

# The Catholic Record.

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

VOLUME XLV.

**OBEY LAW OR DIE'**  
THE WASHINGTON POST SAYS  
OKLAHOMA GOVERNOR HAS  
STARTED FINISH FIGHT  
ON KLAN

Washington, D. C., Sept. 17.—Declaring that the Ku Klux Klan is an enemy of the United States and as such much perish, The Washington Post, the leading newspaper of the Capital, publishes this morning a double-column editorial supporting Governor Walton of Oklahoma in his action in declaring martial law in that State. The Post says: "The proclamation of martial law covering the entire State of Oklahoma compels the country to give attention to the growing menace of the Ku Klux Klan. Gov. Walton of Oklahoma is carrying on a finish fight against the organization that has fastened itself upon the machinery of government in that State. He has stated the whole issue in one sentence: 'Two governments can not exist in this State at one time.'

"The extent to which the Ku Klux Klan has usurped the functions of government in several parts of the United States is just cause for anxiety among citizens who strive to keep the ancient landmarks intact. The growth of this masked organization has been very rapid, and the boldness of its leaders in some States is amazing. Under the pretext of patriotic motives, this secret society has taken upon itself to regulate the morals of communities, and in some places has taken possession of juries and attorneys, if not of judges. Men proved to be guilty of atrocious crime, such as participating in hanging and flogging, have been acquitted by juries under the domination of the secret order. Probably other men, entirely innocent, have had their liberty sworn away at the behest of the Klan. The manner in which the masked leaders use the courts for the administration of injustice, instead of justice, is one of the most sinister features of the situation. As a rule the leaders of the skulking bands are intelligent men, who excuse their crimes by convincing their followers that they are engaged in a crusade against crime that can be punished in no other way."

## REMARKABLE CURE AT LOURDES

The thousand English pilgrims who were in Lourdes on August 5 will be interested in the account which appears in the *Journal de la Grotte* of the wonderful cure of Gustave Doisy of fracture of the spine and compression of the spinal cord.

These injuries he had received as far back as 1908. When working in a gallery of a mine at Bruay a block of coal fell from the roof, and striking Doisy, stretched him unconscious on the ground. When he recovered consciousness it was discovered that his left leg was paralysed.

Whether the prospects for reunion so-called, are any more advanced than the present, people are hopeful that all political issues will be fought within the Dail or on the platform. It is believed that the Republican Deputies may take their seats when the new Dail assembles. The official organ of the Republicans, "Sinn Fein," observes:

"The people have declared their will. Every elected representative must give effect to it by voting."

The acerbity manifested on all sides a few months ago has perceptibly abated. A better and a friendlier spirit now prevails. Every responsible Irishman is desirous of encouraging this spirit and of bringing all parties together where matters of common and vital interest are concerned.

MARYKNOLL MISSIONERS  
LEAVE FOR ORIENTAL  
FIELD

Maryknoll, N. Y., Sept. 14.—Eleven missionaries, three priests, a Brother and seven Sisters left Maryknoll during the week for the Far East. The priests were Rev. Patrick H. Cleary, of Ithaca, N. Y., assigned to Korea; Rev. William A. Fletcher of Fall River, Mass., and Rev. Thomas A. O'Melia, of Philadelphia, assigned to China. The Brother was Rev. Michael Hogan of Philadelphia. The seven Sisters were Sister Maria de Lourdes Bourguignon of Brooklyn, N. Y.; Sister M. Dominic Corona, L. I.; Sister M. Patricia Coughlin, Arlington, Mass.; Sister M. Matthew Conlon, Montclair, N. J.; Sister M. Ruth Riconda, Corona, L. I.; Sister Miriam Schmidt, Merrill, Wis.; and Sister M. Richard Wenzel, Sturgiss, Mich.

Sister Richard was chosen at the last moment to replace Sister Gertrude, who died in Yungkong, August 21.

With the group will sail the Rev. Mother Mary Joseph, the first Superior of the Foreign Mission Sisters of St. Dominic who have been associated with Maryknoll from the beginning.

A group of Sisters of Loretto will go on the same boat, the President Jefferson, of the Admiral Line, leaving Seattle for Japan and China, September 23rd. The Sisters of Loretto will be attached to the Irish Foreign Missions of Hanyang.

WHOLE CONGREGATION SINGS  
A HIGH MASS

Florence, Mo., Sept. 15.—The colored Catholics of St. Peter Claver's parish, Anglum, Mo., celebrated the feast of their patron on September 9 by singing in full congregation Hamma's "Missa in Honorem S. Dominici," and all the Latin hymns for Benediction.

LONDON, CANADA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1923

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excesses by leaders whose only purpose in the end was to retain their grasp upon illegitimate power.

"The exercise of authority over other men must be regulated. Governmental authority must be limited, and its exercise must be always direct from the people as a body. The power of life and death has an attraction to men, who, after exercising it are often tempted to commit crime in order to retain it. There is a temptation in the enjoyment of power which in some respects is more powerful than the temptation of money. It intoxicates its possessors. If they are intelligent and forceful men, they will not scruple to debauch the minds of their followers for the sake of retaining power. Millions of members of the Ku Klux Klan are well-meaning citizens, who are mainly the dupes of cunning leaders.

"The Ku Klux Klan must obey the law or die. There is no alternative. The people can not be made subservient to a portion of the people. The fight has been fought and won. Whoever begins another fight, having as its logical end the domination of all the people by a few, is doomed to defeat. The sooner the attempt is abandoned by intelligent men the less they suffer in reputation and life. The inevitable end of their defiance of law is death at the hands of the law. No matter how pretentious may be the ostensible aims of the Ku Klux Klan, in its workings it is an enemy of the United States, and so it must perish."

## ANGLICANS DISCUSS CHURCH BREAKING

London, Sept. 10.—The break-up of the Church of England is a topic that has found its way into the general press in England within the past week or so. The many apologies that have appeared, among them one from the advanced modernist, Canon Barnes, of Westminster Abbey, point to the fact that confusion within the National Church, so-called, was never worse than at the present time. The crisis, if a crisis it is, apparently has been brought on by the recent congress of the Anglo-Catholics in London, who were in for some plain speaking, and brought to an issue several points that up to the present have been wilfully obscured.

### ATTENTION FOCUSED ON ROME

The Anglo-Catholics, for example, focused attention on the question of the Apostolic See of Rome. This is a question with which the High Churchmen have more or less flirted up to the present. Their efforts in the direction of a reunited Christendom have meandered aimlessly round this question which is fundamentally at the heart of any idea of reunion.

At the hospital, where he was immediately taken, the medical diagnosis revealed a fracture of the pelvis and a depression of the last lumbar vertebra of the spine, with consequent paralysis of the left leg. He spent four months at this hospital, during which the principal symptoms observed in him were acute pain in the lumbar regions and bladder, obstinate constipation, retention of urine and entire paralytic of the left leg.

At his own request Mons. Doisy was sent home. Here he was frequently visited by doctors from the mining company, as well as by experts sent by the judicial authorities. As a result of these medical examinations he was granted compensation to the extent of seven hundred francs per annum. Two years later, as he could still only walk with difficulty by means of crutches and could only do light work such as knitting, the court increased his pension to sixteen hundred francs per annum.

He accomplished the journey to Lourdes on a stretcher and suffered considerably during the journey from pains in his legs and loins. He brought with him the following certificate:

"Very great difficulty in walking on account of suffering from pseudoparaplegia, caused by injuries to the spinal column, the result of an accident during work in the mine fifteen years ago."

"Lillers, June 26, 1923.  
Signed, DR. LAVERSON."

On Sunday, August 5, towards three o'clock in the afternoon, on coming out of the water in the Piscine, Doisy felt a sudden shock which lifted him up. He was at once able to kneel down, a thing hitherto quite impossible to him. Then he said, as he said, "something at work in him," during which he was able to stand up. Finally he was able to walk up the steps of the bath, and throwing away his crutches, walked without their aid. He was cured. At the medical office the following doctors examined him the same afternoon: Doctors Izard, of Maredsous, Belgium; Ovez, of Calais; I. Pley, of Calais; Delvallez, of Courrières (Pas de Calais); Monestier, of Albi; Ciutti, of Florence.

This is not the first time that crime has been committed in the name of patriotism. It is an old trick. Early in the days of the republic a secret order was founded, with high-sounding principles, whose members were at first inspired by a desire to defend the American flag. Gradually the use of secret, unlicensed power developed into an abuse, as it always will. The order began to believe itself independent of the government, and superior to it. True patriots, with allegiance only to the United States, and not to any secret organization, stamped out the noxious growth. Later another one sprang up and spread its poison through the country. The unthinking were made dupes of their own patriotism, and were led into

After reading and discussing the above report, the doctors assembled in the medical office unanimously adopted the following conclusions:

1. That Doisy was suffering from fracture of the spinal column with compression of the spinal cord.

2. Proved by the official verdicts of the law courts, which have twice confirmed the diagnosis of grave vertebral lesion.

3. By the amount of pension granted as compensation, which supposes an almost complete inability to do any work.

4. By the fact that there is actually a depression of the last lumbar vertebra.

5. Mons. Gustave Doisy, whose left leg was paralysed and who could not walk without the aid of crutches, suddenly began to walk normally on Sunday, August 5, 1923, after bathing in the Piscine at Lourdes.

6. This cure cannot be attributed to any natural process.

behoves the upholders or a more enlightened (?) faith to show a like staunchness and intensity of conviction."

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## IRISH VOTING

### LABOR PARTY HAD BIG FALLING OFF

Dublin, Sept. 10.—It is now possible to tabulate exactly the results of the election and to analyze to a certain extent the vote cast. Of the five parties which appealed to the electors, Labor had absolutely and relatively fared worst. It is represented in the new Dail in diminished numbers although the assembly consists of 153 members as compared with the last Dail of 128 members. Members in the present Dail and the last Dail, according to parties are as follows:

Gov. Repub. Farmers Labor Independ. Pres. Dail 39 12 14 17 Last Dail 36 36 15 17 10

For the third time in succession parliamentary elections have been held on the principle of proportional representation in the twenty-six counties. On the whole the system has worked well.

An analysis of the results shows that the percentage of seats obtained by each party corresponded almost exactly with the percentage it received of the total votes. For example, the Government Party with 39.1 per cent. of votes, elected 42.0 per cent. of the members; Republicans with 27.4 per cent. of votes elected 29.9 per cent.; Farmers with 11.6 per cent. elected 10 per cent.; Labor with 11.5 elected 9.8 per cent.; Independents with 10.1 per cent. elected 9.83 per cent. of the total representation.

Only 58.62 per cent. of the electors on the Register recorded their votes. The number who did not vote amounted to 740,000—a very large proportion, considering the energy with which an extension of the franchise had been demanded.

Among the new Deputies are five women, four being Republicans and one on the Government side. Twelve Protestants will sit in the new Dail.

Now that the election has passed off so quietly and with such credit to the country, people are hopeful that all political issues will be fought within the Dail or on the platform. It is believed that the Republican Deputies may take their seats when the new Dail assembles. The official organ of the Republicans, "Sinn Fein," observes:

"The people have declared their will. Every elected representative must give effect to it by voting."

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not at the moment interested in reunion, either towards Rome or towards Canterbury, are asking themselves, in view of the recent National Catholic Congress, what is the strength of Catholicism?

"What is this in Catholicism?" asks the Baptist Times, "which persists through the ages, and survives every attack to which it is exposed? Is it the pagan element in it, so dear to the natural man, and older even than Christianity itself? Or is it some leaven, some salt of the Spirit of Jesus Christ preserving from corruption what would otherwise decay?"

Whatever it may be, and the Baptist Times is not certain about it, the Protestant journal pays a tribute to its effective value. "It works because its advocates believe in it. They know what they stand for and where they stand. It

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Latin hymns for Benediction.

Probably there is no other parish in the Catholic world which can equal this record. The colored race likes music, especially the devotional music of religion. The so-called "Negro melodies" and "Plantation songs" are not of Negro origin, but the products of Stephen Collins Foster, and, in later days, of Broadway. The genuine colored folks' songs had their themes in the love of home and in the hopes of heaven, with the religious note predominant.

Perhaps this is the solution to the troubles of the Anglicans: their lack of a "like" staunchness and intensity of conviction."

To Malta, emigration is a matter of life and death," according to the Malta correspondent of the London Times, who contributed recently an interesting article on the manner in which these distinctive Catholic people have been dispersed throughout the world. Maltese are scattered through all parts of the British empire, and have large colonies in the United States, where recently the Bureau of Immigration of the National Catholic Welfare Council made arrangements for cooperation with the Maltese Emigration Office at Valletta.

"For nearly a century," says the Malta correspondent, "the Maltese have engaged in a struggle against the tyranny of space. They are born of a migratory race and undoubtedly have great powers of adaptation.

"The number of Maltese permanently abroad must today be great indeed; and the flow continues, constant and regular. The good Maltese villager will often rear a family of ten or twelve healthy children; eighteen is by no means an uncommon number.

"When the great move from Europe began, bringing with it the indiscriminate 'dumping' of unsightly people at ports of entry or border stations, the Maltese authorities determined to lock their doors against the exodus of the unfit.

Malta parted with seventeen thousand of her children, not more than a dozen of whom were rejected at the other end. Malta is proud of her achievement.

"There are thousands of Maltese in France. There are fifty thousand natives of Malta and their descendants in Egypt, Tunis, and Algeria, many in affluent circumstances. There is a flourishing Maltese colony in San Francisco and fifty thousand skilled mechanics are permanently settled in Detroit, many of them trained in the schools of the Royal Dockyard. In Australia and more recently in Canada, the Maltese and Croatian farmers have discovered there is room for millions more of their kind. For, cradled in the heart of the Mediterranean, healthy sea breezes have given the Maltese a stamina which extremes of cold in Canada or of heat in Africa do not affect.

HUMAN REMAINS FOUND NEAR  
SCENE OF ENGLISH MARTYR

London, Sept. 6.—Excavations re-

cently carried out in the main road-way by the Marble Arch in London, on the site of the old Tyburn gallows, have brought to light human remains, and the supposition has been raised that these may possibly be relics of the martyrs who suffered for the faith on this spot.

While the possibility exists, it is