

# The Catholic Record.

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

VOLUME XLIV.

LONDON, CANADA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1922

2262

## WEEKLY IRISH REVIEW

### IRELAND SEEN THROUGH IRISH EYES

Copyrighted 1922 by Seumas MacManus  
THIS "BACKWARD AND FORWARD" ADVANCE OF BELFAST

In the confused and trying situation that holds Ireland at the present time, one encouraging thing is to find the Belfast Corner coming to sanity. The public may sometimes be a bit discouraged by observing that immediately after Belfast makes a notable stride forward, it invariably follows by receding a step. The reason for the receding, however, is easily explained. The mob raises such a terrible clamor every time Craig goes forward that to please them he must then hop back a little bit. But, if closely examined, the backward step is seen to be small in comparison with the forward one. The forward steps will be longer and more frequent in future since men like the Protestant Bishop of Belfast are speaking to the citizens in such fine words as those to which he gave utterance when preaching in his Cathedral on a recent Sunday. "Let us all try," he said, "to create a strong public opinion that will restore the moral tone of society. Let no country blind our judgments as to true moral distinctions. Let each one of us feel it our duty not to rest until our city is cleansed from these horrors, and its character restored in the world's opinion. I believe there is need for a corporate civic repentance. Belfast has sinned grievously. It would be difficult to over-estimate the guilt of a city where murder is followed by murder. Rather let us pray that we may as a people realize the greatness of the guilt, and then turn with contrite hearts to the Lord and crave His forgiveness; as the city of Nineveh repented, so let the city of Belfast repent, and thus may the wrath of God be turned away from us, and His grace lead us into paths of righteousness. Thus we will be once more a Christian community, where God is honored and men live in peace one with another."

### "UNITY" REPLACES "UNIONIST"

Even before he spoke, it was rumored that the merchants and manufacturers of Belfast, having gotten an overdose of persecution and murder, and having their trade half ruined, are now forming what they call a Unity Party. They aim to get Irish Nationalists as well as Unionists into the Unity Committee. The purpose of the party is, in the first place, to stop the persecutions and the killings; in the next place, to substitute for the bigotry that now prevails in Belfast a spirit of tolerance and good-will; and in the third place, to bring about a better understanding between the Northeast corner and the rest of Ireland, and to smooth the way for making Ireland a unit. Of course, the party is being founded somewhat *sub rosa*. Sanity dare not yet assert itself openly. But when these business men find the party strong enough to come into the open and bear the brunt of the javelins of bigotry that are sure to be showered at it, they undoubtedly will come in the open, and will rally to them a great host of Unionist people who, though grieved and disgusted with the way things have gone in the Northeast, have not hitherto dared to express disapproval. Many of us who were most pessimistic about the Northeastern corner are inclined to revise our judgment. The caniness of our Belfast Scot, after all, shows him on which side his bread is buttered.

### PROTESTANT ARCHBISHOP A BIG MAN

The man of big calibre who is at present Protestant Archbishop of Armagh and Primate of Ireland has ever held aloof from the prejudicial things that many of the clergy of the Northeast were prone to preach to their congregations. While undoubtedly he was pro-British and a Unionist—in accordance with the traditions in which the Northeasterners are brought up—he considered himself an Irishman, and Ireland his country. It is well known that the conduct of the Unionists of the Northeast disgusted him, and that the sixteenth century bigotry of Belfast which expressed itself in persecution and slaughter, intensely shocked him. He now raises his voice, paternally advising his people in words worthy both of a truly religious man and a patriot. In the desire that Ireland may flourish and there may be peace among all the people in Ireland, he issued to the clergy and laity of the Protestant Church throughout the country a masterly manifesto, the pith of which is concentrated in the following paragraph taken therefrom: "It is our duty, whatever political order may be established, to go steadfastly forward with the work which is especially entrusted to us, in the assurance that the quiet doing of this work is the task laid upon us by our Divine Master; and that, in the doing of it, we are also laboring for the restoration of confidence and peace. Nor, again, must those

of us who are Unionists in politics, and who, in the past, have striven with all our power for the maintenance of the Union with Great Britain, lose anything of our sense of duty towards Ireland on account of recent changes. Whatever happens, Ireland is our country, and her people are our fellow-countrymen; and we are bound, not only by duty but by all the ties that belong to the land of our birth, to do all that in us lies to help forward every movement that makes for the common good. We must cooperate, each in his own sphere, with all who are working for the restoration of order and for the well-being of the whole people of our land."

### HIS GRACE OF DUBLIN NOT BEHIND HIS BROTHERS OF BELFAST AND ARMAUGH

The Protestant Archbishop of Dublin, Most Rev. Dr. Gregg, is not behind either the Archbishop of Armagh or the Bishop of Belfast in his patriotism. To a great congregation of his clergy and laity in the Mariners Church in Dunleary (Kingstown) he delivered an address that attracted much attention and won the warm approval of all Ireland. He pointed out to his hearers that they belonged to the Irish people, and that, if they were to be rightly governed, they must contribute such gifts as they possessed to the common stock for the benefit of their common land. He sincerely hoped that such weight as the Church of Ireland possessed would be thrown into the scale when the time came for Irishmen to take over the task of self-government; and that they would acknowledge the bond of responsibility towards the country into which God had cast their lot.

### UNIFORMED RASCALS AS POLICEMEN

While the pronouncements of these patriotic men are mightily encouraging to the country, smoothing the way for cooperation between the two elements—the British element which happens to be almost entirely Protestant, and the Irish element which happens to be almost entirely Catholic—the one discouraging symptom is the terribly provocative and cruel conduct of the rascals in whose hands the Belfast Parliament has placed the keeping of the peace! In the Northeast corner, a year or so ago, when things were at their bitterest, the Northeast leaders formed the worst of the Orange mob into regiments of police, armed them with guns, bayonets and revolvers, and turned them loose upon the Nationalist minority—to keep the peace! The chief liaison officer for Sinn Fein in the North of Ireland, O'Duffy, has again and again told the world a little of the fiendish atrocities brought upon the minority by these armed and uniformed scoundrels. Readers would consider it almost unbelievable if they heard that there occurred in the Balkans or in Armenia the atrocities which these Northern "Police" have perpetrated. But it is recorded that, in their demonic hate of their fellow citizens of another creed, these barbarous scoundrels have in some cases gone so far as to cut the tongues out of their victims, and to dig the eyes out of their heads before finally killing them! These fearful happenings happened six months ago, but even now, when their good Bishops are preaching Christ's Gospel at them, and calling for Christ's peace among all Irishmen, the newspapers, day after day, are still recording tortures to which these fiends subject their fellows of the minority, and the highly provocative conduct with which, throughout the Six Counties, they are terrorizing all of the Nationalist element. It is the fear of the influence of these rascals that is the cause of the backward steps constantly being made by Craig and his fellows. The Belfast Government deliberately chose and armed this banditti, gave them power and gave them handsome salaries to go out and spread terror broadcast—and now when Craig and his fellows would find it to their advantage to restrain the banditti, they find it almost impossible and are certainly afraid to do so. The curse that Craig put upon the Northeast of Ireland by establishing this fiendish force, is, like all curses, coming home to roost!

SEUMAS MACMANUS  
OF DUNLEARY.

### PROTESTANTS PRAISE DR. O'DONNELL

Dublin, Jan. 26.—From Protestants as well as Catholics Archbishop O'Donnell has received congratulations on his appointment as coadjutor to Cardinal Logue. All the Irish Bishops and hundreds of priests and laymen have sent their congratulations. At the Congested Districts Board of which His Lordship is a member Sir David Harrel, a Protestant, and Lord Orammon, and Brown, a Protestant, supported a resolution congratulating the Irish Cardinal's coadjutor. Mr. Andrew Lowery, a Unionist and Protestant, speaking at the

Donegal agricultural Committee, said they were all pleased that a distinguished son of Donegal had been so honored. Sir E. Anderson, a member of the North-East Parliament, sent a telegram to Dr. O'Donnell expressing pleasure at his appointment.

## A MISCHIEVOUS LIE NAILED

### DR. DICKIE GIVES THE LIE DIRECT TO MR. HOCKEN'S ANONYMOUS AUTHORITY

The Rev. Doctor R. W. Dickie, Chairman, Protestant Board of School Commissioners, Montreal, Que.

Reverend Dear Sir:—In the London Free Press of Feb. 1st, Mr. H. C. Hocken, M. P., of Toronto, quoted the following statement: "Two thousand or more Protestant children are walking the streets who should be attending school, many being turned away from the very threshold of the school buildings simply for lack of room and teachers."

I write to enquire if this statement is accurate. And will you have the kindness to allow me to make public your reply, if you see fit to make one?

Thanking you in advance,  
I remain, Reverend dear Sir,  
Yours faithfully,  
M. F. FALLON,  
Bishop of London.

### DOCTOR DICKIE'S REPLY

Montreal, 3rd Feb., 1921.  
The Right Reverend M. F. Fallon,  
Bishop of London.

Reverend and Dear Sir:—I am not familiar with the situation of the school question in Ontario of late years but from reports coming to me recently I regret to notice that a great deal of heat is being generated over it, and that consequently wild rumors seem to thrive. I regret that there seems to have been some false impressions about the situation of our Protestant School Board in Montreal going the rounds of a section of the public press in Ontario.

I wish to assure you that our Protestant schools in Montreal have not for years turned away a single pupil applying for admission to our schools for want of room or teachers. Our school buildings have been described by a publication of Columbia University as equal to the best in America. Our teachers' salary scale is on the whole about on the level with that of other Canadian cities and we have not had a year in which we did not have a sufficient supply of applications from qualified teachers, and our standard of qualifications is equal to that of any Canadian Province.

The only trouble we have had has been that connected with the education of foreigners—Jews, Greeks, etc. In the case of the Jews we have been bearing a heavy burden, which at the time of their admission to the Protestant panel was not foreseen. Some twenty years ago when their children only numbered a few hundred, and it was decided in the courts that they had no school rights, our Board offered voluntarily to have them made Protestants, for purposes of education, in law. They have increased now to almost thirteen thousand in our schools and their taxes are not at all commensurate with their costs of education. This we think is a burden that now should rest on the whole community and not on the Protestants alone. Not until this year have we approached the Government and asked for a redistribution of taxes. In response the Government have recognized the present inequalities and have promised to study the question and bring in some new measure of legislation for next year. Up to the present so far as my experience goes we have on the whole received fair treatment at the hands of the majority and it does not occur to me to look for anything else in the future. You are at liberty to use any or all of this in any way you may deem wise, for it seems to me the only basis on which I may build a united and harmonious and Canadian life for which we all hope and pray, is that of truth, fair dealing, and mutual respect.

Yours very truly,  
R. W. DICKIE,  
Chairman, Protestant Board of School Commissioners, Montreal.

## NEW CATALOGUE OF CATHOLIC BOOKS

Pittsburg, Feb. 4.—The Carnegie Library of Pittsburg has just issued a new Catalogue of Books by Catholic Authors in the Pittsburg Library. The volume is the largest and finest work of its kind that has yet appeared in this country, containing 326 pages, with each book annotated. The work is due to Rev. Thomas F. Coakley, D. D., who collaborated with the Carnegie Library authorities in its compilation.

## THE NEW PONTIFF

### CLEAR-HEADED APPRECIATION BY SECULAR NEWSPAPER

N. Y. Times Editorial

Cardinal Ratti's election so early in the conclave is a surprise to the sage vaticators and believers in precedent. He was the candidate most in the public view, and from his very conspicuity seemed likely to be one of those "Popes before the conclave" whose expectations have so often been disappointed by the choice of obscure men. His scholarship, his intellect, his experience and his character are worthy of that majestic office. As Papal Nuncio in Poland he exercised with great wisdom and tact in a difficult time the ecclesiastical and political powers now to be broadened over the world. As Archbishop of Milan, the most famous historically and still the most eminent of Italian archdioceses, he has shown himself equal to the duties and problems of a region, the heart of the industrial life of the peninsula and filled with the most intense anti-clerical, Socialist and Communist activities.

It is rather idle, it seems to us, to talk of his "liberal" tendencies or to predict his course as the head of the Church from his course in Italian affairs and politics, or to assume that he is more or less "liberal" than Cardinal Maffi, Archbishop of Pisa, much spoken of as a candidate. Italian politics, or the relations between the Vatican and the Quirinal, are but a facet of the many-sided international contacts of the Papacy. Collisions and contentions arise, are smoothed over, modified or left unsettled. Politicians and political and diplomatic questions are born and die. The Church, regarded always sub specie aeternitatis, goes on in its unending and eucemic career. It is not Italian but universal; and its general ecclesiastical powers and policies transcend immeasurably the necessarily shifting and mutable accidents and compromises of diplomacy.

The fruitful labors of Benedict XV., so bitterly misunderstood and calumniated in the distresses and passions of the War, remain to praise him; and time has largely justified him, even in the minds of his former detractors. He left the Church much stronger than he found it, for all the sixties of war. Pius XI. is in his sixty-fourth year, unusually robust, young as Papal age is reckoned. Talent, energy, will and a comprehensive and statesmanlike mind are his. He should be a strong, perhaps even a great, Pope.

## NEW POPE FAMOUS AS ALPINE CLIMBER

### HIS CROSSING OF MONTE ROSA IN 1889 STILL CELEBRATED IN MOUNTAINEERING ANNALS

Pope Pius XI. has won some fame in the past as an Alpine climber. The Tablet, a Catholic periodical in London, in its issue of July 2 last prints an article headed "A Climbing Cardinal; Cardinal Ratti as Alpinist." It says in part: "Enrolled as an active member of the Italian Alpine Club, he already belonged to the ranks of militant Alpinists, even at a time when this form of sport was less easy and less well organized than now."

In the summer months he left behind his professional chair in the Ambrosian Library to seek recreation and health among rocks and glaciers.

"He had had a thorough scientific preparation for the work in the Geographical School of Stoppani and Mercalli. He studied carefully beforehand his mountain excursions at his desk with books and maps. Then he set off, secure of his program, of his objective, and of his physical forces, always thoroughly well equipped with his rucksack, his alpenstock, aneroid, the best topographical maps, and all that is necessary to master a difficult situation, even in cases of surprise and the unforeseen, so common in mountaineering."

"His companion was usually the late Mgr. Grasselli, rector of the College of San Carlo in Milan, who accompanied him in 1900 on his visit to England."

## FOCH ON SUCCESS

### "INTELLIGENCE, JUDGMENT AND WILL—STUBBORN WILL"

Paris, Feb. 6.—Le Petit Parisien publishes an interesting interview with Marshal Foch by Charles Le Goffic, a well-known French author, whose book on his experiences when fighting with a brigade of Breton marines classed him among the foremost descriptive writers of the great War.

Marshal Foch, having briefly sketched to Le Goffic the history of his youth and military career, of which the salient facts frequently have been told, continues by refuting certain stories spread lately. The great soldier denies, for instance, that during his recent American voyage he was won over to teetotal doctrines and practices. "The truth is," said the Marshal, "that I drink two glasses of wine with every meal—two glasses of Bordeaux. That's not too much, I think, but it is enough, and in all things I like a reasonable measure. Without being anything of a gourmet, without having a marked preference for any special cuisine, I have an appetite and eat well—and quickly. It is not good to sacrifice too much to the beast. And, anyhow, I am always in a hurry to get back to my pipe. My pipe is my vice."

"I no longer ride horseback, perhaps because I did so much riding in the past. Yes, for forty years, less from conviction than from duty, because it formed part of my military creed that in wartime one would always have to be on horseback. I rode every morning, Summer and Winter, from 7.30 to 9.30 o'clock. And look at the irony of fate. When the War broke out for four years, except during a few parade ceremonies, I never had occasion to show off my equestrian talents. In other words, I ceased to ride when I began to fight. It's funny."

cause it formed part of my military creed that in wartime one would always have to be on horseback. I rode every morning, Summer and Winter, from 7.30 to 9.30 o'clock. And look at the irony of fate. When the War broke out for four years, except during a few parade ceremonies, I never had occasion to show off my equestrian talents. In other words, I ceased to ride when I began to fight. It's funny."

Replying to the question whether it was true that he was an optimist in life, General Foch replied: "People are wrong about optimism and pessimism—words without meaning. Optimism is nothing but a temperature. In any case it has nothing to do with war nor with action, generally speaking."

"Yes, I know. One may well have taken me for an inveterate optimist. Why? Just because I always turn my eyes toward success, not failure. I involuntarily turn my back on disaster, and eliminate the hypothesis of failure."

"This is my philosophy of action: Every time you've a task before you examine it carefully, take exact measure of what is expected of you. Then make your plan and in order to execute it properly create for yourself a method. Never imitate for good execution of a plan are, first, naturally, intelligence; then discernment and judgment which enable one to recognize the best methods to attain it, then singleness of purpose, and, lastly, what is most essential of all, namely, will—stubborn will."

"A leader is, above all things, an animator. His thought and faith must be communicated to those he leads. He and they must form but one at the moment of executing a plan. That is the essential condition of success."

## NEW POPE FAMOUS AS ALPINE CLIMBER

### HIS CROSSING OF MONTE ROSA IN 1889 STILL CELEBRATED IN MOUNTAINEERING ANNALS

Pope Pius XI. has won some fame in the past as an Alpine climber. The Tablet, a Catholic periodical in London, in its issue of July 2 last prints an article headed "A Climbing Cardinal; Cardinal Ratti as Alpinist." It says in part: "Enrolled as an active member of the Italian Alpine Club, he already belonged to the ranks of militant Alpinists, even at a time when this form of sport was less easy and less well organized than now."

In the summer months he left behind his professional chair in the Ambrosian Library to seek recreation and health among rocks and glaciers.

"He had had a thorough scientific preparation for the work in the Geographical School of Stoppani and Mercalli. He studied carefully beforehand his mountain excursions at his desk with books and maps. Then he set off, secure of his program, of his objective, and of his physical forces, always thoroughly well equipped with his rucksack, his alpenstock, aneroid, the best topographical maps, and all that is necessary to master a difficult situation, even in cases of surprise and the unforeseen, so common in mountaineering."

"His companion was usually the late Mgr. Grasselli, rector of the College of San Carlo in Milan, who accompanied him in 1900 on his visit to England."

## FOCH ON SUCCESS

### "INTELLIGENCE, JUDGMENT AND WILL—STUBBORN WILL"

Paris, Feb. 6.—Le Petit Parisien publishes an interesting interview with Marshal Foch by Charles Le Goffic, a well-known French author, whose book on his experiences when fighting with a brigade of Breton marines classed him among the foremost descriptive writers of the great War.

Marshal Foch, having briefly sketched to Le Goffic the history of his youth and military career, of which the salient facts frequently have been told, continues by refuting certain stories spread lately. The great soldier denies, for instance, that during his recent American voyage he was won over to teetotal doctrines and practices. "The truth is," said the Marshal, "that I drink two glasses of wine with every meal—two glasses of Bordeaux. That's not too much, I think, but it is enough, and in all things I like a reasonable measure. Without being anything of a gourmet, without having a marked preference for any special cuisine, I have an appetite and eat well—and quickly. It is not good to sacrifice too much to the beast. And, anyhow, I am always in a hurry to get back to my pipe. My pipe is my vice."

"I no longer ride horseback, perhaps because I did so much riding in the past. Yes, for forty years, less from conviction than from duty, because it formed part of my military creed that in wartime one would always have to be on horseback. I rode every morning, Summer and Winter, from 7.30 to 9.30 o'clock. And look at the irony of fate. When the War broke out for four years, except during a few parade ceremonies, I never had occasion to show off my equestrian talents. In other words, I ceased to ride when I began to fight. It's funny."

touched the Punta Est, which together with the Allerhochste forms the Dufour peak.

"The victory was won, but it was 8 p. m., 'driven by the wind,' he writes, 'which at this altitude was insupportable, and by advancing night, we quickly descended until about 30 metres lower we found a ledge almost clear of snow, and here we took shelter as best we could.'

### ALL NIGHT ON NARROW LEDGE

"The aneroids indicated 4,600 metres above sea level about 15-180 feet). All that night they had to remain on foot on the narrow vertiginous ledge, unable to turn around or advance, under penalty of being precipitated into the abyss, only able to stamp their feet to prevent them freezing. The coffee, wine and eggs were frozen solid and unusable; they had only a few drops of kirschwasser, and woe to the man who should yield to sleep."

"Yet Dr. Ratti gives a poetic description of that wondrous night watch amid the magnificent silence of the great peaks, broken only once by the thunder of a colossal avalanche on the lower glaciers beneath them."

"The next day the telegraphic wires between Macugnaga and Zermatt conveyed the news of a catastrophe; nobody supposed it possible to spend the night on the Dufour."

"But meanwhile the interpid climbers, instead of taking the normal descent to Zermatt, were trying a new route on the Italian side."

"One more night they had to spend in the open on the moraine of the Grand glacier, finally reaching the Riffelberg, to the amazement of all the spectators."

"Two days later Mgr. Ratti set off without his companion to make the ascent of the Matterhorn, which he carried out without staying at the hut, and, once more overtaken by darkness in the descent, he spent the night in the open."

"The following year he negotiated Mont Blanc by the ascent of the Rocher, and descended by the Dome glacier, a descent that at that time was a novelty."

### NEW RECORD IN SACRED COLLEGE

"The new Cardinal's feats will probably create a new record in the Sacred College and very likely in the Episcopate."

The Tablet remarks that Cardinal Ratti is a worthy follower of St. Charles Borromeo, as well as of his immediate predecessor Cardinal Ferrari, "though far excelling them both."

"It is well known," says the Tablet, "how St. Charles in making the visitation of his vast diocese, which in those days stretched away into Switzerland, used to penetrate, often on foot, into the most inaccessible hamlets high up among the mountains, fastenings, sometimes obliged to crawl upon hands and knees, exposed to the rigors of the Alpine climate."

## NEW POPE CHOSEN

### CARDINAL RATTI, ARCHBISHOP OF MILAN, SUCCEEDS BENEDICT XV.

Rome, Feb. 6.—Cardinal Achille Ratti, Archbishop of Milan, was elected Pope on the first ballot taken today in the conclave of Cardinals, and will reign under the name of Pius XI.

Announcement of the election of the new Pontiff was made by Cardinal Bisleti to a crowd of more than 1,000, who were waiting in St. Peter's Square despite the rain.

The bells of St. Peter's immediately rang out. The chimes announcing the election of the new Pope were answered at once by the bells of all the other churches in Rome, but were not answered, as was the case fifty years ago, by the booming of the guns of the Castle of San Angelo, which now belongs to the Italian Government.

The Italian troops in the square presented arms at the announcement. The people in the crowd threw their hats into the air or waved handkerchiefs, shouting, "Long life to the Pope and all glory to his Pontificate!"

### POPE APPEARS ON BALCONY

When comparative quiet had been restored, Pius XI. appeared on the balcony. A spear-headed Pontifical cross was held over his head, and around him were grouped the Cardinals of the Pupal Court. The Pope by this time was dressed entirely in white, his costume contrasting sharply with the scarlet gowns of the Cardinals and the richly colored costumes of others with him.

Those in the square fell to their knees to receive the Pope's blessing. He intoned in Latin: "Benedictus be the name of the Lord."

And the throng of ecclesiastics responded: "From this time forth and forever and ever."

Again the clear powerful voice of the Holy Father sang:

"Our help is in the name of the Lord."

And the entourage chanted the response: "Who hath made the Heavens and the earth." And then, thrice raising his right hand with the first two fingers extended, on one of which shone the Fisherman's Ring, turned to each of the four points of the compass and imparted his first apostolic benediction "urbi orbi" invoking the blessing of Almighty God, Father, Son and Holy Ghost to descend upon the City and upon the World and to remain forever.

## CATHOLIC NOTES

### New Orleans, La.—Women will attend the annual banquet of the Jesuit Alumni Association for the first time in the history of the organization, February 18. The affair is to be given in the Elks' Home. The banquet will initiate a campaign for the collection of a large fund with which to erect five new buildings at Loyola University.

### Los Angeles, Cal.—The latest development in Maryknoll activities in this city was the formal opening of a new school for the Japanese. The erection of this building was made possible largely by the generosity of the Japanese themselves who evidently appreciated the need and the value of such an institution.

### Manchester, Jan. 25.—In memory of the 94 brethren of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, who fell in battle or died of wounds received in action, a memorial has been erected in the Cathedral of the Salford diocese. The memorial consists of a series of tablets, engraved with the names of the fallen Vincentians, and placed in position in the Calvary Chapel of the Cathedral.

### The Religious Bulletin, organ of the Archbishop of Rouen, commenting upon the renewal of relations with the Vatican, affirms that Mgr. Fuzet, late archbishop of Rouen, had occasion to speak with M. Briand at the time of the Separation, and made use of the following words: "Having denounced the Concordat, you will be forced, for the good of the nation, to return some day to the Pope; you will negotiate with him the status of the Church in France. And I predict that it will be you yourself, M. Briand, who will do so." The prediction has been fulfilled by point.

### Paris, France.—A touching religious ceremony, held at the request of the officer marked the last day of the official existence of the 34th infantry regiment ordered disbanded. Soldiers and officers attended a solemn Mass in the Church of Saint Madeline, where they prayed for their comrades who fell on the field of honor, and thanked God for the victories He had enabled the regiment to inscribe on its flag. The mayor and all the civil authorities were present at the Mass, which was celebrated by the priest who had been the chaplain of the 34th infantry during the War.

### Charlottetown, P. E. I.—The one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the landing of the first Scottish Catholic settlers on Prince Edward Island will be fittingly observed by the Catholics of this province, if present plans are carried out. The landing was made at Scotchfort, along the Hillsborough or East River, and twelve miles from here. Plans at present call for the erection of a monument in memory of all the original Scottish Catholic settlers and it is hoped to have the movement extend to every place throughout the continent, where descendants of these Scottish settlers may live.

### Forty-two and a half acres of land adjoining the tract owned by the Detroit Golf Club in the North Woodward district, have been purchased as a new site for the University of Detroit, conducted by the Jesuits. Sixteen and a half acres of this property will be covered by a stadium of concrete and steel capable of seating 70,000 persons, and by other features of the University's athletic plant. The remainder of the tract will be occupied by new buildings for all the various departments of the University, whose rapid growth since it was chartered in 1911 has made larger facilities necessary to meet the increasing enrolment.

### Paris, France.—Following an interview between the Bishop of Langres and the mayor of the town, the Little Seminary of the diocese, will soon be established in a building formerly used as a barracks. Ever since the Separation the seminary had been located in a distant town of the diocese for lack of suitable quarters. The Langres barracks was practically empty, and the Municipal Council asked the Minister of War for permission to take it over. The Council then offered it, in a spirit of kindness, to the Bishop, for use as a seminary. The Minister of War and the Bishop of Langres were both willing to accept this arrangement, thanks to which the Seminary will again be located near the Cathedral.