

Catholic World

TWENTY-FIVE TON BELL FOR COLOGNE CATHEDRAL.

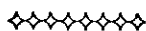
A great bell weighing about twenty-five tons was consecrated last Sunday (says *Catholic News Service*, London, for December 1) by Cardinal Schulte, Archbishop of Cologne, for use in his cathedral. The new bell, which received the baptismal name of St. Peter, takes the place of the famous Kaiserglocke, which was melted down during the war.

There was a great ceremony in the city when the new bell was brought up from the Cologne docks. Decked with flowers and garlands of evergreens and ribbons in the Papal colors, the bell was drawn through the streets to the cathedral, while all the church bells in the city rang out.

For the consecration ceremony the bell was hoisted up on a huge stand, to allow of the inside of the bell being incensed and the other ceremonies of consecration. So great is the diameter of this gigantic bell that part of the masonry of the western facade of the cathedral had to be removed to allow the bell being brought in.

There is an alarming account of Mayence Cathedral, which is giving signs of collapse. In 1909 it was discovered that many of the piles, on which the foundations rest, had perished through the infiltration of water. From 1909 until 1918 extensive repairs have been carried on; but it is now announced that unless considerable under-pinning is carried out part of the cathedral may collapse.

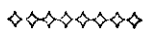
The history of this fine cathedral is one of accidents. Begun in the year 975, it caught fire on the very day of its dedication in 1009. Rebuilding was begun at once, but a hurricane threw down part of the structure in 1079, and two years later the nave and the eastern choir were gutted by fire. At the beginning of the twelfth century new foundations were laid, but in 1137 both the cathedral and the town were laid low by yet another fire. The cathedral suffered from an earthquake in 1146, it has been menaced twice since then by fire, and down to as late as 1793 it suffered a series of accidents, the last being the gunfire of the Prussian army in the last-named year.



ITALIAN YOUTH HOLD NATIONAL GATHERING.

The Italian Catholic Young People's Association met in national convention during November, for three days. Delegations representing Catholic associations of France, Belgium, Hungary, and Syria were present. The congress opened in the grand salon of the Lateran Palace, and was concluded at a session in the Vatican, attended by the Pope. His Holiness addressed the members of the association on various points connected with the internal organisation of the movement. As a model, he cited the Holy Name Society in the United States, and voiced his appreciation of the magnificent showing made by

that organisation at its recent national convention in Washington. He expressed his satisfaction with the progress made by Catholic youths' organisations in various countries, and imparted the apostolic blessing.

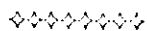


BISHOP OF SALFORD SERIOUSLY ILL.

Very grave news is to hand as to the health of Mgr. Casartelli, Bishop of Salford, now in his 73rd year, who is suffering from bronchial and heart trouble. The medical bulletins are grave, and the Bishop's illness is sufficiently severe for the Pope to have sent three telegrams. The Lord Mayor of Manchester and the Chief Constable of the city have paid personal calls.

As a scholar and a savant the Bishop of Salford has possibly no rival in England; and his wide learning is no vaster than his benevolence and affability and humility.

Louvain is the *alma mater* of the Bishop, where his Lordship filled the professorial chair of Zend and Pehlevi literature. He stands in the front rank of masters of Oriental literature. He has written in French, one of his books having been translated into English by a Parsee priest. His father was an Italian, and the Bishop has also written in that language, while amongst other of his writings are translations from Sanskrit and Avestan. And with these learned pursuits Bishop Casartelli administers a diocese which, though not large in extent, has a Catholic population in excess of Westminster.



UNFAIR TREATMENT OF GERMAN CATHOLICS.

German Catholics gave a vast contribution to the World War in proportion to their numbers (says the *Osservatore Romano*). But, in the assignment of important positions of trust and responsibility in the Government, their percentage is astonishingly small.

Katolische Korrespondenz publishes statistics proving the truth of this assertion as follows:—

Of 680 high Government positions of every description in Central Germany, only 81 Catholics are employed. Of these 81, 24 were licensed for reasons of economy, that is, only about thirty per cent., while the general percentage of licentiates is far less.

It is noted that, in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, only four out of 80 are Catholics. In the Ministry of Occupied Territory, wholly Catholic, there are but two Catholics out of 22 employed. In the Internal Ministry there are four Catholics out of 43; in Finance, 11 out of 119; in departments of Justice, one out of 21; in Postal Service, five out of 111; and in National Defence, two out of 50.

Catholics of trained intellect (says the *Osservatore*) should study the problem and find out where they stand in such an unfair proportion of things.

NOTES FROM PARIS.

M. Herriot has given an assurance to the head of the *Union Républicaine* that nothing further will be done in the matter of diplomatic relations with the Vatican until the 1925 Budget has been discussed in the Senate. This disposes of, for the moment, of any immediate likelihood of the Ambassador to the Vatican being recalled. M. Jonnart, who was the first Ambassador sent to the Vatican after the resumption of diplomatic relations, still purposes to intervene in the Senate debate, on the side of maintaining the Embassy. There is therefore a chance that the Senate may not vote for the withdrawal of the credits. It is a very slight chance, however; because it was the Senate which employed every obstructive tactic to prevent the Embassy ever being restored. However, M. Jonnart is not a novice in parliamentary tactics. And in the event of the Senate approving the withholding of the credits, M. Jonnart will demand that the measure be referred to another place. In other words, he will use a manoeuvre to have the measure thrown out.

There has been an unpleasant sequel to the All Souls Day incident at Montauban; when the Bishop and his clergy attempted in vain to proceed to the cemetery to pray at the side of the graves. The Bishop has been summoned in the local court for disorderly conduct, and was fined eleven francs on this count, and a further five francs for contravening a local bye-law forbidding processions. With the franc worth about six cents, the fine is insignificant; but the verdict against the Bishop is much more significant. Monsignor Marty did not appear before the court in answer to the summons. As to the Catholic resistance movement against the anti-clerical policy of the Government, even the Catholics themselves are a bit surprised at the strength of their own movement. Hardly a day passes without reports of some new defence organization being formed. And it is all very serious. There is no frothy oratory about the movement. Everything is being conducted very quietly, but with great determination for all that; and the day cannot be very far off when the Government will realize that it is up against a very formidable and serious opposition. Even the pacifism of M. Marc Sangnier and his *Ligue de la Jeune République* refuses to stomach this assault on religious liberty. M. Sangnier and his colleagues have erected a fine Calvary and Way of the Cross at the Bierville park, which was inaugurated by the Bishop of Versailles. Both the Bishop and M. Sangnier made speeches, in which the latter said that injustice would not be tolerated nor the anti-clerical assault allowed to pass unchallenged. But M. Sangnier concluded—it is not sufficient to repulse the adversary; we must try to win him over by the whole-hearted practice of the teachings of Christianity.

Monsignor Louvard, Bishop of Langres, has been promoted by the Holy See to the vacant bishopric of Coutances. The new Bishop of Coutances, who is in his sixty seventh year, was nominated to Langres by Benedict XI in March 1919, and consecrated at Séz in May of the same year. He was ordained 42 years ago.

R. J. Callan

GENTS' OUTFITTER



Next door to Sadler's Garage,
QUEEN STREET ...

Waimate