

## Ancient Inch Abbey, County Down, to be National Monument

Dublin, Feb. 13.—The Government of Northern Ireland has decided to preserve Inch Abbey, County Down, as a national monument. The present remains of this Abbey consist of the walls and the eastern tracery window.

The exact date of the first foundation of an abbey on this site is uncertain. Canon O'Hanlon, in his lives of the Irish saints, says that St. Mobhios, was Abbot of Inch Monastery between 800 and 900 A.D. It is certain that the Abbey existed in 1002 A.D., a date which it was plundered by Sir John de la Roche. The date 1002, however, does not correctly place the foundation of religious buildings upon this site, since beside the present ruins of the Abbey Church, are those of a small chapel of much greater age. The monastery of which the ruins remain was built by John de Courcy in the year A.D. 1180. This Abbey, belonging to the Cistercian Order, was at first a priory or cell of Furness Abbey, Lancashire, England.

The Abbey stands on the banks of the River Quoile, less than a mile from the town of Downpatrick, where St. Patrick lies buried. While the exact date of the foundation of the oldest ecclesiastical ruins in the town of Downpatrick is uncertain, antiquarians are agreed that they date from the middle of the fifth century. This makes the ruins six centuries older than Westminster Abbey, London.

Close to this old church is the reputed grave of St. Patrick, marked by two roughly hewn stones or slabs, measuring about six feet by three and a half each. While the exact authenticity of this grave is doubtful, the neighborhood is universally admitted to contain the grave of the Saint.

For many years Inch Abbey was in the possession of the Percival-Maxwell family, one of whom, R. P. Maxwell, had the ivy removed and the wall superficially repaired with mortar in 1892.

## Irish Nuns to Found Convent in Nigeria, British West Africa

(By N. C. W. C. News Service)  
Dublin, Feb. 13.—Five Sisters of the Congregation of the Missionary Sisters of Our Lady of Holy Rosary, of Killeshandra, Cavan County—the first party of this Congregation to leave the parent house in Ireland—have departed for Southern Nigeria where they will found a convent at Onitsha.

In the party were Sister Mary Brigid (Miss B. Ryan), Abbeylady; Sister Mary Gerard (Miss M. Barrett), Dalkey; Mother Dominic (Mrs. J. J. O'Connell), Killeshandra; Sister Mary Patrick (Miss N. Liddy), Killeshandra. They were accompanied by the Rt. Rev. Dr. Healey, C. S. S., the recently consecrated coadjutor, Bishop of Southern Nigeria.

The Congregation of the Missionary Sisters of Our Lady of the Holy Rosary was established in 1924 by the Most Rev. Dr. Shanahan, C.S.S., Vicar Apostolic of Southern Nigeria, with the blessing of the Holy Father. The object for which the Congregation was founded is the salvation of the pagan women of Southern Nigeria.

The Convent was opened in March, 1924, in what was then known as Drumahaire House, Killeshandra, till then the home of a Protestant family. The first Sisters received the habit of the feast of Our Lady of the Holy Rosary, October 7, 1924. The first profession of Sisters of the Congregation took place on February 24, 1927.

The course of training of the Sisters for missionary work extends over three years. Their studies include the native languages of the district of their missions, hygiene, and general work of all kinds suitable for pioneer settlements. One of the Sisters at present in Killeshandra is a physician. Another is Sister Mary Philomena, whose family name is Miss Isabel Fox, of Philadelphia, Pa.

## Three Pilgrimages From Ireland Going To Lourdes in 1928

(By N. C. W. C. News Service)  
Dublin, Feb. 13.—The official program of pilgrimages to arrive at Lourdes during 1928 shows that three from Ireland have been arranged for this year. The first, which is due to arrive at Lourdes on September 5, is the Ozanam pilgrimage organized by groups of St. Vincent de Paul Conferences. The second pilgrimage will be organized by the Dublin Sodality of the Children of Mary. The latter pilgrimage will include about one thousand members and will stay in Lourdes for about five days.

The third pilgrimage, which will probably rank as the most important, will spend from the fourth to the tenth of October in Lourdes. This pilgrimage will be known as the Irish National Pilgrimage. While members of this pilgrimage are in Lourdes, no other pilgrimages will be received there. This pilgrimage will reach Lourdes in two contingents, arriving on successive days.

## Rev. Edmund Hayes, Pastor at Imogene, Ia., 36 Years, Dies

Omaha, Feb. 13.—The body of the Rev. Edmund Hayes, for thirty-six years pastor of St. Patrick's parish, Imogene, Iowa, church-builder and a man of considerable means, who died at St. Joseph's hospital here last week, was taken to his home yesterday. Funeral services will be held there tomorrow. He was 76 years old.

Father Hayes was born in Ireland, graduated from St. Mary's College, San Francisco, and entered the Grand Seminary, Montreal, Canada, to study for the priesthood. At one time he was an instructor in the college conducted by the priests of the Archdiocese of Dubuque.

Having inherited considerable wealth, and being a man possessed of great business acumen, Father Hayes was rated as one of the best-to-do citizens of Iowa. He invested his fortune carefully and spent it judiciously, so, in August 1888, when he went from Melrose, Iowa, to Imogene, he was fully capable of transforming a small frame church to one of the most magnificent in the State, an edifice valued at \$150,000 with a marble altar which he bought in Italy.

Quick to appreciate the immense possibilities of that section of his adopted State, Father Hayes invested his money in Iowa land, like many other far-seeing people at the time. This land he later sold to industrious Catholic farmers under easy terms.

As a consequence, the community of Imogene began to flourish, and today it is one of the finest Catholic parish plants in the State, which includes church, school, convent and rectory.

Father Hayes financed all alone, a seminary for missionaries in India, purchased a site for a mission church near Imogene, gave \$10,000 to install water works in Imogene, and helped his alma mater, St. Mary's college, with \$225,000.

The altar imported from Italy during the war was given by Father Hayes to St. Patrick's. The pastor's residence was erected in 1904. In 1905 the academy was built at a cost of \$12,000. In 1922 the Sisters' home, costing \$18,000, was built. Father Hayes donated one-half to each of these buildings.

Fond of travel, Father Hayes made a trip around the world in 1922. As a young man he was known as a great orator and appeared on many programs.

Father John Hayes, a chaplain in the British Army, a nephew, is the only known living relative. Father Hayes visited his uncle a few years ago. A sister, Miss Ellen Hayes, and a brother, William Hayes, are buried at Imogene, where a family monument has been erected.

## Archbishop Keating, Just Before Death, Condemned Calles

London, Feb. 13.—Archbishop Keating's last message before his unexpected death at Liverpool last week was a protest against the conspiracy of silence in the press concerning Mexico.

Writing in the Parishioner, the organ of the archdiocese, Archbishop Keating said the point of the Catholic protest was not only the savagery of Calles and his ministry, but the conspiracy of silence maintained by American and European governments and the press.

"It is vain," he said, "to plead that a strict censorship is enforced over news emanating from Mexico. No censorship can interfere with the machinery of diplomatic and commercial sources of information, nor with the revelations of crowds of bishops, priests, religious and lay refugees, who have crossed the border into the United States.

"Every government, our own included, must be as well informed as the Vatican about the extent and the bloodthirsty malignity of the persecution; and a superabundance of firsthand evidence is at the disposal of the press agencies.

"Many of us can remember the hurricane of indignation aroused against the Turks for their treatment of the Armenians, and more recently of the Levantine Greeks. What can explain the ignorance and consequent indifference of Christendom regarding this Mexican scandal except the 'conspiracy of silence' denounced by the Holy See?"

Archbishop Keating presided only two weeks before his death over a meeting of 1,200 Catholics which protested against the Mexican persecution. He himself proposed the protest resolution.

## One Indian Diocese Has 50,000 Native Converts in Year

Tuticorin, India, Feb. 10.—The Rt. Rev. Francis Tiburtius Roche, S.J., native Bishop of the Diocese of Tuticorin, in India, announces for his territory the conversion of 50,000 to Catholicism during the past year.

The Diocese of Tuticorin extends along the Pearl Fishery Coast, famous in Catholic annals because of the wonderful apostolate of St. Francis Xavier among his caste. The Diocese of Tuticorin was separated from that of Trichinopoly (in charge of the French Jesuits) in 1923, and entrusted to the Indian secular clergy, whose work has met with marked success.

## Modes in Dresses Are Conservative

### Innovations of Other Days Toned Down to Satisfy Good Taste.

Not all the features of the winter's fashions are entirely new, but the manner of adapting and combining them has given many different versions to the mode. Crisp silhouettes, knee-length skirts, nude décolletages, hip-length waist lines and geometric patterns are being carried over from other seasons; but whereas they created sensations when they first came in, and in many cases were regarded as freakish, they are now being taken as a matter of course. They are only being toned down to accord with a finer and more conservative standard of taste.

The fashionable slim silhouette has grown only a little slimmer and the waistline has changed only in individual instances, to be faithful to the costume of a period, but almost everything else has swung from the extreme back to the more moderate styles. Skirts are decidedly longer and bodices are cut higher. Now and then an evening gown in the very height of the fashion is made extremely low at the back, but even then it has less décolletage in front. The neck line is a "matter of choice," the fitter will tell you, and likewise one of becomingness, for round, square or V is equally smart.

The novelty in neck lines is to have them uneven, as is the case in most afternoon or semi-formal evening gowns, in which one side of the bodice front is made longer than the other. This arrangement is quite charming when the neck is finished with lace drawn to the closing line to form a cascade, or with one of the handsome lace collars that are now made in this shape. No one appears to know which one of the French designers originated this style of neck, but most of fashionable Paris and Manhattan has now copied it.

### Longer Skirts.

The longer skirt has been accomplished somewhat diplomatically; not all at once, but in a number of models with drapery arranged to drop low at irregular spaces, or with points and scallops and rippling folds, giving the effect of length. The shock caused by the first knee-length skirt has long ago worn away, and it has been so generally accepted that the boot-top hemline seems positively dowdy, and only a clever couturier is able to give it any degree of chic.

The outstanding skirt of the season is that with a hem that drops lower at the back than the front. Louise Boulanger introduced this style two years ago with her purplish and modern version of the bustle, but it was regarded as erratic and was accepted by only the few who go in for extreme fashion. Since then it has been tremendously fashionable. It is reproduced by many modistes, and Boulanger herself has created some charming variants of her own ideas.

A striking one has just been made by Madame Boulanger—an evening gown of ombre crepe georgette. The skirt itself is plain, ending just below the knee, and the bodice, which is cut in a deep point back and front, is also plain, showing to advantage the shaded tint of its material from



Fashionable Evening Gown of Burgundy Chiffon Velvet.

pale to vivid green. A strip of the goods is laid in folds around the waist and from this hang just across the back long, floating panels of the shaded georgette. These hang over at the top, forming loops in which is mixed a touch of bright blue, and the panel ends are finished in rounded points that almost touch the floor.

An evening dress that is refreshingly youthful has a slip of pink satin which Madame Boulanger has veiled with black net figured with large black disks. Black net is wound about the waist and hangs to the floor in a full panel across the back. It is one of the most difficult among all the late styles, and requires much skill in treatment to give it distinction. Several couturiers have done some exceedingly clever models on these lines; conspicuously

Doeuillet, whose arrangement of drapery and details is remarkably original. Variable hem lines are a novelty that has intrigued the fancy of some of the best-known designers, who have created some delightful gowns of the more elaborate sort for afternoon and evening. Drecoll's conception is shown in a clever little dress of blue chiffon, which is made of two shades and put together subtly with soft flounces that fall in swaying lines, longer at one side of the skirt. The bodice, to which it is joined with alternating bands, has a round neck and is décolleté and sleeveless.

Doeuillet offers two evening gowns in this mode. In one of white tulle the skirt is made in two circular tiers that flare at the sides and dip at the back. A little fan of the same silk is added at each side of the front, being slipped under the bodice, which blouses slightly over a bit of a grille ornamented with a rhinestone bar.

### All Black the Vogue.

The passion for all-black in which Paris indulges now and again is smartly illustrated by Doeuillet in a little dress of black tulle, which has two full flounces that are lifted high at one side of the front. Two bands of black satin ribbon are drawn around the bottom of the plain, "easy" fitting bodice, low at the back and up



An Afternoon Frock With Novel Back Drapery by Louise Boulanger.

In front, outlining the figure. The ribbon trims the square neck and is tied so as to hang in loops and long ends down the back.

There are other interesting models in all black to which American women always respond with enthusiasm. Such has been the case with evening and more elaborate gowns. This is regarded by designers and shopkeepers as a velvet season, and some of the most important costumes, gowns, wraps and hats show the beauty of texture and finish of the new sheer, tustrous weaves.

### Beaded Gowns Popular.

Beaded gowns we have with us as usual, only in more artistic treatment. The all-over beaded dress of past years and the spangled robe have long been out of fashion, and the new version is a delicately patterned creation of crystal beads, paillettes or rhinestones on net over satin. The beading of these gowns has become a fine art, and the latest models, particularly those from American artists, are very lovely.

The dipping back in these has an amusing fall effect. The silhouette is closely clinging; a flilly plaiting of one or more flounces of sheer stuff is used around the bottom. In the newest of these beaded and paillette gowns the pattern is worked out with fine details, but in others the gown is all black, or dazzling white with a large brilliant design on the bodice and upper part of the skirt.

Some of the contributions by Worth to the season's gowns, made in the velvets and satins for which the house is famous, illustrate the movement toward the back of drapery and trimming. One of pale gold satin has its front in a two-piece design, but principle in effect; while the back dips in a sharp point to the hem from a large bow of the same material arranged on one hip.

Among Worth's other creations is a black velvet gown embroidered in rhinestones, silver and crystal; one of heavy satin is a big-white tone—Worth's favorite among new evening shades; one in absolute green satin and tulle, and a regal costume of Burgundy velvet. In all of these sharp contrasts appear in the irregular hemline of the skirts.

It is only at formal evening affairs that the brilliant evening gown of flame and jewel embroidery is seen in all its splendor. One of the newest and most attractive of beaded evening frocks seen recently in Paris was of silver, with its simple-draped very long bodice and skirt, having skirt made of tiny silver beads, set so close that the effect was that of flame.

### Exquisite Tray Cloths

Truly lovely for breakfast in bed are tray cloths of the sheerest handkerchief linen in pastel shades, with a design of white or a contrasting linen plucked to the surface with tiny gold hemstitching. One napkin is included in the set.

## Session of Catholic Peace Association Set for April 10-11

Washington, Feb. 13.—The Catholic Association for International Peace will hold its annual meeting in this city Tuesday and Wednesday, April 10 and 11, according to the decision of the executive committee of that body just announced through the office of S. Francis Riggs, secretary, here.

A striking feature of the program for this meeting, as now arranged, will be the report of the committee on education on the results of a practical application in several grades of a high-ranking elementary school of an educational program looking towards better international relations. The report will be an expert account of this experiment, which, if has just been disclosed, has been carried out throughout the current school year under the supervision of specialists.

It is the intention of the committee on education, which is composed of leading Catholic educators and experts in Catholic education, to follow up the proposals regarding education made in the report on international ethics, by a committee headed by the Rev. Dr. John A. Ryan and just made public.

In addition to the report by the committee on education, reports will also be made by the committee on American dependence, the committee on Pan-American relations, the committee on relations of the United States with Europe, and the committee on the relations of the United States with Asia.

An appendix to the report of the committee on international ethics has just been made public by the executive committee of the Association to set forth the body's "Purposes and Methods."

## Christianity Meets Needs of Japanese Native Tells Club

Tokyo, Feb. 10.—Lecturing at the Industrial Club here, Professor Arai Hanyu, an authority in the study of comparative religions, told his audience that Japanese civilization cannot be separated from the influence of Christianity any more than European civilization can be separated from it. He showed that both the material and spiritual side of Japanese culture have been undeniably influenced by Christianity.

The Jesuit missionaries brought to Japan the printing press and an advanced medical science. In the domains of architecture, art, scientific inventions and education, Japan is deeply indebted to these Catholic missionaries.

From a spiritual viewpoint, the lecturer stated that Christianity came to Japan at a time when the Buddhist monks had secular ambitions, and that the Japanese people, who were then in a state of materialism, were attracted to the new religion. He showed that both the material and spiritual side of Japanese culture have been undeniably influenced by Christianity.

Professor Hanyu emphasized the point that "Christianity won Japanese souls, because Christianity is a mighty influence in itself." "Our ancestors were influenced by it because it is a very effective religion," he said. "This is the most fundamental point to be stressed if we would appreciate the spiritual contribution of Christianity to Japanese civilization."

## 750 Buildings Torn Down in Palestine Town Since Quake

Jerusalem, Feb. 1.—In Nablus, the ancient Siches of the Holy Bible and the Palestine town which suffered most severely from the earthquake in July last, 750 buildings have been demolished in whole or in part by the municipality or the owners. One hundred thousand tons of debris have been removed from the town and 150 families have been housed in 100 huts constructed at the expense of the Earthquake Relief Fund.

Among the inhabitants of Nablus the Samaritans suffered the most. Their houses were nearly all destroyed. The Samaritan community has acquired a site of 20 dunams for the purpose of building a new residential quarter. The land cost \$1,000. The title deeds will be registered in the name of their high priest.

While the repairs of the damage caused by the earthquake have not yet been completed, a new slight shock was felt in Jerusalem on January 18. In spite of its weakness, it was sufficient to cause a crack in one of the walls of the Moslem El Aksa mosque, the religious building which the Arabs constructed in the tenth century on Mount Moriah using the materials of the Christian basilica of St. Mary-the-New, on the same explained of the Temple.

## Council to Direct Seamen's Mission

London, Feb. 13.—A joint council has been formed to direct the work for seamen which is being carried out by the Apostleship of the Sea and by the St. Vincent de Paul Society. Each of the two organizations will appoint ten members of the new council which has been brought into being with the approval of Cardinal Bourne and the Archbishop of Glasgow, the latter being president of the Apostleship of the Sea.

## Aid of Free State Government Urged For Unemployed

Dublin, Feb. 13.—Demands that the Government should in the problem of relieving local unemployment were made at a meeting in Ballinacorney, Tipperary County, a few days ago. The meeting was presided at by the Rev. J. Walsh, who declared that the unemployed in the district were in a state of semi-starvation.

The Rev. J. Walsh told the meeting that employment and not aid of charity, was the remedy for the economic depression of the district. Among those who supported the demand for Government action were four members of the Dail, J. J. Russell, D. Morrissey, Brian Hayes and A. Fogarty.

P. Morris, chairman of the Tipperary County Council, declared that Ballinacorney would be the centre of a great industrial region if the coal lying beneath the surface was properly mined. Mr. Morris quoted Dr. Simon, the well-known geologist, who had estimated that there were one hundred million tons of coal in the district.

The district of Ballinacorney is within easy reach of one of the lines of the Great Southern Railway. Many attempts have been made to develop this coal mining area, but they have never come to the point of sinking a mine shaft.

## Priest Raises \$5,000 For Dublin Charities

Dublin, Feb. 13.—The Tarsilians, a society founded by the Rev. H. Gaffney, O. P., of St. Vincent's, Dublin, have distributed \$5,000 among well-known Dublin charities, being the proceeds of the revival of Miracles Plays by the Society.

Under the direction of Father Gaffney, the Tarsilians have produced several Miracles Plays in the Theatre Royal, the largest Dublin theatre. The revival of the Play has attracted distinguished audiences, including Mr. Roaf, the retired Governor-General.

Several of the plays produced were original works by Father Gaffney, while others were translated from medieval authors in other European languages.

## New Church Built In Hanford, Calif.

Hanford, Calif., Feb. 9.—The new St. Bridget's church here, a handsome edifice in the Romanesque style of architecture, was dedicated by the Rt. Rev. John B. MacDonley, Bishop of Monterey-Fresno, last Sunday. The building cost \$75,000.

Following the dedication ceremony, a solemn Mass was celebrated. The Rev. J. J. Crowley was deacon and the Rev. John C. Harriet, subdeacon. Bishop MacDonley presided in the sanctuary.

## Housewifery Taught in Glasgow

London, Feb. 13.—A fully-furnished house forms part of the plan of the new Catholic Adult Education School opened at Glasgow this week with an enrollment of 700. The house will be used to give practical lessons in housewifery.

## BUSINESS REVIEW BUYER'S GUIDE

- BAKERY:**  
Angus Bake Shop, 124 Fifth St.  
Barlow Bakery,  
717 Commerce at Sawyer.  
Mowla's Bakery, 1115 Dewey Ave.  
**BOOKS/SPRINKLERS:**  
Gray and O'Connor, 1418 Lake  
**BUILDERS' SUPPLIES:**  
Schaeffer Bros., 111 Powers Block  
**BUTTER AND EGGS:**  
H. H. Hubbard Butter and Egg Co.,  
101 Arnett Bldg.  
R. J. Depler Butter & Egg Co.,  
111-115 Ardmore Street  
**CHEESE BLOOMS:**  
Robinson's Cheese Block Corp.,  
Norman Street  
**CLEANERS AND DYERS:**  
Ford Cleaners and Dyers,  
87 Monroe Avenue  
**COAL & COKE:**  
McGarry Coal Co.,  
8 Reynolds Arcade  
**DRUGS:**  
Miller E. Chilson,  
Monroe Ave. and Alexander St.  
Cramer Drug Store,  
321 Ave. Dewey Ave.  
Wm. Talcott, 541 Madison Ave.  
**HARDWARE:**  
J. C. Murdie, 541 Monroe Ave.  
J. S. Hunt, Co., 330 Thurston Bldg.  
C. W. Jones Bros., 1410 Dewey Ave.  
Morris Van Hook, 142 North St.  
**MEAT:**  
By P. Howden,  
111 Commerce Street  
**MEATS:**  
Andrew's Market, 71 Front St.  
WEAVERS, GROCERS, THEATREMAN:  
E. Kirby & Son, 111 Dewey Ave.  
**MILK:**  
Bahler Milk Co.,  
Pavola Rd., Brighton.  
Edward Wegman, 455 Ohio Ave.  
**MOVING AND CARRIAGE:**  
J. C. O'Leary Carriage Co.,  
8 Grand Avenue  
**NOVELTIES:**  
Schaeffer Novelty Works,  
411 Hayes Street  
**PLUMBING AND HEATING:**  
Charles E. Salar, 115 Monroe Ave.  
**STORAGE AND MOVING:**  
Service Storage Co.,  
74-76 Clinton Ave. South  
**SERVICE STATION:**  
Bayer's Station, 641 Madison Ave.