

The Catholic Record.

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

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FRANCE

HERRIOT LAUNCHES CAMPAIGN AGAINST RELIGIOUS ORDERS

By M. Massiani
(Paris Correspondent, N. C. W. C.)

There is no longer doubt that the Herriot Cabinet intends very soon to launch an offensive campaign against the religious orders. The speech delivered at Tours by M. Chaumpey, Minister of the Interior, at the banquet of the Federation d'Action Laïque is very significant. What M. Chaumpey said, in brief, was as follows:

"Twenty years ago the republicans voted laws establishing strict control of the secular State over religious associations. No order could exist without the authorization of Parliament.

"Since the War, favored by the 'Sacred Union,' all the orders which had been dissolved have reformed. I have ordered all prefects to make an administrative survey to prove it. When this proof is produced, all good citizens must admit that the law has not been respected and that it is high time to apply it strictly unless we want the religious orders to endanger the Republic."

Without undertaking to examine the question as to whether the presence of the religious orders on French territory is placing the Republic in grave peril, for this assertion is a mere electoral argument and unworthy of discussion, it is nevertheless clear from the speech of M. Chaumpey that the survey is to be made which is the beginning of an administrative process against previously dissolved orders which have reestablished themselves in the country.

SURVEY NOW UNDER WAY

This survey is now under way everywhere. A large number of religious have received visits from representatives of the prefecture and have refused to answer their questions. "We do not want to lend ourselves to a campaign directed against us," they say.

In the diocese of Redez, the bishop gave orders to all the religious communities of men and women not to cooperate either directly or indirectly, in investigations of the status of their orders.

He instructed them to maintain complete silence to all questions asked of them, no matter by whom asked.

In the Department of Aveyron, M. Rouzes, a former deputy and mayor of Pradinas, received from the prefect a questionnaire relating to the religious establishments in his municipality. With great courage—for he ran the risk of being put out of office—he refused to fill it out.

"This document," he declared, "asks me to commit an act of delation against Frenchmen who devote themselves to the public welfare by maintaining in the younger generations the ancestral traditions to which the people of the Rouergue are particularly attached. I inform you that, whatever the consequences may be, the Mayor of Pradinas, who is profoundly devoted to the defense of every liberty, will not answer this questionnaire, as he does not consider it part of his function to supply to any one political party a motive for the exploitation of the low sentiments which animate some of our fellow citizens."

It is probable that in other districts of France, a large number of mayors will follow the example of the Mayor of Pradinas with regard to this questionnaire.

When the Government is in possession of the information which it is seeking to obtain from the prefects in order to prove that the religious orders, in general, have been reestablished, under what form is it probable that action will be started against them?

Will it exile the religious who returned to France in 1914? This possibility has been considered outside of France and even in France. But as a matter of fact, the question should not even be raised. There is no law authorizing the banishment of the religious.

WHAT THE LAW PROVIDES

What the law of 1901 declares, is that no order may exist, nor own property, nor act without special authorization voted by Parliament. There are only forty officially authorized religious orders in France. Authorization for the others were all refused "en bloc" by the Combes administration.

According to the text of the law, an unauthorized order is declared dissolved. Its members, if they persist in living in community, according to the rules of their order and in obedience to their own Hierarchy, commit the offense of "reconstitution of a dissolved congregation." The penalty for this offense is a fine of from 50 to 5,000 francs or imprisonment for six days to one year, a penalty which is doubled in the case of superiors who are held responsible.

"But no condemnation can be made," remarks the eminent Father de la Briere in an article published in Etudes "if the court does not

produce the juridical proof of the actual reconstitution of the Hierarchy of the order on French territory. Considering the present situation, it is scarcely probable that such a demonstration can be furnished to the courts. Judicial pursuit would lead only to defeat and ridiculous miscarriages."

But, it may be objected, at the time of the first persecutions, from 1901 to 1910, were not certain orders forced to go into exile?

It is quite true that the Benedictines and the Carmelites, for instance, preferred to leave France without waiting for an authorization which they knew would be refused them. Later other orders went to other countries (526 communities established themselves in Belgium) in order to be able to live in the true freedom according to their constitutions.

PREPARED TO RESIST

"But this time," Father de la Briere writes, "the members of the dissolved congregations have no intention of facilitating the task of those who wish to proscribe them by voluntarily taking the road to exile in order to escape the disagreeable perspective of judicial pursuit. If any new executions are to be made, it is the anti-clerical government which will have the embarrassment and the shame of conducting them to the end."

All the religious who returned to France to fight in 1914 have grouped themselves in the "Ligue de Defense." They exposed their lives for their country during the tragic hours of bloodshed, and they now wish to enjoy the same liberties as other Frenchmen. They will not, of their own accord, climb again into the hangman's cart.

PARIS WELCOMES MGR. REDWOOD

By M. Massiani
(Paris Correspondent, N. C. W. C.)

Paris has just been visited by the doyen of the bishops of Christendom, Mgr. Redwood, of Wellington, New Zealand. Since the death of Cardinal Gibbons, Bishop Redwood is the oldest bishop in the world—after having been the youngest at the time of his ordination as Coadjutor of Wellington in 1874.

This year New Zealand celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of his episcopal consecration with magnificent ceremony. The occasion was almost a national festivity.

Questioned as to the present situation of Catholicism in his diocese, Mgr. Redwood drew an interesting picture. Out of one million inhabitants, the majority of Irish for Scotch descent, children of fathers who came out to search for gold, only one seventh are Catholics, but there is not a single Catholic who is not a practical Catholic.

"Of course," His Lordship said, "when I arrived in my diocese of Wellington in 1874, where only seventeen priests were carrying on the apostolate which the missionaries of the Society of Mary had begun, I was obliged first of all to evangelize and organize my parishes, to do the work of a missionary bishop. On foot and on horseback I went all over my diocese; the high mountains where so many lakes make a note of particular beauty, the valleys and plains which were then scarcely settled. Was it not because this work required a young man, a strong man who did not fear fatigue, that I was chosen to be a bishop at the age of thirty-four?"

"Today my population has been multiplied by ten; my priests number one hundred and twenty and I have the same number of members of religious orders. And so, I have been able to develop the Catholic schools, and in these schools, which are my pride, I have today 25,000 pupils, and my pride becomes greater still when I see, as happened last year, a whole class from one of these schools enter my Great Seminary. There is one more wish I should like to see fulfilled before I die, please God, and that is the creation of a Catholic university. I lack only the money. I have the professors and I should have the students. So I cannot believe that many years will pass before this wish becomes a reality."

Bishop Redwood was born in 1839 in the Birmingham diocese. His parents emigrated to New Zealand when he was three years old. When his vocation declared itself, the Missionaries of Mary sent him to France and later to Maynooth college in Ireland. He was the first priest given by New Zealand to the Catholic Church. In 1874, when he was appointed Bishop Coadjutor of Wellington, he was consecrated by Cardinal Manning.

It is not surprising that Pius XI. should have shown special kindness to the doyen of the bishops of the Church when he was in Rome recently.

"I have been received in audience by five Popes," Bishop Redwood declared. "But never have I been so greatly moved as during this audience with Pius XI. I am taking the grateful memory of it with me to my faithful over there."

CROATIAN BISHOPS ATTACKED

By Dr. Frederik Funder
(Vienna Correspondent, N. C. W. C.)

Plans of the Catholic episcopate for the celebration of the thousandth anniversary of the establishment of the Kingdom of Croatia next year, have been violently attacked by the Deputy Stephen Radic, leader of the Croatian Peasants Party. Radic's action has caused considerable surprise throughout Croatia and he has found little sympathy with his description of the Bishops as "those servants of a corrupt class of rulers." Radic has gone so far as to call upon the Croatian peasants to leave the churches whenever a recent pastor of the Bishops on the subject of the anniversary celebration is read. Apparently it is particularly distasteful to Radic that the pastoral makes several references to the historic fact that the Croatians are a Catholic people. That statement, he says, is enough to make him "reject and condemn once for all the heathenish policy of the bishops." Radic is voicing demands that the agrarian reforms—meaning the appropriation of landed property—be applied to estates owned by ecclesiastical authorities. The Bishops' pastoral which evoked Radic's outburst was issued after their recent meeting at Djakova. It reads in part as follows:

THE BISHOPS' PASTORAL

"The year 1925 is approaching and it will recall to us our past and open the pages of our history. In bygone times, hundreds of dark clouds have burst over the heads of the Croatian people and many times the enemy marched against our frontiers. Our land has been soaked with blood. It resisted the onslaught of the Mongols and for five centuries fought against the Ottomans, defending the Cross and Europe. Scores of times every inch of our native soil was trampled by alien cavalry and strewn with the bones of the sons of Croatia. For hundreds of years the most beautiful of our territories sighed under the Turkish yoke."

"And yet, the Croatian people has remained up to the present time, young and vigorous, free on its own soil, adorned with the glory of the past and honored as the defender of Europe. The Balkans and all of the brethren next of kin to us were cut off for a long time from the cultural influence of the West. But after all the Croats remained in Christian Europe. Even in times of severest trials, the bonds by which Croatia was linked with the enlightened civilized nations of the West, were never torn asunder. Always the Croats could bask in the influence of the choicest spirits of the West. Our writing and our schools, our sciences and literature, our art, social life and customs, the constitution of our State and the character of our people; all this was developed under the influence and inspiration of the Christian West. At the cradle of our Kingdom, Catholic Faith stood as sponsor; in the days of bloody suffering it was the only hope of our people; and now, too, this faith is the source of the nation's greatness, its power and its glory. Catholic Faith is inseparably connected with the Croatian nation. It was the creator of its history. Our ancestors gave their lives for that faith and bequeathed it to their children and grandchildren as the holiest heirloom of the Croatian people."

Part of the thousandth anniversary celebration, as outlined by the Bishops, contemplates the construction of a memorial church at Dubno where Tomislav, the first Croatian King was crowned.

RADIC'S ERRATIC COURSE

Just why Radic should have taken exception to this program is not clear. It is unexplainable as are many other actions of this brilliant man who by his eloquence has lifted himself from a position of an obscure bookseller at the time of the collapse of the Dual Monarchy to a place of political power in the Yugoslav State today. His course has been meteoric but marked by little consistency. At various times he has proclaimed himself an ardent Republican; at others he has said his Republicanism was for tactical reasons only and that his sentiments could well be reconciled with those of the Royalists of Belgrade. He has appeared as the enthusiastic champion of religion and the clergy and then again as the most bitter opponent of the Church. When the Paic government at Belgrade menaced his safety he fled to England breathing eulogies of the English. The eulogies were turned to ridicule and scoffings when he went back to Croatia after it had been suggested to him that his departure from London would be appreciated. In Vienna he made protracted efforts to win Catholic support, lecturing to Catholic societies and otherwise bidding for support. And at the same time he was entering into all kinds of anti-

Catholic Balkan intrigues. He went to Russia and, without consulting his party, announced that party's affiliation with the Internationals. Then, when conditions were propitious for an agreement with the Serbs, he returned and made his peace with the Belgrade government. Seldom has there been a more brilliant or more unstable character.

It is regarded as particularly unfortunate that he should have chosen the present time to attack the Church in Croatia. It seemed that for the first time since the formation of the Jugo-Slav State there was prospect of obtaining justice for Croatian Catholics from the Belgrade government. If this is to come about, however, it is important that the Croatian Catholics be able to present a united front in their dealings with the central authority.

ENGLAND DRIFTING INTO PAGANISM

London, Eng.—England is preponderantly pagan, in the opinion of the writer of a striking article in the Tablet. It is time, he says, that Catholics came out of their fool's paradise and recognized the fact that they were not living in a dominantly Christian country. "Paganism is the enemy; not Protestantism, he declares, and he justifies his statement with some remarkable observations regarding the non-baptism of children and the dechristianization of the marriage service.

A recent statement by Cardinal Bourne charged that thousands of parents in nominally Christian England did not take the trouble to have their children christened. This fact is borne out by the Tablet writer who says that "in perhaps hundreds of thousands of families christenings are put off until the child reaches such an age that it would look foolish" to have it baptized. So the child goes unbaptized throughout its life.

A few days ago a palatial Register Office for marriages was opened at the new Marylebone town hall in London. A marble staircase leads to richly paneled rooms devoid of any vestige of Christianity. Hundreds of engaged couples have written from all over the country, according to newspaper announcements, asking if they can be married in this pagan substitute for a Christian church.

The answer is that they can be accommodated if one of the parties lives in the borough for seven days prior to the ceremony. These things lead to the conclusion that the Tablet writer comes with a timely suggestion when he says that, although controversy with other religious bodies cannot be altogether abandoned, the time has come when we must get rid of the idea that Protestantism is the main hindrance to a Catholic England.

"A generation is growing up which is not merely without the true Faith, but without any faith at all. Therefore, from one point of view, our task is easier than the task of our fathers, who found it less hard to inculcate Catholic truth than to extirpate Protestant error. Around us are millions of clean slates on which to write large the articles of Catholic faith and morals."

THE GLORIES OF LATERAN RECOUNTED BY POPE

The Pope has manifested great interest in the success of the celebration here of the sixteenth century of the dedication of the great Basilica of St. John Lateran. It was on November 9 in the year 324 that the original Basilica was dedicated and named the "Basilica of Christ the Saviour" as the Cathedral of the Popes. It was, and is called the "Mother and Head of all the Churches of the City and of the World."

In a letter addressed to Cardinal Pompili, Archbishop of the Lateran and Vicar General to His Holiness, the Pope has outlined the reasons for his desire that the centenary be fittingly commemorated. He mentions that the Lateran is his Cathedral as Pope and also happens to be the church in which he was ordained to the priesthood.

He then recounts how the Palace of the Lateran was given by the Emperor Constantine the Great to Pope Militades to be used as the latter's residence, hence the Lateran is a symbol of the conversion from paganism to the Faith of Christ of the Roman Emperor. The letter recalls how for ten centuries Catholic Faith and unity radiated from the Lateran. All great events of that period either began or ended there. Synods of great importance and five Ecumenical Councils were held there. The last two Councils dealt with the dempition of the Holy Land. Gregory the Great instituted his famous school of music in the Lateran and

it was from this Cathedral that Augustine and his comrades were sent forth to convert Great Britain. Expressing regret that he cannot be present in person at the celebration the Pope directed his Vicar to make the necessary preparations. He has directed among other things, that the famous statue of the Saviour be taken from the Sancta Sanctorum and placed in the Basilica during the celebration.

size, but through cooperation the output from the land has been increased to the maximum. Mr. Manniche thinks Ireland is the nation best able to apply the Danish methods. It is a farming country and there is the advantage that the people understand the value of a spiritual outlook on life.

HERRIOT'S REPLY CONCILIATORY

INDICATION THAT PROTESTS MADE DEEP IMPRESSION

By M. Massiani
(Paris Correspondent, N. C. W. C.)

Premier Herriot has just informed the press of a letter sent by him to the mayors of the canton of Sarreguemines in the department of Moselle, who had besought him to give up his plan of introducing secular laws in Lorraine and of suppressing the French embassy to the Vatican.

"I wish," says the letter, "to thank you for the letter you have addressed to me in which you inform me with cordial frankness of your objections to the project formed by the government to study measures which would be apt to prepare legislation regulating the status of the schools and the relations between the Church and State in the recovered provinces."

"I fear, however, that your principal objections are based on a misunderstanding. There is nothing in the intentions of the government of a nature to provoke among the people under your administration the slightest fear in regard to freedom of worship, religious freedom and national concord. You do not doubt, and I am grateful to you for this, but that your liberal sentiments are mine also. On my part I do not doubt but that it will be easy to find in the feelings of confidence which you show so clearly, the elements for an understanding among Frenchmen who all claim allegiance to the republican motto."

Some surprise may be felt at the voluntarily conciliating tone of this letter. The protest of the people of Alsace-Lorraine has made a visible impression on the government. Unfortunately, it is scarcely probable that the premier is really thinking of abandoning his projects, however, despite the prudence of his oratorical precautions.

Premier Herriot presided, at Boulogne-sur-Mer, at the closing session of the congress of the radical party to which he belongs. While there he delivered a great program speech on the subject of domestic policy. He made no precise statement with regard to the question of Alsace-Lorraine, but he again affirmed his intention of suppressing the embassy to the Vatican "because," he declared, "the radicals will not admit any interference by religion in diplomacy, even if it is the religion of the majority."

CAUTION ADVISED IN BOOKING TRIPS FOR HOLY YEAR

New York, October 31.—Following the recent prediction of Leigh C. Palmer, President of the Fleet Corporation of the United States Shipping Board, that there will be a tremendous increase in transatlantic traffic next year due to the fact that thousands of Catholics will go to Rome for the Holy Year, attention has been called here to the need for care in the choice of routes and tours. It has been found that some of the advertised "pilgrimages to Rome" are projected under auspices that are distinctly not Catholic and may not make proper provision for Catholic pilgrims to gain the spiritual benefits of a Holy Year visit to Rome.

It has also been reported that some of the so-called pilgrimages which advertise "accompanied by a spiritual director," interpret this to mean a clergyman of some non-Catholic denomination. Those in touch with the situation have suggested that it would be well for Catholics planning a trip to the Eternal City for the Holy Year to inquire specifically about such phases of the trip before booking passage.

DANISH FARMERS ADVISE IRISH

Dublin, Oct. 26.—A movement is on foot in Ireland to start a school or schools on the lines of the "Folk High School" in Denmark. Mr. Peter Manniche, Principal, International People's High School, Elsinore, Denmark, has put before the Farmers' Union and educationists in Ireland the advantage of these Folk High Schools and their influence upon economic and national life.

The cooperative movement in Denmark owed its success to the schools. The agricultural holdings in Denmark are, as a rule, small in

DECLARE RELIGIOUS SCHOOLS ESSENTIAL

Prague.—The Slovak Episcopate appealed to the population to express their preference to the denominational or undenominational schools, with a remarkable result. The majority replied that the denominational school for their children is a necessity.

Seven hundred and seventy-four thousand, seven hundred and seventy-three men and women pleaded for the foundation of denominational schools and the retention of those in existence. That figure represents 75% of the total population of Slovakia. Even the Protestants joined the Catholic majority.

"The plebiscite," writes Mgr. Dr. Hanus in the Czech, a Catholic daily, presents an energetic response to the projects of the adversaries of religious teaching who would introduce the 'lay school' without any religious teaching. At the same time it condemns the activity of Czech teachers working in Slovakia whose attitude offended the religious feelings of the Slovak people on numerous occasions."

The Slovak plebiscite will be made the subject of an inquiry in the legislature.

WEALTH HAS DUTIES AND LABOR RIGHTS

Dublin, Ireland.—Very Rev. Dr. Thomas, O. S. F. C., who has settled a number of industrial disputes in Ireland when other mediators failed, recently summed up the industrial outlook as follows:

"The world is in anguish at the appalling problems of poverty, disease, and unemployment. For the cure of social evils certain rest, less individualism, under the guise of social reform, are fast leading the unthinking into a belief that the panacea for prevalent woes lies in a socialistic or communistic form of government, but apart from such theories it is the bounden duty of every government to assuage the lot of the unemployed, especially by the encouragement of industry and commerce."

"The majority of the people fail to recognize that government can effect little without the operation among all classes of a spirit of thrift, energy, enterprise, and contentment with moderate comforts. The vitals of our social existence are today eaten up by a selfishness unequalled in any previous period of the world's history."

"If the world is to be saved from anarchy it must go back to the fundamental principles upon which civilization has been built up—the teaching of the Saviour. Men must recognize that if wealth has its rights has its duties it has its rights."

GEORGIA GOVERNOR LOSES NEWSPAPER'S HELP BY KLAN STAND

Athens, Ga., Oct. 22.—The recent confession by Governor Clifford Walker of his membership in the Ku Klux Klan whose national Klonoconvocation in Kansas City he recently attended, has cost him the support of the Banner-Herald of this city, which announces its defection in an editorial which says:

"There are thousands of Governor Walker's warm supporters in Georgia who read with regret the interview by the governor in The Atlanta Constitution in which the executive admitted he attended a Klonoconvocation of the Ku Klux Klan in Kansas City. Included in that number the Banner-Herald. The Banner-Herald has heretofore supported Governor Walker in season and out, but we can follow him no longer. The Banner-Herald is of the firm opinion that no honest man can serve an invisible empire and the State of Georgia at the same time."

The governor has two courses before him. He can retire to private life at the conclusion of his term as governor or he can seek higher offices with the Klan's political support. In the latter event, he will have arrayed against him an overwhelming majority of the people of Georgia and he will certainly be defeated.

"Whenever a contest for office in Georgia is held, with all issues but the Klan issue eliminated, the result will be the same as it was in Texas, an ignominious defeat for the Klan candidate."

"The American people are not in favor of any secretly controlled government, whether by the corporations, oil interests, or the Ku Klux Klan."

CATHOLIC NOTES

Charlotte, N. C., Oct. 31.—Schleppel Manor, one of the most beautiful estates in the western part of North Carolina is to be converted into a new Jesuit college, according to information which has reached here. The manor is an old Colonial estate which was once owned by Lord Handebury, a nephew of General Cornwallis.

Dublin, Ireland.—In the south much progress is being made towards establishing direct trading with foreign countries. Direct steamship services by three steamship lines are now available between Cork and continental ports in Germany, France, Italy, Belgium and Greece. By obtaining goods from abroad direct a lot of extra expenses and charges will be saved.

Dublin, Oct. 24.—The history of the Irish Brigade in the service of France upon which M. Albert Depreux is engaged will soon be ready for publication. For the purpose of the compilation access to the official archives has been given to the author by the French Government. M. Depreux is one of the most distinguished of French military historians.

Maryknoll, N. Y., October 27.—Word has reached here telling of the National Council of Ecclesiastical Authorities which was convened in Japan early this month. Ten dioceses of the Empire were represented. The council continued for over a fortnight, occupied with a number of important questions, including that of a General Seminary which Rome wishes to see in Japan similar to that in India.

German-speaking Catholics of Czechoslovakia are raising a million Czechoslovak crowns with which to establish a great German-language Catholic Czech newspaper at Prague which will fill the long-recognized gap in the front of the Catholic press of Central Europe. One half of the needed sum already is raised, and the paper will appear in the fall.

Rome, Oct. 26.—The annual liquefaction of a specimen of the blood of St. Januarius, patron Saint of Naples, took place here in the Cathedral as usual. Half an hour after the recital of the customary prayers on this occasion, the miracle was complete. It was greeted with the singing of a "Te Deum" while artillery fired a salute of twelve guns.

Statistics published by the Postier Catholique reveal that eleven thousand towns, cities and villages of France bear the names of saints. Saint Martin is the most popular being godfather to 247 villages. Next comes Saint John with 169. There are also numerous places bearing the name of Notre Dame, while others bear such religious names as Dieu-le-Fit (God made it); Dieu-le-Garde (God Guard it); Dieu-le-Veut (God Wills it); Ville-dieu, etc.

Manila, Oct. 28.—The Philippine House of Representatives passed a bill permitting the teaching of religion in the Public schools of the islands. The vote was 31 to 26. Classes in religion lasting fifteen minutes may be held either before or after the present school hours under the terms of the bill. Attendance would be optional for the pupils. The bill now goes to the Senate for concurrence or rejection.

Dublin, Ireland.—In church architecture and decoration Ireland affords some fine models for other countries. Among the latest arrivals at Cogh are the Rev. T. F. Conkley, D. D., Pastor of the Sacred Heart parish, Pittsburgh; Carlton Strong, architect, B. F. Gallagher, church builder, M. A. McNulty, decorator and G. Sauter, window artist. They are seeking inspiration in Ireland for the new Church of the Sacred Heart parish of which Mr. Strong is architect.

Seattle, Nov. 1.—The builder of the first Catholic church in Seattle, in 1869, is to be honored with the erection here of a memorial fountain to Father Francis X. Prefontaine, pioneer of the Northwest. Bishop Blanchet placed Father Prefontaine in charge of the Puget Sound mission field in 1867, and two years later he constructed the first Catholic edifice here. He died in 1909. The fountain, which will cost \$6,000, is to be the gift of Daniel Kelleher, a friend of the venerable priest.

Washington, Nov. 1.—For the fourth consecutive year, Admiral William S. Benson, U. S. N., retired, was elected president of the National Council of Catholic Men at the closing session of its convention here this week. Following a glowing eulogy to the admiral on the floor of the convention for his distinguished service to his country in peace and war and for his love of his fellow men, the delegates presented him with a solid white gold watch of twenty-three jewels on which was engraved the legend "For God and Country, to Admiral William S. Benson, from N. C. C. M., Oct. 29, 1924."