

Bishop Keiley, Beloved in South, Dies Suddenly

Former Head of Savannah Diocese, Who Retired Two Years Ago, Expires When About to Enter Auto Atlanta, Ga., June 19.—The Rt. Rev. Benjamin J. Keiley, retired Bishop of Savannah and one of the best loved churchmen the South has ever known, died here Wednesday. He had been a priest in the reign of five Popes.

Seventy-eight years old, Bishop Keiley had been blind and in poor health for some time. It was this fact that caused him to ask for retirement two years ago. He was preparing to take an automobile ride from an Atlanta hospital where he had been under treatment, when, without warning, he fell dead.

Bishop Keiley had ministered to the Catholics of Georgia for 35 years and for 22 years was their bishop. He at once captured the imagination of the South by virtue of the fact that he fought under Lee in the Southern cause in the Civil War before his ordination. In later years, his kindly, yet strong character had enhanced the esteem in which he was held.

Born in 1847, he was educated at Petersburg, Va. At the age of 17, he joined the Confederate cause in the Civil War and fought with distinction till the end of the struggle. He then took up newspaper work but soon entered St. Charles College, Ellicott City, Md. A year later, in 1869, he entered the American College at Rome. He was ordained in 1873, and his first assignment was at New Castle, Del. In 1880, he was transferred to the rectorship of the pro-cathedral at Wilmington, Del.

When the Rt. Rev. Thomas A. Becker was transferred to Savannah from Wilmington in 1886, Father Keiley accompanied him, and became pastor of Immaculate Conception Church in Atlanta. Shortly afterward, he was made vicar-general, and in 1896 he became rector of the Cathedral of St. John the Baptist in Savannah. Two years later the cathedral was destroyed by fire, and it was largely through the wide and energetic efforts of Father Keiley that the beautiful Gothic structure was rebuilt.

Bishop Becker died in 1899, and in 1900 Father Keiley was consecrated Bishop of Savannah, Cardinal Gibbons officiating at the ceremony. Since that time he had become one of the most conspicuous figures in Georgia. The number of Catholics in the state increased greatly under his strong administration. In 10 years he more than doubled the number of churches with resident pastors in the diocese. Religious societies were firmly established. In the wake of Antislavery which swept Georgia, he guided his flock with wisdom and dignity, and by his encouragement made the Catholic Laymen's Association, formed to combat bigotry, a model organization of its kind for the country. His strengthening of the Missionary Society of Georgia was another major accomplishment.

Always a vigorous commentator on public affairs, Bishop Keiley commanded a respect for his views enjoyed by Georgians. He fearlessly condemned injustice, and his sound Americanism was recognized everywhere. When, two years ago, he asked and received retirement, the Catholics of Georgia presented him with a purse of \$10,000, and there was universal regret. The Augusta Bulletin said of him editorially: "Bishop Keiley's episcopal reign has not been a calm one. He has been called upon to face situations which have confronted no other American Bishop in the same degree. A combination of conscientious politics and disheartening ignorance made his diocese a festering wound on the body of free America. Bigotry and hatred, directed first against the Church itself, and finding that immovable, as Christ Himself said it would be, turned its venom against the individual typifying the Church in Georgia, our Bishop.

Jesuits To Honor Their Martyrs By Erecting Shrine

Midland, Ontario, June 22.—The beatification of the Jesuit martyrs was celebrated Sunday on the site of Fort Sainte Marie, near here, which was built by the Jesuit missionaries with their own hands in 1639. Five thousand visitors, including high dignitaries, attended.

It is proposed that the site of the fort shall become a major shrine, to be visited annually by pilgrims. The Rev. J. M. Dillon, S.J., Provincial of the English-speaking Jesuits of Canada, had charge of the arrangements, and the Most Rev. Neil McNeil, Archbishop of Toronto, presided. The Canadian Government was represented, and other distinguished guests were Mr. Duncan MacDougal, director of the Canadian National Railways, and Mr. James Playfair, president of the Northern Navigation Company.

A special train under the personal care of Mr. Clarence G. Bowker, superintendent of the Canadian National Railways for Ontario, brought several hundred from Toronto for the ceremony. The Old Fort, The old fort, which lies near the line of the Canadian National Railway, was constructed of heavy stone according to plans drawn by Father Jogues, the martyr of the Mohawk. It was bastioned and palisaded, had a deep moat and portcullis, and was defended by a small brass cannon. It was impregnable in Indian warfare. Ten years after its construction, the martyrdom of its heroic builders left it without occupants. It was abandoned, its stones used for railway grading and the property sold for \$100.

The Jesuits, guided by Father Dillon, have recently acquired 100 acres adjoining the fort as site for the projected Shrine, which will be built at once. Pilgrimages to the graves of the martyrs will be organized to continue the annual custom already established by thousands who have visited the holy place in the last few years. A low Mass said in the open by a Jesuit Father in the presence of the archbishop opened the observance. The Rev. John E. Burke, C.S.P., of Toronto Superior of the P.S.U.F. Fathers in Canada, preached the sermon. Afterward the entire congregation pressed forward to venerate the relics of Fathers de Brebeuf and Lalumiere, which had been brought from Quebec for the purpose.

In the afternoon, a bronze tablet affixed to the wall of the old fort was unveiled with addresses in English and French by Archbishop McNeil, and a brief address by the Hon. Henry Cockshutt, Lieutenant-Governor. The tablet is the gift of Mr. Playfair.

Fr. Burke's Sermon, Father Burke, in the sermon of the day, recounted the terrible hardships, the indomitable courage, the revolting tortures and the heroic deaths of the Jesuit martyrs.

"Here, in this remote wilderness, we stand today sharing the reverence and enthusiasm of the great unnumbered throng that fills St. Peter's in Rome," he said. "We are united with them in an act of homage to the heroes of Christ whom the Church today presents to her children as blessed patrons of Catholic worship. Our martyrs remind us how near sanctity is to us all. To believe, to hope, to love God is to embrace martyrdom in spirit. We venerate our blessed Jesuit martyrs who have shown us the way, here on our own soil."

State of Church in Russia Reviewed By Fr. Urhan, S. J.

Warsaw, June 14.—Father Urhan, S. J., has published in a review here a study of the present situation of Catholics in Russia from which the following interesting statistics are taken. It is not possible, Father Urhan says, to compile absolutely accurate religious statistics for present-day Russia on account of the attitude of the Soviets toward religion. The figures given are based on the reports of the consistorial curias.

The Archdiocese of Mohilew has its See at Petrograd. Archbishop Clepik and Auxiliary Bishop Ropp are living outside of Russia. This is the largest diocese in the world, extending from the Baltic Sea to Behring Straits and from Archangel to Khar'kov and Tashkent. In this vast territory are 152 churches and a few chapels for a total of 320,000 faithful. There are 85 priests in the archdiocese of whom 15 are in prison. The Diocese of Eastern Siberia has its See at Vladivostok. The Bishop is Mgr. Slikowsky. It contains 6 parishes with an equal number of priests and 20,000 Catholics. The Diocese of Tiraspol, with its See at Saratoff has 300,000 faithful with 90 churches and 100 chapels. Bishop Kessels is in Berlin. Crimea and the Caucasus form a Vicariate Apostolic directed by Bishop Smets of Holland, who resides at Tiflis. In this Vicariate there are 30 churches and about 68,000 faithful. The diocese of Kamieniec has 42 chaplains who serve 113 churches with congregations aggregating 320,000 souls. Bishop Mankowsky and numerous priests were expelled and are living in Poland. The Dioceses of Luck and Sitomierz have been divided. The first now belongs to Poland and the second to Russia. In the latter there are 107 churches, 350,000 Catholics and 68 chaplains. The diocese of Minsk, which has suffered most from persecution, has 46 churches, 160,000 Catholics and only 14 priests. In addition to the Catholics of the Latin rite there are in Russia about 48,000 Catholics of the Armenian rite with 50 churches and as many priests. The residence of the Ordinary is at Tiflis. The Catholics of the Greek rite have been deprived of their clergy altogether. Their Bishop, the Rt. Rev. Leonidas Fedorow has been sentenced to ten years' hard labor and all his priests have been put in prison or deported to Siberia.

Little Rock College Student Expresses Loyalty To New Head

Little Rock, Ark., June 17.—Signal honor was conferred this week by Rt. Rev. Bishop Morris of the Little Rock Diocese upon Rev. Albert L. Fletcher, whom he named as vice-chancellor of the diocese, and spiritual director of St. John's Seminary. Father Fletcher has been president of Little Rock College for the past two years, after having been for fifteen years connected with it as a student and faculty member.

Father Fletcher is succeeded by the Rev. James P. Moran, for the past three years rector of the Cathedral and while assuming the office of president of the College, Father Moran will still continue to serve the Cathedral as its rector, and will have as assistant the Rev. Joseph Feldkamp. When the news of the change at Little Rock College on Tuesday morning last was made known, a group of the students out of a feeling of love and affection for Father Fletcher, staged a demonstration which was given undue publicity in the city. That there was no intention on the part of the students to show disrespect for the newly appointed president, Father Moran, was evidenced by the fact that at a mass meeting of the student body on Thursday morning, after it was seen that the demonstration of Tuesday had been misinterpreted by the alumni and friends of the College, and given wide notice in press dispatches a set of resolutions was presented and adopted by the students wherein they expressed their love and affection for Father Fletcher and their regret at their hasty action on Tuesday.

The meeting was presided over by James Welch, a senior of the College and was addressed by Fathers Fletcher and Moran. The student body unanimously passed the following resolutions: Whereas, we the student body of Little Rock College, by our hasty action on Tuesday morning, gave a false and erroneous impression to the public and made it appear that we were disrespectful of authority and

Whereas, we never at any time had in mind any thought of doing anything that might bring discredit on our College, or show our disrespect for Father Moran, but only to show by our action our affection for Father Fletcher.

Be It Resolved, that we pledge our love and loyalty to our superiors, and our College and that we take every means in our power to dispel any idea that may exist regarding said loyalty and respect for authority.

And Be It Further Resolved, that we unconditionally confirm and adopt these resolutions as expressive of our desire to make amends for any false interpretation that may be placed on our action by causing a copy of same to be submitted to the daily papers and to the Guardian.

And, Be It Finally Resolved, that we hereby pledge our support and loyalty to Father Moran, our new president, and to our College. The new president of Little Rock College is a native of Brockton, Mass. He graduated from Holy Cross College, Worcester, Mass. In the class of 1906. He made his theological studies at Baltimore and Little Rock, where he was ordained by Bishop Morris and immediately assigned to the Cathedral as assistant under the late Rt. Rev. Thomas V. Tobin. Upon the latter's resignation on account of ill health, Bishop Morris appointed Father Moran as rector of St. Andrew's Cathedral. His success in the administration of Cathedral affairs has been pronounced, and now in naming him as college president, Bishop Morris would have him continue in the direction of the Cathedral parish affairs, with the help of an assistant, while devoting most of his time to the College.

St. Louis University School of Education To Open September 17

St. Louis, June 17.—The arrival yesterday at St. Louis of Rev. George Deglman, S. J., former dean of Rockhurst College, Kansas City, Mo., completed all arrangements for the establishing of the new School of Education at St. Louis University. Dr. Deglman himself an educator, has given years of study to the preparation and training of teachers. In addition to pedagogical experience he has had considerable administrative work at Rockhurst College. Under his direction the new department will be in full operation by September 17. While in educational subjects always have been included in the regular college work, special training in a professional way has usually been limited to the education of the members of the Jesuit order at their normal school in Florissant, Mo. With the establishment of this new School of Education, professional training will now be given to men and women who expect to make teaching and school administration a career.

The School of Education will be one of the graduate schools of the University but with separate administration and curriculum and closely coordinated with the College of Arts and Sciences, so that courses offered in one school will be open to students of the other school. The School of Education will offer four year courses leading to the degrees of Bachelor of Arts in Education, Bachelor of Science in Education, and Bachelor of Philosophy in Education. The training will be such as to enable graduates to take on any state teaching certificates in Missouri and Illinois without the necessity of further work or credits.

The new School of Education of St. Louis University will therefore become a training center for lay-teachers of Catholic colleges and high schools, for clergy and Sisters of teaching in the schools of their respective orders or parishes, for those who desire to follow teaching in public schools or for those desiring specializing in pedagogy and related work.

Luzon Receives Missionaries With Eager Gratitude

Manila, May 15.—Redemptorist missionaries from Ireland who have been doing such splendid work giving missions during the last twelve years in the Visayan provinces of Cebu, Leyte and Oriental Negros, have brightened the situation in Luzon recently by beginning missions in the Tagalog provinces there. Two of the younger Fathers, somewhat masters of the difficult dialect, have now covered three different towns. Six other Fathers, including four old veterans from the Visayas, Fathers O'Callahan, Cassin, Byrne, and Grosan are studying the Tagalog dialect, which is very different from the Visayan.

The methods used resemble very much those of the mission bands in the United States. From two to four priests go to a parish for a period of from one to four weeks, saying Mass, giving sermons and instructions, hearing Confessions, baptizing, marrying, making a house-to-house canvass. In the course of ten years from 1914 to 1923, the Redemptorist bands in the Visayas, operating from Opon, Cebu, as central station, conducted a total of 149 missions. At these, 474,979 confessions were heard; Holy Communion given 1,236,106 times; 13,351 marriages were recited, and 3,344 converts made. These results, the only results worth while,—are tremendous, but unfortunately, the demand far exceeds the supply, and it will take the Irish Redemptorists in this Visayan region twenty years to give all the missions already asked for, without ever returning to a place for a renewal of a mission.

When asked if conditions in the Tagalog provinces were as favorable for the missions as in the Visayan provinces in the South, one of the missionaries answered: "I can only speak for the two missions on which I have been engaged. Here are a few notes. First mission lasted a week. People were very sympathetic and in spite of atrocities committed against their native tongue, responded very well. Here is something worth noting. All day long women took turns at watching before the Tabernacle and all night the men. The good people were not asked to do that. It came spontaneously from their generous devotion to Our Blessed Lord. There was some little difficulty dissuading the women from the night vigil. Some of the good souls complained that they had to work all day and so could not watch except at night, and therefore they should be allowed to spend the night in the church, especially as they very seldom had the chance to be near Our Lord in His Blessed Sacrament.

"On the last morning of the mission when the Fathers were returning home and were bringing the Blessed Sacrament with them, the good people, attired in their best clothes, watched and prayed from early morn till the time of departure, and then accompanied the Blessed Sacrament from the altar to the road where it was waiting for the Fathers. As we drove off, the people cried because Our Lord was gone from their little church and there was no priest to bring Him to them.

"On the second mission, there was another exhibition of the lively faith and devotion of the people. In this place, Mass is said only a few times in the year. Yet when the mission gave them an opportunity for daily Mass, they availed themselves of it to the full. During this mission, two people, a boy and an old woman, received the last Sacraments. The people knew about it. One morning after the Mass and instruction were finished, I took the Blessed Sacrament and in surprise and awe and well, accompanied by a man and one or two boys, prepared to leave the church. What was my surprise, when, on reaching the door of the church, I found practically the whole of the congregation dressed in their best and carrying lighted candles, waiting for me. As we walked along some of the leaders announced the Rary and the next responded. Arrived at the house, which was specially prepared for the coming of Our Lord, they prayed through all the ceremonies, and then after all was finished, a few gathered round the boy to help him to pray and make his Thanksgiving. The other Father who anointed the old woman later, had the same experience.

"And when at length we left that little spot, about which I had pleaded, Mass, to give them the Sacraments, and bury their dead. A priest has many hard things to do, but I do not think there is anything harder than being compelled to turn a deaf ear to the people pleading for the Sacraments, for Mass and the Word of God. Yes, indeed, missions among the Tagalogs will bear fruit like those amongst the Visayans."

University of Athens Confers Doctorate On Cardinal Dubois

Paris, June 13.—The University of Athens has conferred the degree of Doctor honoris causa upon Cardinal Dubois, Archbishop of Paris, in recognition of his services to the Greek refugees.

At the end of the Turco-Greek hostilities, moved by the plight of the refugees, Cardinal Dubois, who had previously visited the Near East, had become interested in the unhappy fate of all the people who had suffered so much as a result of the war, issued a most touching appeal to the charity of the Catholics of France, and obtained help for the refugees and organized hospitalization work for a certain number of them.

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Hieronymites Regain Privileges In Spain And Obtain Monastery

(N. C. W. C. News Service) Madrid, June 10.—After many years of intense and constant effort on the part of a group of Spaniards inspired by deep piety and fervent patriotism, the ancient Order of Saint Jerome, the Hieronymites, has been restored in Spain. The order had been suppressed in 1835 following an outburst of acclarian fanaticism, after many centuries of a glorious existence and fruitful apostolate extending not only throughout Europe but to the New World as well.

By a royal decree the Spanish Government has ceded the famous monastery of El Ferral to the See of Segovia to serve as the basis for the re-establishment of this religious order which shed so much glory on the Church in Spain.

This extraordinary event fulfills the wishes of a whole people and marks a just reparation for the deplorable decree of suppression. In 1835, when this decree was issued, there were fifty monasteries of this order in Spain, some of which were famous far beyond the frontiers of that country. Among them were Escorial, the monasteries of Guadalupe, of Yuste, of Murcia, San Miguel de los Reyes, Valencia and El Pardo which were declared national monuments on account of the invaluable art treasures which they contained.

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