

# The Catholic Record.

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

VOLUME XLVII.

LONDON, CANADA, SATURDAY, MAY 30, 1925

2433

## DEAN INGE ANSWERED

Remarks made by Dr. Inge, the Dean of St. Paul's, in his recent speech at Yale, are made the subject of criticism by Patrick F. Scanlan, editor of the Brooklyn Tablet, in a letter to the editor of the New York Times. Mr. Scanlan's letter follows:

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"In the Times today I notice extracts of a speech delivered by Dean Inge at Yale. The celebrated preacher is guilty of a number of surprising inaccuracies which I trust you will permit me to clear up."

"1. Dean Inge says: 'Modern Catholicism is on the other hand, agrarian in its sympathies and is weak in the large cities of our day.' Just the opposite is true. If the Dean will look around our large cities here he will find Catholicity is strongest in the biggest communities. About one-third of the population of New York and Chicago is Catholic; one-half of Boston and at least one-quarter of the population of other large cities attend the Catholic Church. The number of edifices, schools and other institutions maintained by the Church in our large cities is incalculable. In America, at least, the Catholic Church is weakest in the smaller communities. The country districts present a problem which is slowly being solved."

"2. The Dean states: 'The Catholic Church did nothing to abolish slavery.' This statement will appear humorous to any student of history. From the earliest days of Christianity the Church was a mighty power in either ameliorating the condition of the slave or in suppressing traffic in human beings. One may look up the writings of St. Gregory of Nyssa and St. John Chrysostom to see in what respect slavery in the first centuries was held. He can turn to the decrees of the Councils of Orleans, 511, 528, 549; of Epone in 517, Arles 452, and a dozen other councils around that time to find a fitting answer to the Dean's charge."

"He should not overlook that in 1483 Pope Sixtus IV. decreed slavery to be a great crime; that in 1537, Pope Paul III. forbade the enslavement of the Indians; that Pope Urban VIII. forbade it in 1685 and Pope Benedict XIV. in 1741; that Pope Pius VII. demanded of the Congress in Vienna in 1815 the suppression of the slave trade and Gregory XVI. condemned it in 1839; that in the Bull of Canonization of the Jesuit, Peter Claver, one of the Church's many illustrious opponents of slavery, Pope Pius IX. branded the 'supreme villainy' of the slave traders. Most people know of the beautiful letter which Leo XIII., in 1888, addressed to the Brazilian Bishops, exhorting them to banish from their country the remnants of slavery—a letter to which the Bishops responded with their energetic efforts, and some generous slave owners, by freeing their slaves in a body, as in the first ages of the Church."

"The Dean says: 'The hostility of that Church (Catholic) to eugenics is nominally and, I think, really based on the principle that it is contrary to their law of nature to forbid any one, however diseased physically and morally, to marry and have children.' Such insulting language from the Dean is neither scholarly nor charitable. The Catholic Church is not opposed to eugenics, but what some call eugenics. The Church does take into consideration physical preliminaries preparatory to marriage. This aspect she labored with long before the present so-called eugenics. For her it is an old science. To say that the Church believes it is against the law of nature to forbid any one, no matter how diseased physically or morally, to have children is an insult that is not worth dignifying with a reply. It is absolutely false."

"The fair-minded public will seek the Catholic position on different subjects from Catholic authorities, rather than from those who are either uninformed or prejudiced. The Dean's stay here, I think will be less 'gloomy' if he will talk on subjects with which he is more familiar."

"PATRICK F. SCANLAN."

## WAR HERO PRIEST TO SERVE

Kalaupapa, Mol.—Father Peter Henri d'Orgeval, war hero of France, five times cited for bravery in action, has come to Molokai, "Isle of the lepers," to bury himself in possibly the most courageous service known to man—the care of the unfortunate who dwell there.

He is one of a group of French priests recently arrived on the island. Father d'Orgeval became known as the "fighting chaplain of France." He never spared himself in his ministrations on the battlefield. Marshal Joffre was so impressed by his record that he recommended him for the Legion of Honor.

It is sacrifices such as this which bring cheer to those experiencing a living death here. They have seen it before in Father Damien, first apostle of the island, and the now aged Brother Dutton, who forsook the life of a dashing cavalry officer to live beside, aid and comfort them. Father d'Orgeval has entered on his life here with the same smiling fortitude as his heroic predecessors.

## THE LITTLE FLOWER

### POPE CONDUCTS MAGNIFICENT RITES FOR CANONIZATION OF ST. THERESE

Rome, May 17.—Well over 60,000 persons, probably the largest crowd that ever has been inside St. Peter's basilica at any one time since the coronation of Pius X. twenty-two years ago, watched the Pope begin today a series of Jubilee Year canonizations which are to be performed every Sunday for the next few weeks, by raising to sainthood the French nun Sister Therese of the Infant Jesus. France alone sent 15,000 pilgrims for the occasion, while a conservative estimate places the Americans who assisted at this impressive ceremony at 15,000.

Though the function was not scheduled to start till 8 o'clock this morning special street car service which began at 4 o'clock, transported the first groups of eager pilgrims. By 6 o'clock the huge basilica, which can hold close to 70,000, was filled to the utmost capacity. By 8 o'clock St. Peter's Square contained tens of thousands of disappointed ticket holders who had been unable to enter the basilica.

The ceremony was an extremely long one, lasting from 8 o'clock in the morning until after 2 o'clock in the afternoon. Less than three hours after the end of the fatiguing morning function the Pope again descended into St. Peter's to venerate the new saint. This function was also watched by record breaking crowds, which included a majority of those who failed to gain admittance in the morning.

The great innovation at today's ceremony was the installation of a loud speaker, which enabled the Pontiff's voice to be heard throughout the long ceremony in the furthest recesses of the huge basilica. The experiment, which marks a complete departure from the Vatican's conservative habits, was a huge success and immensely pleased all those who, owing to distance from the altar where the Pontiff was officiating could not see much of what was going on. They at least distinctly heard every word Pius uttered.

Reaching the Papal throne, which was erected facing the altar of the confession under Bernini's famous bronze canopy, supported by four twisted bronze columns, the Pope conducted a lengthy ceremonial of canonization. The culminating moment came when the vatican silver bugles suddenly blared forth from the height of the dome of St. Peter's filling the basilica with a delightful, harmonious melody which seemed to descend from Heaven. A few seconds after the bugles refrain was echoed by booming bells of Rome's 400 churches.

### ILLUMINATION OF ST. PETER'S

Illumination of the dome, portico and obelisk of St. Peter's in the evening, which was done for the first time in fifty-five years, was the most spectacular sight conceivable. The lofty dome of St. Peter's was outlined in a blaze of splendor against the Roman sky tonight, its graceful contours flaming with the light of more than 5,000 tallow torch lanterns.

The illumination was followed by an audible wave of emotion among the thousands who darkened St. Peter's Square and filled the windows and roofs of every available point of vantage within watching distance. The gentle roar of voices was broken by shouts in perhaps a dozen languages of "Long live the Church! Long live the Pope! Long live Saint Therese!"

It is estimated that this beautiful scene was witnessed by about a million people. St. Peter's Square, which is capable of easily holding 200,000 persons, was filled, while scores of thousands more crowded the Pincian Hill house-tops and every vantage point from which a glimpse of St. Peter's could be obtained. Thousands motored to the Alban Hills many miles away to enjoy the spectacle of St. Peter's blazing like a huge torch across the Roman Campagna.

It is believed that the resurrection of this old Papal question had deep political significance in addition to its spectacular value. It marks, in fact, another milestone in the gradual drawing closer together of Church and State second only in importance to the present Pope's action in blessing crowds from the balcony of St. Peter's immediately after his election, which also had not been done since the Pope retired to voluntary imprisonment in the Vatican after the fall of his temporal power in 1870. His Pope's voluntary imprisonment,

indeed, is now about the only surviving visible sign of estrangement between the Vatican and the Quirinal.

## KINDLY STAGE FOLK

### RAISE \$8,000 TO SEND SICK MAN TO LOURDES

Edward Jacobi, forty-five years old, of 317 West Fifty-eighth Street, a stage electrician, was in Roosevelt Hospital with a rupture of the heart, sustained when he fell from a ladder a year ago. He had spent all his money for a cure, and although doctors shook their heads over his ailment he told his wife and his three children and his friends that he would get well. "I've got hope," he told Michael Kelly of 840 West Forty-fourth Street, "and I've got more than hope; I've got faith. If I could go to the shrine of Our Lady of Lourdes in France I'm sure my heart would be fixed as good as new."

Michael Kelly knew, too, of the shrine of Our Lady of Lourdes. Three hundred thousand Catholic pilgrims, many of them lame and blind and ill, visit it every year in search of cures. So Michael Kelly told his and Edward Jacobi's friend, James Meenan, a detective. They hit upon the idea of a theatrical benefit to raise the money to permit Jacobi to go to the shrine. John Cort gave them the use of Daly's Theatre in West Sixty-third Street. Players from "My Girl," "China Rose," "Artists and Models" and several vaudeville acts gave their services. Stage hands, electricians and musicians gave theirs. Babe Ruth, ill in a hospital, autographed a baseball to be sold at auction. Thirty-two other members of the Yankees added their signatures on the ball. Theatrical workers from every part of Greater New York and some even from Providence, R. I., came to the benefit Sunday night.

Every act presented to make possible Jacobi's pilgrimage to the shrine of Our Lady of Lourdes was applauded by a crowded theatre. The autographed baseball was bought by visitors from Providence for \$85, which was added to the admissions.

And yesterday Father Sheridan of St. Malachy's Actors' Chapel in West Forty-ninth Street, Michael Kelly, James Meenan and a dozen other friends of Edward Jacobi crowded about his bed. "Here," said Father Sheridan as he laid a package on the bed beside the man who has a ruptured heart, "is \$8,000. It will take you to the shrine of Our Lady of Lourdes. May you get well."—N. Y. Times, May 12.

## ANTI-DIVORCE BILL

By J. H. Cox

Dublin, Ireland.—Some weeks ago, when the Protestant Chairman of the Free State Senate, Lord Glenavry, refused to allow that body to consider the Dail's Anti-Divorce resolution, the view was expressed by many constitutional authorities that in ruling the resolution out he impinged upon the sovereignty of the legislature. The Dail and the Senate, being the grand tribunals of the nation, have a survey that renders nothing foreign to their deliberations.

In furtherance of this position, Senator Westropp-Bennett hastened to the following resolution: "That in future it shall not be the duty of the Chairman to rule whether Bills or motions before the Senate are an infringement of the Constitution, and that the Standing Orders Committee be requested to give effect to this resolution." Senators who take the Catholic attitude towards divorce have been watching this matter very keenly, and recently, when it was thought that the subject was about to come forward again at short notice, Mrs. Costello, Mr. Bennett, and Colonel Moore sent a whip to their colleagues urging their attendance.

## OVER TWO THOUSAND STUDENTS

Washington.—Over two thousand students are receiving instruction in the various schools which comprise the Catholic University of America, according to a report made public recently. The total enrollment for the schools of Philosophy, Sciences, Letters, Law, Sacred Sciences and Canon Law, is 767 students. Catholic Sisters College cares for 135; Trinity College 358; Marist College, 28; St. Paul's College, 28; Holy Cross College, 30; College of the Immaculate Conception, 87; The Apostolic Mission House, 11; and the Oblate College, 60.

The summer schools of the University enrolled 700 students in 1924. The majority of those in attendance were members of the teaching Sisterhoods, yet the report shows that lay teachers took advantage of the courses offered to better their professional training. The summer session of Catholic

Sisters College is gaining popularity each year. It is not uncommon to find representatives from as high as 80 mother houses, 50 dioceses, 28 States, and 25 different religious orders and congregations among the student body. The fifteenth summer session will open on June 27 and continue until August 6. It will require the services of 40 professors and instructors to care for the instruction in the ninety or more courses offered in education and allied subjects.

One hundred and five professors, associate professors, and instructors comprise the University staff. The grand total enrollment for all schools is 2,280 students, an increase of 171 students over that for 1924.

## PALESTINE

### BALFOUR'S VISIT BEGINS NEW ERA

By Dr. Alexander Mombelli

The formal opening of the Hebrew University at Jerusalem by the Earl of Balfour was an event which opened a new era in the history of the Jewish race. It is estimated that, inside and outside the University grounds, 8,000 persons were present. Among the most eminent of the dignitaries were Lord Balfour, Dr. Chaim Weizmann, President of the World Zionist organization and chairman for the occasion, His Excellency Sir Herbert Samuel, British High Commissioner of Palestine, and Lord Allenby, the conqueror of Jerusalem. Representatives of other Governments and Universities also were present.

From the official speech of Lord Balfour may be quoted the following passage bearing on the present political situation in the country:

"But perhaps you will say that there is still a good deal of criticism in respect of recent developments in this country from the Arab point of view, and that in a Hebrew university, the Arabs can play little part, and from a Hebrew university the Arab race can derive little advantage. But there is no doubt that the language of the university must be Hebrew, but it is a profound mistake to suppose that on that account the Arab population of this country cannot draw the full measure of advantage which the University is capable of giving to those whom it serves."

"Now the Arabs will remember that in the darkest days of the dark ages, when Western civilization appeared almost extinct, smothered under barbaric influence, it was the Jews and the Arabs in combination, working together, who greatly aided the first sparks of light which illuminate the Arabs can play little part, and from a Hebrew university the Arab race can derive little advantage. But there is no doubt that the language of the university must be Hebrew, but it is a profound mistake to suppose that on that account the Arab population of this country cannot draw the full measure of advantage which the University is capable of giving to those whom it serves."

## VALIANT CATHOLIC GERMAN WOMAN

Washington.—Word has been received from the headquarters of the National Council of Catholic Women of the death at Werl, Westphalia, of Hedwig Dransfeld, teacher, writer, leader of the Catholic women of Germany, vice-president of the Center Party, and member of the Reichstag.

Miss Dransfeld was a visitor to the United States about two years ago, and stopped in Washington, where, with her companion, Miss Helene Weber, also a member of the Reichstag, she was entertained at the German Embassy, and at the headquarters of the N. C. W.

It is stated that Werl, where she had taught for years in the Ursula Convent, and where she was buried, had never seen such a manifestation as was witnessed at her funeral. Delegates from the Catholic women's organizations all over Germany, from the Reichstag, the Center Party, the Bavarian People's Party, of the Catholic Teachers' Union and several other bodies attended. The Cardinal of Cologne sent a delegate to represent him, as did also the Bishop of Paderborn, who wrote a remarkable eulogy of this noble woman which was read in the church. The deputation from the Reichstag and from the Landtag were large and included practically all the women members of both assemblies.

The Mayor of Werl, all the city officials and practically the entire population accompanied the casket to the grave. Early in the day the report says, not a single flower was to be had in Werl, everything having been made into wreaths. The inscriptions on these were most touching. The wreath sent by the Mayor bore the words: "To the Mother of Our City," while that of the Catholic women said: "Her Work Goes On." The wonderful work accomplished by the Catholic women of

Germany since the War, the brilliant example of their organization and unity, are due, above all, to the powerful leadership of Hedwig Dransfeld. Her loss is a national loss, and her example will be an inspiration to future generations.

## A NEW SAINT

### A SECULAR VIEW OF THE LITTLE FLOWER

That one whom relatives and others still living knew in life should be proclaimed a "saint" is an extraordinary occurrence; but the dome of St. Peter's in Rome will be lighted tonight with thousands of candles and lamps in celebration of the canonization of one who, if living, would be only fifty-two years old and who died within the memory of persons in middle life. Therese Martin, a frail girl, early left motherless, born and brought up in a little manufacturing town in France, not far from Caen, going into the seclusion of a convent at the age of sixteen and dying at the age of twenty-four is being honored beyond any woman of her day. Touching only a few lives in her own brief life, she has in some mystical way made an appeal to millions of men, women and children since her death. There was no glorious martyrdom to account for this, no glorious achievement such as Joan of Arc's. Even the "Indulgences" granted to readers of her autobiography, which has been published in nearly every language and in innumerable editions, cannot explain this remarkable recognition; nor can the miracles which her prayers are said to have wrought. But whatever the reason, it lies somewhere within a realm that is beyond the material. It is a phenomenon of the spirit. According to the allocation of Pope Benedict XV., the sanctity of this woman, now become a "saint," is due to virtues which it requires heroism to cultivate amid "the deceit, the fraud, the hypocrisy" of the world. These virtues are attained only through the discipline of self-surrender till one comes into the sincerity and simplicity of "spiritual childhood." The exaltation of the unknown child, of humble parentage, to sainthood gives evidence of something beyond the analysis of the chemist or physicist, or the reach of material avarice or worldly ambition.—N. Y. Times Editorial May 17.

## CHARITY OF AMERICA

### GREEK MINISTER EXPRESSES GRATITUDE

The Right Rev. Mgr. Barry Doyle, founder and director of the Catholic Near East Welfare Association, praised the charity of the American people but declared that the Allied nations had "betrayed the Greek people," in an address at the banquet of the directors of the Association at the Willard Hotel, Washington.

"A million and a half Greeks have been sold for a mess of pottage," the director declared. Monsignor Barry Doyle, who served as chaplain in the World War, is a half-brother of Sir Arthur Conan Doyle and a descendant of Commodore John Barry, American naval hero.

He believes education is the only solution of the Near East problem. In his address here he declared he will not rest until every child in Greece has a home, a school and the benefits of religious instruction, which will rebuild the nation. He reported that \$150,000 has been raised and 1,000,000 persons enlisted in the Near East campaign he is conducting.

While here the Monsignor was received by President Coolidge, who talked with him at length and expressed keen interest in his work. He will depart June 13 for Rome, where he will be for three weeks and where he will confer with Bishop Calavassi of Constantinople, another leader in the campaign to save the Near East refugees. After the Armistice Monsignor Barry Doyle was chaplain to the British forces in Constantinople, and it was there that he acquired his intense interest in the plight of the refugees.

John Barton Payne, chairman of the American Red Cross; the Right Rev. Mgr. H. T. Drumgoole, Brainerd Salmon and Edward F. Maguire, treasurer of the Near East Association, also spoke at the banquet, of which Michael Francis Doyle was master of ceremonies.

Expressing the deepest thanks for the Catholic Near East work, M. Simopoulos, Greek Minister to the United States, said: "Upon behalf of the refugees of Asia Minor, as well of the people of Greece, I wish to express grateful appreciation for all that your association is doing, and, most of all, I wish to thank your leader for the spirit of self-sacrifice which has induced him to consecrate his life to this work for the little children."

"Monsignor Barry Doyle's example of unselfish devotion to the cause of humanity is an inspiration to all," he added.

## EUROPE ACCLAIMING CATHOLIC COMPOSER

By Rev. Dr. Wilhelm Baron von Capitaine

Cologne Correspondent, N. C. W. C.

The "discovery" of Anton Bruckner, long-neglected Catholic composer of Austria, as a major modern genius of music, has spread to many nations. His popularity began only a few months ago, when it suddenly swept Germany and Austria on the hundredth anniversary of his death. Since then it has spread like wildfire.

Now a movement has been launched in Vienna to restore the old organ where Bruckner played when he was church organist. The instrument is at St. Florian's, an ancient Augustinian college at Linz.

Dr. Jarros, of the German national ministry; the University of Berne, Switzerland; the Commissioner General of the League of Nations, and Miss Bandara, the woman composer of Java, already have sent contributions for the project.

Germany and Austria, however, are taking the lead. The "Bruckner Orgel" is declared by them to be a treasure of Austrian culture. They propose to make it a monument through the ages to the newly-found genius. Meantime, Bruckner's popularity continues to grow in the two countries; his compositions are played everywhere.

## CATHOLIC NOTES

The Senate of the University of Toronto has announced that the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws will be conferred on the Most Reverend Neil McNeil, Archbishop of Toronto.

## WASHINGTON, MAY 1.—

Of twelve awards just announced in the American Chemical Society's essay contest in the District of Columbia, seven were captured by pupils of parochial schools here.

Rome, May 18 (A. P.).—The Pope today appointed the Right Reverend Joseph Chartrand, Bishop of Indianapolis, to be Archbishop of Cincinnati, Ohio, Mgr. MacNicholas, Bishop of Duluth, being transferred to Indianapolis.

Rochester, Minn., May 15.—The Right Rev. Mgr. Charles A. O'Hern, Rector of the North American College at Rome and widely-known American Catholic educator, died at a hospital here Wednesday. He was forty-three years old.

Cairo, Egypt, May 4.—Egypt's first Catholic Congress is in session here. Twelve thousand are attending, and sessions are under way after opening observances at which Masses were said according to the various rites represented at the gathering. One of the first acts of the Congress was to send greetings to King Fuad, of Egypt.

Portland, Oregon, May 2.—The will of the late Archbishop Christie, which has been filed for probate here, leaves real estate of an estimated value of \$19,000 to the archdiocesan seminary fund. Personal property left by the Archbishop will just about cover his debts. No bequests were left to relatives or other persons.

Denver, May 8.—Sister Vincentia Kelly, of the Sisters of Charity of Leavenworth, has just celebrated an exceptionally rare jubilee. It marks the seventieth year of her entrance into convent life. The last living member of the twelve original pioneers who founded the Leavenworth convent, thirty-one years ago.

Jaro, P. I., April 23.—The growth of a Catholic organization from nothing to a membership of 3,000 with local units in twenty-five towns in the short space of four years was recounted at a gathering just held here. The organization is the Catholic Truth Society of the Diocese of Jaro, Philippine Islands, which has just held its fourth annual convention.

## COULD NOT SUMMON MAN'S FEET

Dublin, Ireland.—The beauty of Partition was well exemplified when a man who, it was reported, "slept with his head in the Free State and his feet in Northern Ireland" was defendant in an action in Monaghan. The perplexing point as to jurisdiction was argued at length.

The man's lands ran into the Northeast while his house happened to be in Southern Ireland, and as a question respecting the title to his property was involved, it was essential to determine which justices had the power to deal with him—those of the Northern Government or those of the Southern Government. Judge Devitt, interrupting the oratory of the lawyers, exclaimed: "You say your feet are in Fermanagh when he sleeps. We cannot proceed unless we can serve a summons on his feet."

Such a service was, however, legally impossible, the aforesaid feet being on the territory of a different Government. Since the complete body of the defendant could not be produced, the judge decided that it was not competent for him to proceed with the hearing.

## PIITTSBURGH, APRIL 10.—

Starting out to raise \$10,000 for the Cardinal Gibbons Institute for colored youth, a committee here has just completed its canvass with approximately \$15,000 raised after a remarkably gratifying campaign of three weeks. The auspicious effort here, it has been announced by the friends of the Institute, will be the start of a nation-wide project to raise half a million dollars. With this backing it is proposed to make the Cardinal Gibbons Institute the outstanding Catholic educational endeavor for the Negro race in America. Admiral William S. Benson, head of the Executive Committee of the Institute, also heads the movement to raise funds.

London, Eng.—Father Maurice Beckett, O. B. E., a Westminster priest, declares the day will come when householders will "tune in" to the wireless station to light their homes. He is carrying on research work with high frequency current which, he says, offers perhaps the widest field for electrical discovery, in an effort to perfect the already known means by which lamps may be lighted and heat generated by means of wireless. He can already do these things in his laboratory at comparatively short distances. He can light an ordinary electric globe by means of wireless at a distance of four or five feet. But the problem is to accomplish this feat at great distances.