

that his own experience may have been unfortunate, but that he never met anyone who was not changed for the worse by the new teaching."

Of the attitude of the Reformers to learning and of their understanding of freedom of conscience we shall have something to say in next issue.

## AMERICAN PILGRIMS

### BRING POPE'S LOVE TO NATION

By Monsignor Enrico Pucci  
(Rome Correspondent, N. O. W. C.)

Rome June 10.—The American pilgrimage to Palestine and Rome has been one of the most important that the Pope has received for some time. There were about one hundred pilgrims, under the guidance of the Archbishop of Santa Fe, New Mexico, the Most Rev. Mr. Daeger, who is a member of the Franciscan Order. The pilgrimage was organized by Mr. Philip Beccari of New York, whom the Pope, while the pilgrims were in Rome, nominated a knight of the Order of St. Gregory the Great.

The pilgrimage proceeded in perfect order and with great and edifying piety. During the voyage a large number of the pilgrims received Holy Communion daily.

Sailing March 19 from New York, the pilgrims, after a short stop at the Azores, touched at Algiers, then at Naples, Palermo and Athens, and April 8 arrived at Haifa, whence they left for Jerusalem in a special train. In the Holy City, the pilgrims had the good fortune to spend the whole of Holy Week, and Archbishop Daeger on Palm Sunday, Holy Thursday, Good Friday and Easter Saturday celebrated the solemn ceremonies in the Basilica of the Holy Sepulchre.

### INTERFERENCE OF COPTS

It was during Holy Week that incidents twice occurred between Catholics and the Copts. At the time, the press spoke of these incidents very fully, and they seemed rather serious, but as I have already cabled you, Archbishop Daeger declared that they were far less serious than the papers stated.

The incident of Palm Sunday happened during the Pontifical Mass which the Archbishop himself was celebrating. The Catholics, as is the custom, were making the procession three times round the Chapel of the Holy Sepulchre, and the Copt priests were preparing for their ceremonies and wanted to cross the procession to place a few benches. The Catholics, who were within their right, objected, and a conflict occurred. At the beginning, there was some fight, and the procession was thrown into disorder, but the police at once intervened, the Copts were dispersed and the ceremony was permitted to continue tranquilly.

A similar incident—a little more serious but at once settled by the police—happened the day after Easter at the Pontifical Mass of the Patriarch of Jerusalem, Monsignor Barlassina, who publicly protested against the disturbance. But even then, order was soon re-established and the Catholics were able to continue their sacred ceremonies without further molestation.

These occurrences are due to the delay in the formation of a commission which, in the name of the League of Nations, would make regulations for the government of the Holy Places. The interested powers, because of their rivalry, have not yet been able to agree about the formation of this commission. The English Government, however, in the absence of such a general agreement, has decided that everything should be maintained exactly as it was under the Turkish rule, and it is in consequence of this decision that clashes such as frequently occurred under the Ottoman dominion are again taking place.

### ARCHBISHOP LAMENTS JERUSALEM CONDITIONS

Archbishop Daeger told me that the conditions at the Holy Places at Jerusalem are very sad. He did not refer alone to these incidents and to the present unsettled state of affairs, which is transitory. He spoke also more feelingly of the promiscuity of religions and cults about the Holy Places where the divine Redeemer suffered and died. It is painful for Catholics, he said, to see the various religious confessions—the various churches separated from the true fold—take their turns in the same chapels, at the same altars, while Catholics are even entirely excluded from some of the most sacred and venerated places.

"It is at Bethlehem," he said, "where one really breathes a consoling and perfumed atmosphere of the dearest and sweetest Christian memories, which ought not to be ruined by the bitterness of religious struggles and differences."

The pilgrims afterward visited the principal cities in Palestine—Nazareth, Tiberias, Cana, Capernaum—and April 27, Whit Sunday, they were in the new Basilica of the Transfiguration, recently erected on Mount Tabor. This basilica, as is known, was erected at the same time as was the Basilica of the Transfiguration, under the Custodia of the Holy Land, with money collected in America. It was fitting, therefore, that the first

ceremony in the Basilica of Mount Tabor should be reserved for an Archbishop from the United States accompanied by a chosen group of his fellow-countrymen.

Archbishop Daeger celebrated the first Mass in the Basilica of the Transfiguration on April 27 and gave Holy Communion to his pilgrims. The solemn consecration of the basilica took place June 8, with Cardinal Georgi, Legate a latere, as the consecrator.

The day after the American pilgrims left Palestine, they visited Egypt, and May 16 they were in Rome. The next day they made a flying trip to Assisi by special train. Archbishop Daeger celebrated Mass in the Basilica of the Seraphic Patriarch, and afterward in the small Church of the Portiuncula. Thirty-five pilgrims enrolled in the Order of St. Francis.

Returning to Rome, the pilgrims visited the principal sacred places and monuments, and on Sunday, May 25, early in the morning assisted at the Pope's Mass and received Communion from his hands.

### AUDIENCE WITH POPE

The same day, at 1 o'clock, all were received in solemn audience in the Consistorial Salon.

The pilgrims were placed around the salon, and near the throne were Archbishop Daeger, Monsignor Ryan of Pittsburgh, Father Claude Mindorff, a Franciscan, Cavalier Beccari and several more ecclesiastics. At the end of the salon, in front of the throne, were three Indian girls of the Osage tribe of Oklahoma, in their native costumes with eagle feathers in their hair, and three Knights of the Holy Sepulchre, of Washington, D. C., in their white uniforms. The Pope gave his hand to all the pilgrims to kiss, speaking personally to nearly every one with paternal affection. When he came to the Indian girls, he observed them with interest and asked about their tribe and the Catholics it contains. It was the first time American Indians had appeared in the presence of the Pope in the costume of their race. The Pope also expressed interest in the Knights of the Holy Sepulchre, and asked about their organization.

After ascending the throne, His Holiness listened to a short address in Italian by Archbishop Daeger, then replied as follows:

### THE POPE'S ADDRESS

Welcome, most beloved children, welcome to your Father's house! You, as good children, did not wish to close your pilgrimage without coming to see your common Father, without visiting him and asking him for his blessing. You wished to let him share, so to speak, in those holy joys with which the Lord has filled your hearts and souls in your holy visits to the Holy Places. We are glad, therefore, because there were two visits, two pilgrimages, two series of Holy Places: the visit to the Holy Land and the visit to Rome, the Holy Places of Palestine and the Holy Places of Rome.

With the happy intuition of faith, you felt that in both holy places there still survives the presence of our Lord Jesus Christ. In the Holy Places of Palestine, with all those monuments still drenched, as it were, with His Precious Blood, all those localities through which Jesus Himself wandered, under that sky and in that atmosphere which still seem to vibrate with His voice; and again, in the Holy Places of Rome, in the presence of the glorious tomb of the Prince of the Apostles, him whom Jesus chose from among the Apostles to be His representative here on earth, that Rock upon which Jesus declared that He would found His Church, in the presence of the ever-living successor of the first Vicar of Jesus Christ—St. Peter, the first Pope; the last Pope, the last Peter.

At this you have seen and felt in your hearts. And now, after these glorious visions and experiences, after you yourselves have traveled the same roads which our beloved Saviour chose to travel, after you yourselves have made that journey which the faith and the blessing of the Gospel first made in the person of Peter, when he came from Jerusalem to Rome and laid in Rome, the corner-stone and the immortal center of the Church of Jesus Christ—after all this, we say, you will now return to your homes, you will again scatter throughout the vast territory of your United States.

Go back, then, to your country as apostles of the love of Jesus Christ our Redeemer, full of gratitude which has been quickened to greater life by seeing, as it were, His Precious Blood still flowing in the places which witnessed His mortal life. Return to your country as apostles of love of our holy Mother, the Catholic, Apostolic, Roman Church, of love toward the vicar of Jesus Christ, the successor of St. Peter, of that love which has led you to Rome, to the dwelling place of your common Father.

We bless you, with all our heart. We thank you for the holy resolutions which this pilgrimage has inspired in your hearts. We bless you, and desire that this blessing descend not only upon you yourselves, but also upon your homes and your families, your relatives and friends, your children, your parents, your sick and invalids. For we desire that our benediction carry everywhere the graces and the blessing of God, and especially where it is most needed, comfort and Christian patience in affliction.

### MESSAGE TO AMERICA

Returning to your homes, bring to all the blessings of your Father, and tell them what I have told you. Tell them all that the common Father has wished to bless, in your persons, all those near and dear to you, and also your whole country. Repeat everywhere in those United States, which you so well represent, that the Pope loves that great country with particular affection, and that he not only loves it in words, but has also sought to show his love in deeds of which the whole world has understood the meaning, and that, as he loves your country, so he loves also its citizens as his dearly beloved children.

With our blessing, may also the blessing of heaven descend upon all of you and upon the whole United States.

### PILGRIMS LEAVE ROME

Father Mindorff repeated the Holy Father's words immediately after him in English.

When the pilgrims descended into the Cortile of Dan Damasio, they were photographed in a large group by the pontifical photographer, Cavalier Felice. They remained in Rome a few days longer, and May 29 left Naples for the United States.

## LOURDES

### DOCTOR ADMITS CURE OF MAN WITH SHORTENED LEG

London, Eng.—Tom Hoy's doctor told him that he was incurable. And yet when Tom set out for Lourdes with the National pilgrimage he refused to have his high medical boot repaired, remarking "I shall not require it again."

Hoy's case has evoked much interest. He is a young Knight of St. Columba from Middlesbrough. When he was fifteen years of age he had an accident at the ironworks in which he was employed. He was deprived of all movement in the hip, and one leg was shortened by nearly two inches. Three operations and treatment by specialists did no good, and for eleven years Tom Hoy could not even lace his own shoes.

He went to Lourdes as a helpless cripple. On the way back he looked after his own baggage and even helped to carry a sick pilgrim on a stretcher.

His medical man, Dr. W. P. Fogarty, confirms the shortening of the limb, as the result of a fracture of the neck of the femur on the right side.

"When the patient came under my care fifteen months ago," he says, "I concluded, in view of the history of the case, that nothing could be done, medically or surgically, to improve the condition. I examined him two days before his departure, and found nothing in his condition to lead me to alter my opinion that he was incurable."

Then Tom takes up the story. "I was waiting for the process of the Blessed Sacrament to pass the stretcher cases," he says, "when a thought flashed through my mind that I was cured. From that moment everything went well and I was able to assist in carrying stretcher and chair cases and luggage aboard."

"I met him at the station on his return," says Dr. Fogarty, "and was very much surprised to see him walking in the normal fashion and bending to pick up his own luggage—a feat that had hitherto been impossible."

"I confess that before accepting his statement I wanted to examine him, because it was possible that though he felt some improvement it might not be sufficient from a medical point of view to be of a cure. However, I came to the conclusion that the hip joint was completely cured."

"There is no known treatment, either in medicine or in surgery, which could have effected such a marvellous improvement."

## PROTESTANT CHURCH LOSING GROUND

New York.—"Diagnosing the Rural Church, a report of exhaustive investigations carried out by the Institute of Social and Religious Research here presents the conclusion that the Protestant churches are losing ground in rural communities, long supposed to be their stronghold. The report declares that most of the methods used by denominational leaders in attempts to ascertain the influence and strength of the various churches are unreliable and inaccurate. It is recommended that either the Federal Council of Churches or the Federal Government, in connection with its next religious census, call a conference for the purpose of attempting a standardization of local church records."

Windsor County, Vermont, was selected by the investigators as a field for intensive research into the problems of membership and attendance figures. It was found that the proportion of Protestant church members had remained constant in relation to the total population since 1888. During that same period, however, the average attendance at Sunday services had dropped from 8,456 to 1,842, or a loss of 47 per cent.

"But," says the report, "this figure does not take into consideration the increase in the Protestant population over the last generation, which was 11 per cent. In proportion, therefore, to the Protestant population the decline in church attendance over the last thirty-three years is 52 per cent. In other words, attendance at Church is only half that of a generation ago."

"No matter how much one may explain away the decline in attendance as a result of the new age in which we live, certainly it is important for church leaders to know that even though the proportion of members throughout the country is increasing, people may be growing more and more apathetic to the church's services. Should the decline continue in Windsor County at its present rate, it is only a question of a few decades before the church will become a deserted institution."

The Institute of Social and Religious Research is organized for the purpose of applying scientific methods to the study of social and religious problems. Its governing board is composed of: Dr. John R. Mott, chairman; Ernest T. Burton, secretary; Raymond E. Fodick, treasurer; James L. Barton, W. H. P. Faunce, and Kenyon L. Butterfield, Galen M. Fisher is Executive Secretary.

## WEEKLY CALENDAR

Sunday, July 13.—St. Eugenius, Bishop of Carthage, refused to obey the order of King Huneric that he exclude the Vandals, some of whom were Catholics, from the Church. This led to a persecution of the Catholics. Eugenius was banished but was recalled by Huneric's successor. Later, he was again banished and died in exile in 605.

Monday, July 14.—St. Bonaventura, known as the "Seraphic Doctor," when asked by St. Thomas Aquinas whence he drew his great learning replied by pointing to the crucifix. He was advisor to St. Louis and the director of St. Isabella, the King's Sister. Pope Gregory X. appointed him Cardinal Bishop of Albano. He died during the Council of Lyons after his eloquence had won the Greeks to the Catholic Union.

Tuesday, July 15.—St. Henry, Emperor, moved by a vision, prepared for death at the end of five years. When that period had elapsed, Henry, then Duke of Bavaria, was elected Emperor. He devoted the resources of his Empire to the honor of God and the service of the Church. In 1024 Henry lay on his bed of death. He gave back to his parents his wife St. Cunegunda, who had lived in a state of virginity.

Wednesday, July 16.—St. Simon Stock, was born in the county of Kent, England. He lived as a hermit in a hollow tree for twenty years. Later, entering the order of the Church, in 1221 Henry lay on his bed of death. He gave back to his parents his wife St. Cunegunda, who had lived in a state of virginity.

Thursday, July 17.—St. Alexius, the son of noble Roman parents, lived as a mendicant in his father's house for seventeen years, having returned to Rome as a beggar unrecognized by relatives or friends. Only after his death was his identity revealed. He died early in the fifth century.

Friday, July 18.—St. Camillus of Lellis, at the age of nineteen took service with his father, an Italian noble, against the Turks and after four years campaigning found himself, through his violent temper, reckless habits, and inveterate passion for gambling, a discharged soldier. A few words from a Capuchin friar brought about his conversion and he decided to enter the religious life. He was ordained and formed the community of the Servants of the Sick which was confirmed in 1686 by the Pope. He died in 1641.

Saturday, July 19.—St. Vincent Paul, who was born in 1576, devoted his life to the care of the poor and the instruction of the right in the ways of charity. Soon after his ordination he was captured by corsairs and carried into Barbary where he converted his renegade master and with him escaped to France. The Saint was made Chaplain-General of the galleys of France where his charity brought hope into those prisons where only despair had reigned before.

## BISHOP MACDONALD

It is known that certain charges were laid before the S. Consistorial Congregation in Rome against the former Bishop of Victoria. Recently he applied to and obtained from the Congregation in question the following declaration:

Sacra Congregatio Consistorialis, Rome, May 2nd, 1924.

Right Rev. Sir: I am pleased to tell you that nothing can be inferred from your relations with this S. Congregation against your orthodoxy, piety or moral rectitude; and that therefore you are free to accept invitations of Bishops to perform any episcopal functions.

Fraternally yours,  
C. CARDINAL DE LAI,  
Secretary.

The books published by Bishop MacDonald had meanwhile been examined by two Consultants of the Sacred Consistorial Congregation, who brought in the following report upon them:

"The Symbol in Sermons" (1903); "The Symbol of the Apostles" (1903); "The Sacrifice of the Mass" (1903); three volumes of "Religious Questions of the Day" (1905)-(1906); (1911), "The Holy House of Loreto"

(1913), "The Bee and Evolution" (1919), defend and explain many truths of the faith to cultured people in a clear, elegant, and wholly accurate fashion. The author shows profound affection for the Church and the Holy See (especially in sermons 16 to 21 on the tenth article of the Creed, pp. 142-185), much learning and a tendency altogether conservative. This appears especially where Mgr. MacDonald maintains, against modern writers, that the Apostles were the real authors of the Creed, and sets forth, against votaries of the higher criticism, the true conception of the divine inspiration of Scripture, its immunity from error, and the authenticity of the Holy House of Loreto. These books must undoubtedly have done much good in America."

BISHOP TO SAY MASS AT BOY SCOUTS' CAMP

London Free Press, July 8

R. M. Burns, chairman of the London Roman Catholic Boy Scouts' camp, at Davenport Heights, Port Bruce, is arranging a great program for the boys who will go under canvas there this month.

On Sunday, July 13, Bishop Fallon will attend, and at 9.30 in the morning will say Mass, at which all the scouts will receive Communion.

The clergy of the diocese have been invited to visit the camp between July 10 and 12.

The camp committee comprises: St. Peter's—Rev. Monsignor P. J. McKeon, Philip Pocock, R. M. Burns, T. Quigley.

St. Michael's—Rev. Father E. L. Tierney, C. Griffin, F. Walsh, T. Hayes.

St. Martin's—Rev. Father D. G. Forster, J. J. McHale, Col. W. G. Coles, A. Orendorff.

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### INTOLERANCE SIGN OF BARBARISM

Philadelphia, Pa.—Persistent intolerance toward a race, a color or a creed is essentially barbaric, and the activities of the Ku Klux Klan are both unpatriotic and cowardly. Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University, declared in a letter to the Negro National Educational Congress, which held its sessions here.

Dr. Butler condemned all those who oppose racial, color or religious groups simply because they themselves do not believe in them. He wrote:

"Those who would advance civilization must labor in season and out of season to resist and check that persecuting tendency, which is a mark of barbarism, and which manifests itself now in lynching, now in prohibition and now in the cowardly and unpatriotic activities of the Ku Klux Klan."

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## FORMER SWISS PREMIER SEES LOURDES CURES FORMALLY ATTESTED

Paris, France.—A dispatch from Lourdes announces that M. Motta, former president of the Swiss Republic, who came to Lourdes with the pilgrimage from Fribourg, was present at the Bureau of Medical Constations when five miraculous cures which took place during the past few weeks were proclaimed by the physicians.

Four of the beneficiaries of these cures were afflicted with Potts disease. They are: Mademoiselle Angele Ducroix, of Lons-le-Saunier in the Jura mountains; Madame Marie Hamon, twenty-seven years old, of Baulon, department of Ile de France; the mother of three children; Paul Merat, fourteen years of age, from Clermont-Ferrand and Mademoiselle Eugene Dufell, twenty-one years old, a seamstress from Lamhelin (Ile de France). The fifth cure was that of a member of the Belgian pilgrimage, Albert Gerard, thirty-one years old, from Frasnes-lez-Couvin. He had been ill since 1917 as the result of being struck with the butt of a rifle, he was paralysed, and the X-ray showed a tubercular deterioration of the vertebrae. Since May 18, however, the movement of the vertebral column has been supple and free from pain. His extraordinary cure has been certified by three Belgian doctors.

This series of cures is one of the most remarkable which has ever taken place.

Established in Munich a dozen years or so before the War, the Society took for its object the acquainting of the common people with the masterpieces of the great Christian painters and sculptors. To make the work thoroughly popular, it undertook to publish biographies of famous German and foreign painters and sculptors in editions scientifically accurate but written in plain language and priced very moderately.

The War and the money inflation

## GERMAN CHRISTIAN ART IS REVIVED

By Rev. Dr. Wilhelm Lorenzen von Capitan  
(Cologne Correspondent, N. O. W. C.)

Cologne, May 26.—The German Society for Christian Art, almost stifled during the War and the troublous times immediately after the War, has just issued a report showing that it is rapidly regaining its strength and actively continuing its pious work.

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The War and the money inflation



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