

## Here and There

The recent elevation of Father Ehrle, head of the famous Vatican Library, to the Cardinalate gives the University of Oxford the distinction of being the only English university which has two Cardinals amongst its Doctors. Cambridge comes next, for Cardinal Ehrle is a Doctor of both universities. Cardinal Bourne is Oxford's other Cardinal Doctor; and his Eminence's position is unique in that he is the only Cardinal, certainly for some centuries, who has received the doctorate while being a member of the Sacred College.

News has just reached Sydney of the appointment of Right Rev. Gerard Vesters, M.S.C., as Vicar-Apostolic of New Britain, in succession to the Right Rev. Louis Couppe, M.S.C., who resigned some time ago, owing to advancing years and feeble health. New Britain is part of the mandated territory of New Guinea, and was formerly the seat of the German Government in the Bismarck Archipelago. It lies to the north-east, off the coast of New Guinea, and comprises in its ecclesiastical jurisdiction the islands of New Britain, or New Pommern, as it was called, New Ireland, and the Admiralty Islands. It is one of the most important Catholic missions in the Pacific, and since its capture by the Australian Expeditionary Forces in August, 1914, it has become of much interest to Australian Catholics. The new Vicar-Apostolic, was born in Holland in 1876, and made his studies for the priesthood at Rome, where he was ordained priest in 1903. He travelled for some time among the Sacred Heart missions in Brazil, and gained much experience of missionary life and conditions. An Italian Bishop in the Philippine Islands called him to be the rector of the ecclesiastical seminary at Lipa, where he labored for some years. Thence he was transferred to the Celebes Islands as Prefect Apostolic, where he remained three years. From this post he has been summoned by the Holy See to be the Vicar-Apostolic of New Britain. He is a man of affairs, a good linguist, of wide missionary experience, and may be relied on to carry on the work of Catholic progress in that far-distant frontier of God's Kingdom on earth.

Monday week last (writes the Rome correspondent of the *London Catholic Times* for February 3) was the anniversary of the death of Pope Benedict XV. The dead Pope is just one year gone, and his every little mannerism is still remembered in loving hearts here in Rome. He was the Pope of the dreadful war years, yet he will go down to history as the Pope of Peace. The Romans certainly think of him as such, and many little pilgrimages of school children to his grave in St. Peter's were noticeable for the fact that the little ones carried olive branches in his memory. There was a very elaborate ceremony in the Sistine in memory of the dead Pontiff, at which the cardinals, the clergy of the Curia, the superiors of the various religious Orders, and many other prominent personages in the ecclesiastical life of Rome were present. Just as Milan claims highest rights in the matter of honoring the present Holy Father, Bologna, where for seven years he was Archbishop, and Genoa, where he was born, claim the right of specially honoring the memory of the dead Pontiff. The Catholics of Bologna are to enrich the present sarcophagus of Benedict XV. with bronze fittings and with mosaic designs; these embellishments will respect the stern simplicity of the earthly dwelling which the late Pope deliberately chose for his mortal remains. The Catholics of Genoa have amassed a considerable sum of money for a memorial to the distinguished ecclesiastic who was born just outside the famous city. They have not yet determined what form the memorial shall take. Their longing is to establish some charitable institution for poor children and to call the institution, whatever definite form it may take, in honor of him whose charity went out to the starving children of the war. Financial difficulties, however, seem to render this noble project rather difficult, for in the present state of the money market a perpetual foundation such as the Genoese desire calls for a rather large initial outlay. Wherefore another project is being talked of, namely, to erect in the Cathedral of Genoa a bronze monument, such as one sees principally in Roman basilicas, representing the dead Pope as seated and clad in pontifical vestments, with his hand raised in

blessing over the world. It is calculated that such a monument could be erected for a quarter of a million lire, that is, for a sum between two and three thousand pounds sterling. The other project, however, would demand an enormous sum. But the Genoese, remembering all he did for the starving children, have not yet made up their minds. What one might call the official monument, of Pope Benedict XV. is to be erected in St. Peter's itself in the little chapel on the left as one enters the Basilica. The cost of the monument is to be borne by the Cardinals whom the dead Pope called to the membership of the Sacred College. The first Cardinal to be created by him is the present Archbishop of Florence, Cardinal Mistrangelo, who is to be the President of the eminent committee which is to have charge of the project. The present Holy Father was one of the last Cardinals to be created by Pope Benedict XV.

Cardinal Prisco, Archbishop of Naples and the oldest member of the Sacred College, has just died in his 87th year. The venerable Cardinal was three years the senior of Cardinal Vannutelli, the grand old man of the Sacred College. Honors came quickly to his late Eminence. In 1896 Leo XIII. created him Cardinal Deacon, and two years later he was promoted Cardinal Priest, and appointed to the Archbishopric of Naples, which he ruled single-handed until increasing years obliged him to ask the Holy See for a Coadjutor.

Father Giovanni Genocchi, of the Missionaries of the Sacred Heart, is about to go on special mission to report on religious and local conditions in Eastern Europe. Father Genocchi will go in the capacity of Apostolic Visitor, and will visit the Galician dioceses of Peopol in Lemberg, Stanislavow, and Przemysl. In view of present conditions in those parts, the Apostolic Visitation may have far-reaching results and highly significant developments may follow.

Mrs. Mae Ella Nolan (of San Francisco), widow of Congressman John I. Nolan, who was elected recently to fill the vacancy created by the death of her husband, is the first Catholic woman to be elected to the Congress of the United States. Mrs. Nolan was elected for the unexpired portion of her husband's term in the 67th Congress, and will take her seat in the House upon her arrival in Washington. Mrs. Nolan's election over six male opponents, the nearest of whom trailed her by 4000 votes, was due largely to the hearty support given her candidacy by the ranks of organized labor. Representative Nolan was an acknowledged labor leader in Congress and Mrs. Nolan has announced that she will pay particular attention to the endeavor to place on the Statute Books the measures introduced by him for the abolition of child labor. Her familiarity with Congressional procedure is expected to be a great asset to her. In her work she will have the assistance of her sister, Mrs. Teresa Glynn, who for four years was secretary to Congressman Nolan, and who, as well as Mrs. Nolan, is familiar with his legislative work.

The Baroness Anna von Krane, noted Catholic poet and author, recently celebrated her 70th birthday anniversary in Dusseldorf, where a demonstration in her honor was participated in by Catholics and non-Catholics alike. She became known chiefly for her poems based on legends surrounding the life of Christ. One of her prose works, published since the war, is based on the life of Anna Catharina Emmerich, the Westphalian nun, the cause of whose beatification is now before the Vatican.

American Catholic letters sustained a distinct loss in the death of the Rev. Walter Dwight, literary editor of *America* for 11 years, and author of several devotional works that have been widely read. Father Dwight was the last of an historic Puritan family that gave two famous presidents to Yale. The late Dr. Thomas Dwight, Harvard's noted Professor of Anatomy, was a cousin. Father Dwight was born at Agawam, Mass., in 1872, and entered the Society of Jesus in 1894. He taught at St. Francis Xavier College until 1911, but during that period was a frequent contributor to the *Messenger of the Sacred Heart*, the *Catholic World*, the *Ecclesiastical Review*, and other publications. In 1911 he was made literary editor of *America*. He was influential in encouraging new writers and was a special factor in the progress of the new era of American Catholic literature. *The King's Table* and *Our Daily Bread* are among his best-known books.

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