Christianize this country.