

The Catholic Record.

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

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WORLD-FAMOUS PRELATE

New York, Nov. 18.—Archbishop Cieplak, former ranking prelate of the Catholic Church in Russia, once condemned to death by the Bolsheviks but subsequently released after a term of solitary imprisonment as a result of protests from all over the civilized world, arrived on the Levathan Tuesday. Although he had expressed a desire that there should be no formal ceremonies of welcome he was given a tumultuous greeting from the crowd of several thousands gathered at the pier to meet him. The welcoming crowd included delegates representing Polish organizations in Chicago, Detroit, Philadelphia, Buffalo, and Baltimore.

The Archbishop replied to the greetings briefly, thanking the delegations for their cordiality. He made reference to conditions in Russia only in an indirect way by referring to religious persecutions as follows:

"The Catholic Church withstands all sorts of persecutions but the Church seems to become stronger because of persecutions. The faith of our people is not disturbed because some of us are deterred from preaching that faith. We appear to become more united, we stand as one to combat the causes of persecution."

Archbishop Cieplak is in the United States at the invitation of Bishop Gallagher of Detroit, and Bishop Schrembs of Cleveland, who met him in Rome during the past summer, and of Bishop Rhode of Green Bay, as well as numerous American Catholics of Polish birth or descent. It was said here that Archbishop Cieplak owes his release from the Russian prison largely to the unofficial intercession of the United States and the British and Italian governments. One of his purposes in coming to America, it was said, was to express his thanks personally to President Coolidge for this assistance.

During the farcical proceedings in Moscow in 1923 when the Archbishop and other Catholic ecclesiastics were on trial for their lives—and after which one was executed—Archbishop Cieplak made a statement of principles which gained him wide fame. Asked by the court whether he had anything to say before sentence was pronounced, the aged prelate after denying the accusations upon which he had been tried, said:

"At this moment I am before an earthly tribunal and soon, perhaps, I shall appear before the one on high. I have but one desire; that the earthly tribunal be just toward me and that the heavenly tribunal be merciful."

BOYS' WELFARE WORKER IS HONORED BY POPE

New York, Nov. 14.—Father Kilian, O. M. Cap., head of the Catholic Boys' Brigade, has just returned from Europe, where he represented the Brigade at the International Congress of Catholic Youth in Rome and the International Conference on Child Welfare at Geneva. He bears with him the Papal Blessing which, the Holy Father's request, he will bestow on the boys Sunday at a Manhattan vesper service.

Father Kilian spoke on "Education for Leadership" at the Geneva congress, which was supported by the Swiss government and was attended by 700 delegates. His Holiness has bestowed the cross Pro Ecclesia et Pontifice on M. F. Lonergan, general organizer and co-founder of the Brigade. Father Kilian announced the head of the Brigade had a private audience with the Pope, in the course of which the Holy Father expressed deep interest in what American Catholics are doing for the young. He also collected data on the Scapular Youth Movement of the Third Order of St. Francis, and is preparing it for use in the United States.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS PILGRIMAGES

London, Nov. 9.—A Christmas pilgrimage to Rome, mainly for working men, has been announced by the Catholic Association, which has undertaken to conduct pilgrims from London to Rome and back for \$45. This figure includes about 2,000 miles of railroad traveling, two steamer trips across the channel, meals for eight days and hospice accommodation in Rome.

The dates have been arranged to cause the minimum loss of working time to those taking part. Many business houses will close down here from Christmas eve (Thursday) till the following Monday morning. The day following Christmas is always a legal holiday. Consequently many workmen will be free from Thursday night till Monday, and to go to Rome would entail the loss of only four days work.

Special trains will be run for the workmen's pilgrimages, which is due to leave on Dec. 20 and return on Dec. 28.

TWO DENIALS

SCOTTISH RITE MASONS AND THE NATIONAL EDUCATION ASSOCIATION PROTEST

Washington, Nov. 14.—Two statements just issued here protest, respectively, that the Scottish Rite Masons, Southern Jurisdiction, and the National Educational Association are not fighting the parochial and private schools.

At the recent session here of the Supreme Council of the Scottish Rite Masons, Southern Jurisdiction, a resolution was passed which asserted: "We are, therefore, justified in continuing to assert and maintain our belief in the value of the compulsory requirement of attendance of all children upon the public schools," and "we cannot at this time but insist upon the existence of the principle that the right of the child to avail himself of the educational opportunities of the public school system is superior to the right of the parent or of any corporation, secular or religious, to shape in advance his intellectual allegiance, and we should be alert to unite with every movement which tends to the maintenance of such right."

Apparently recalling the recent Oregon case decision in which the Supreme Court held unconstitutional the compelling of children to attend the public schools exclusively and upheld the right of parents to direct the education of their children, two Washington papers carried the Masonic pronouncement under headings reading "Masonic Council Makes War on Private Schools" and "Masons War on Parochial Schools." The present statement protests that such headings were unwarranted, advancing as a reason that "the resolution adopted makes positively no reference to private or parochial schools."

"The Supreme Council, Scottish Rite, will make no 'war' on private and parochial institutions," says the statement. It repeats, however, that "in reviewing the Oregon School Law decision the gist of the committee's report which was adopted is to the effect that notwithstanding the results in that case, the belief of the Supreme Council in the value of compulsory education in the elementary public schools is unshaken." "Compulsory education in the elementary public schools" would mean the total extinction of "private and parochial institutions"; what more could "war" accomplish?—E. C. R.

J. W. Crabtree, secretary of the National Educational Association, makes the other statement, which deals with the Department of Education bill being pushed vigorously by the Association.

"The passage of the education bill ought to enhance rather than hinder the improvement of private and parochial schools," he says.

"If the department of education is established, private schools will get all the advantages of the extensive and helpful research work that the department might undertake. . . . It is not the purpose of the education bill to eliminate any institution where children may receive an education, but to improve education in all schools, both public and private."

RELIANCE ON SERMONS PATHETIC

London, Eng.—When the Archbishop of Canterbury criticized publicly the poor preaching of his clergy the other day he gave an opening which a priest has seized. "They cannot preach because they have nothing to preach about," declared Father Lane, Liverpool secretary of the Catholic Truth Society, speaking at Manchester.

"What a terrible state of affairs it is," said Father Lane, "when a church tries to keep its adherents without a mandate, and by tickling their ears with what they call 'good sermons.'"

Reliance upon eloquence as the chief point of a sermon, is criticized in a remarkable editorial published recently in Reynolds' Illustrated News, a weekly with no religious leanings.

"There is something pathetic," says this paper, "about the heart-searchings of the various divines who are asking in public what is wrong with sermons today. The eloquence of the pulpit certainly does not touch the great mass of the people. Most of them do not hear it, and those who do are affected only superficially."

"The pathetic thing about it all is the idea that with a new style of sermon the churches would somehow manage to get strong again, and religion would enter into the hearts of the people."

"This reliance upon eloquent words is a delusion. The Catholic Church has the secret, which is to make religion a necessary and real part of life. Sermons play but a small part in it."

"Can the other churches learn that secret? If they cannot, then all their reliance upon eloquence as a principal thing instead of a secondary, is doomed to failure."

ENGLISH BISHOPS PROTEST

DEMANDS FOR VERY COSTLY ALTERATIONS IN CATHOLIC SCHOOLS UNFAIR

London, Eng.—Catholic bishops are making strong public protests against the action of the Board of Education in demanding extensive alterations to many Catholic schools, and threatening to close the schools unless the improvements are made. The Archbishop of Cardiff, Mgr. Mostyn, definitely refuses to bear the whole cost of carrying out what he calls the "fads" of the authorities, and declares that the children will never go to non-Catholic schools.

In England Catholics have made tremendous sacrifices to preserve the Catholic atmosphere of their schools. They are permitted, under the existing regulations, to build their own schools and if the education authorities "recognize" the school as being necessary, the school is maintained out of the public education fund. But the fabric of the building must be kept up by the Catholics, who are also required to make any improvements that may be called for from time to time by the education authorities.

After a survey some time ago the Board of Education demanded extensive alterations to many schools up and down the country. Some schools were condemned outright; others were blacklisted pending the carrying out of the requirements.

The Archbishop of Liverpool was the first of the episcopal leaders to voice the Catholic grievance. Four schools in Liverpool had been blacklisted until alterations costing \$500,000 had been made. The Archbishop declared on a public platform that "we do not mean to be swindled out of what we have done."

Since then other protests have been made, and the Archbishop of Cardiff, when he opened new schools in South Wales, put the position to his people.

"Immense sums," he said, "have been provided by our poor people in order to build schools in England and Wales. This they have done in addition to paying their rates, out of which rates the education authorities have built the palatial 'provided schools' that we see all over the country."

"There is a limit to all things, and whilst we are quite prepared to try to keep our Catholic schools in a healthy and sanitary condition, both for the sake of the children and of the teachers, we cannot undertake to find money to satisfy the fads of either school inspectors or the Board of Education."

A number of buildings that have served admirably as schools for years have lately been condemned, without any reason being given, as unfit to be used any longer as schools.

"The present is no time to look for luxuries; if it is required that luxurious buildings should replace the present school buildings—which are quite efficient as such—we are not going to find the money to pay for them, if they have to be built the money must be obtained from the public purse."

"We are quite determined on two things; we are not going to bear the whole burden of replacing those schools with costly and elaborate new buildings, and our children will go to no other school unless it is a Catholic school."

The other protest came from the coadjutor bishop of Middlebrough, Mgr. Shine. At St. Patrick's, Middlebrough, he told the people their schools had been ordered to be improved at a cost of \$150,000. It was unfair, he declared, that during one of the worst trade depressions the country had ever experienced they should be called upon to provide such a sum. It was asking the impossible, yet they were prepared to make great sacrifices in order to educate children in their own schools.

So far there has been no threat on the part of the Board of Education to put its demand into early effect. But Catholics all over the country are concerned about the position.

FAVOR WEEK-DAY CLASSES IN RELIGION

Atlantic City, Nov. 18.—A recommendation that Boards of Education be urged to set aside at least an hour a week for religious training of public school children in some community center was made by the fifty-ninth annual convention of the Atlantic County Sunday School Association meeting here in St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church.

The Rev. Harold MacAfee Robinson of Philadelphia spoke in favor of week-day religious education through the public schools. He asserted that there are 27,000,000 youths in the United States without any religious training. This condition, he said, is responsible for the current wave of crime.

ARCHBISHOP MANNIX

Upward of fifty priests, representing all parts of Ireland, were among the large assembly at the Rotunda, Dublin, when Archbishop Mannix was presented with an address and challenge to a "parade" on behalf of the Irish priesthood. "Others sent telegrams to associate themselves in spirit with the event. Canon Hackett, P. P., of Killybeg, Clogher, presided."

"If for no other reason," said the reverend chairman, "the things that Archbishop Mannix did and suffered in the past for the sake of Ireland make us proud of this opportunity to meet and honor him tonight. We believe we can all stand shoulder to shoulder against Partition. The diocese to which I belong has been cut in two by that ruinous dividing line which seeks to make this island two nations. We thank the Archbishop of Melbourne for his powerful aid in helping us to resist it, and we confidently leave his fame to the future historian."

Father Buehrge read the address in Irish, the choice a superb piece of Irish workmanship with symbols representing the thirty-two counties in Ireland, was then handed to His Grace, the chairman observing as he presented it: "Thirteen thousand miles away, let many a fervent prayer go up through the medium of this challenge that the traditional faith of Ireland will always remain—faith in God and faith in the country."

Archbishop Mannix responded: "You, priests of Ireland, have come from far and near to show your friendship here to me. You have not come like Nicodemus in the night. You have nothing to be afraid or ashamed of. The laity received me with hearts of kindness. And now it is the turn of the priests. I could have slunk home to Australia leaving Rome. But that is not my way. I had made up my mind, no matter what the issue might be, that I would come and face the Irish people. And as far as I can judge the heart of the Irish people all over the country, taking them as a whole, is sound. Ireland does not want Partition. Yet five million dollars a year are being spent on special constables to maintain that sectarian border. There is no need to ask you to keep your eyes wide open to these facts. You are the witnesses of the evil, spiritual and otherwise, that Partition has wrought. And you know that Ireland is worth saving for God, for religion, and for the Irish people."

"COMPREHENSIVENESS"

London, Eng.—The curious spectacle of an Anglican bishop quoting the life of a Catholic scientist in substantiation of the fact that science is not opposed to religion was witnessed at the meeting of the House of (Anglican) Bishops to discuss the revision of the prayer book.

The Bishop of Birmingham (Dr. Barnes) had said that "the cultus of the Blessed Sacrament was a recrudescence of fetish worship," and modern men of science would not accept a religion in which that was expressed. It was impossible, he said, to endow dead matter with spiritual properties.

The Bishop of Chester protested against these remarks. He had not found scientific men opposed to Catholic doctrine, he said. He alluded to the eminent figure of Pasteur who all his life had been a devout believer and was fortified on his deathbed by the last sacraments. The Bishop added, the Holy Mysteries are celebrated daily.

AN ALL NIGHT WATCH AT WESTMINSTER

London, Nov. 9.—A congregation of men watched before the Blessed Sacrament right through the night at St. Ann's, Westminster. At 4:30 a. m. they attended Mass, and they went back to their homes soon after dawn this morning.

They were the pioneers of a devotion which is to be a regular feature of St. Ann's one of the chapels of ease to Westminster Cathedral.

Father McKenna, pastor of St. Ann's, was inspired by the success of similar institutes in New York when he conceived the idea of making his church a centre of nocturnal prayer before the Blessed Sacrament.

He wants this service to be a silent Catholic protest against the spread of the weakened spirit of pleasure seeking and against the profanation of Sunday.

For the present the all night watch will take place before each first Sunday, but as the devotion spreads it may become a weekly feature.

The suggestion has been thrown out that societies of Catholic men in London should each undertake to supply the watchers one night each year.

The service started last night with compline at 9:30, sung by the

congregation. Ladies who were present had to leave at 11, after which the Holy Hour was preached. At midnight the first "watch" began its silent devotion, and remained for four hours, when the second "watch" took over. All the watchers attended Mass at 4:30, which was the earliest hour at which the Sacrifice could be offered without special faculties—one hour before dawn being the regulation.

After Mass the first group of watchers was free to disband. Some men walked to their homes (there are no public conveyances in London at that hour), others had a few hours' rest on the beds provided in the sacristy for their comfort, and some even remained in church for the second watch.

FAREWELL TO FRANCE

Paris, Nov. 7.—Mgr. Cerretti, Archbishop of Corinth, who will soon leave the Nunciature of Paris to return to Rome, where he will receive the Cardinal's hat at the next Consistory, recently visited Montreuil-sous-Bois, an industrial suburb of Paris, where he blessed the completion of work on the church of Saint Andrew. After the ceremony he attended a luncheon at which M. Le Troquer, former Minister of Public Works in the cabinet, French reestablished relations with Rome, was also a guest.

Responding to the address of M. Le Troquer, the Nuncio made a speech which was, so to speak, an official farewell to France.

"I shall deeply regret France," the prelate declared, "the whole of France, but particularly Paris, where I have indeed received the warmest welcome, not merely from the physicians in administration, but from the Catholics, but also from the French government. I have nothing to reproach a single person among the many ministers with whom I have been in contact. All have been very correct, very courteous and several have shown a kindness which has touched me deeply."

Commenting on these remarks, several French papers have pointed out that Mgr. Cerretti, for his part, will be remembered as an infinitely amiable, courteous and fine diplomat.

Archbishop Cerretti was Auditor of the Papal Legation in Washington when Archbishop Falconio was the Apostolic Delegate.

In the past it has been, at times, the custom for nuncios to Paris, under similar circumstances, to remain in the French capital and receive the red hat from the hands of the President of the Republic. In the present case it has seemed preferable not to renew this precedent since the red hat would have to be bestowed by President Doumergue who is a Protestant. The traditional rite includes the celebration of Mass and it is at the end of the Mass that the President gives the red hat to the new Cardinal.

"YE HAVE DONE IT UNTO ME"

Washington, — Twenty-four women, leaving their homes here for whole days at a time, riding by automobile each day over 100 miles of roadway much of which was in miserable condition, have succeeded in preparing 25 children of the Maryland back country for their first confession and 50 for First Communion and Confirmation.

This remarkable bit of rural vacation school work was accomplished by the Washington District Council of the National Council of Council of Women. After he had conferred the sacraments at the conclusion of their task, Archbishop Curley of Baltimore told the devoted workers:

"These children are some of the most thoroughly instructed I have encountered. If your Council never had done a thing before, and if this were the last work it ever did, it would have justified its existence. I hope, however, that you have only begun your task."

The instruction was undertaken in conjunction with Father Chas. R. O'Hara in his mission parish at Glymont, near Indian Head, Md. So widely-scattered were his charges and so difficult the task that Father O'Hara, while working day and night, had become almost despondent for assistance.

The Council will extend its work during the next year. The child beneficiaries are both white and colored.

MINERAL WEALTH DISCOVERED

Dublin.—Excitement has been caused by the discovery of what seems to be an immense deposit of phosphates near Kilkennora in Clare County. For about a mile the outcrop extends along the land quite close to the public road, and the phosphate rock is thick to be from three to twelve feet thick throughout the whole distance. The chemical experts of the National University report that the rock contains from 75% to 80% of phosphates. This would represent a deposit of tremendous value and a vast fer-

tilizing industry could immediately spring up in the neighborhood. Climatic action has reduced the rock to powder at the surface. The powder is being gathered into sacks and being sold to farmers in need of fertilizer.

Clare County, which forms the North bank of the Shannon's mouth on the Western seaboard, has suffered two years of extreme economic distress, mainly through the bad harvests and wet weather of 1923 and 1924.

Dublin financial and commercial circles are impatient for full and precise scientific details as to the area and quality of the deposit.

WRECK VICTIMS WERE AIDED BY NUNS

Plainsboro, N. J., Nov. 13.—When the Pennsylvania R. R. Express from St. Louis and the Washington and Baltimore Express crashed here yesterday with the loss of a dozen lives, the first medical aid to reach the scene of disaster came from St. Francis Hospital, Trenton, conducted by the Sisters of the Third Order of St. Francis. Five of the Sisters and a group of nurses from that institution brought the first trained attention to the sufferers from the wreck.

One of the nuns was Sister Mary Lea, who borrowed a ladder from the wrecking crew and made her way into the rear car through a broken window. She assisted the physicians in administering stimulants and encouraged many of the victims who were pinned down by the debris. To one man, unconscious and possibly dead, she administered Baptism.

The Rev. Richard Landers, C. M., of St. Joseph's College, Princeton, was also among the early arrivals at the scene of the wreck. He administered the last rites of the Church to several of the badly injured. Arthur J. Gross, an engineer of the General Electric Company, Schenectady, N. Y., was one of those administered to by Father Landers. Gross still conscious was found pinned on his side in a berth with his head near a window and a heavy piece of wreckage wedged against his back. The body of one of the other victims pressed against his shoulder and another body was tangled in the wreckage which held him helpless. While the wrecking crew worked to release him from the car, Gross was given medical attention through the window and Father Landers took the physician's place long enough to administer the last Sacrament. Gross was finally removed from the wreck and taken to the hospital, where he died.

TO REVIVE ANGELUS BELL IN IRELAND

Twenty years ago at midday and again at six in the evening the ringing of the Angelus bell caused the people of Ireland to bless themselves and pray, whether they were indoors or in the open. Men uncovered their heads as they walked along the street. In the fields peasants dropped their spades to recite the Angelus.

In many parts of the country the custom has died out, but the Irish National Pilgrims, returning from the Continent, where they were impressed by the devout manner in which the Angelus is said by the people of the Catholic countries, are determined to stimulate the observance in the island of Saints; and the aid of the press is being invoked for the purpose.

The sound of the Angelus will again be the signal for a truce to the worries and toils of the day and a brief turning of one's thoughts to God.

FRENCH PARISH UNDER AN INTERDICT

Paris, Nov. 9.—Since the Law of Separation made former rectories municipal property, some Municipal councils have taken advantage of their legal right to eject the village priest by charging an exorbitant rental for the rectory. These incidents have become rather rare, but they still occur and the bishops in defense of justice, are often forced to resort to measures such as the suppression of religious services in the parish.

This has just happened in Savoy, at Saint Alban des Villards. A Municipal Councilor ousted the village priest and became the lessee of the rectory for the purpose of turning the priest out.

This has just happened in Savoy, at Saint Alban des Villards. A Municipal Councilor ousted the village priest and became the lessee of the rectory for the purpose of turning the priest out. The territory of the parish of Saint Alban is under an interdict, the church is closed, the altar stones and sacred objects have been removed and no religious ceremony, not even a funeral, may be celebrated therein. Nor may the church bells be rung.

CATHOLIC NOTES

Alexandria, Va., Nov. 7.—Mrs. Sarah Hughes, who was born in Ireland and was Alexandria's oldest resident, died Thursday at her home here at the age of one hundred and two. She was a devout Catholic.

Only five pastors in one hundred years is the record of St. Mary's Church, Walsall, Eng., which recently celebrated its centenary. The present pastor, Father Yeo, has been there only five years, so that his predecessors averaged about twenty-four years.

Rome, Nov. 10.—The Pope will bestow the Golden Rose—the gift by which the Sovereign Pontiffs express appreciation of outstanding services by Catholic sovereigns—upon Queen Elizabeth of the Belgians, it was announced here today. Queen Victoria of Spain is the last previous recipient of the Golden Rose.

Holyhead, the noted Welsh port, has changed its name to Caergybi, which will in future be its official title. Caergybi means the fort of a fourth century saint. The Holyhead urban district council arrived at the decision to change its name with four dissentient votes.

Plans for the establishment of a Catholic center at the University of Minnesota have been approved by Archbishop Dowling and a campaign to raise funds for the construction of the building is now under way. It is proposed to erect a building with a chapel large enough to accommodate 600 persons, and also containing a library, reading and study rooms, and an assembly hall.

One of the striking features of the Holy Year celebrations in Rome has been the remarkable success of the Vatican Missionary Exhibition. Figures compiled to the end of September show that 519,000 persons have studied the remarkable exhibit of whom 242,000 were pilgrims who visited the building as members of groups and 277,000 were individuals unconnected with any of the larger pilgrimages.

Philadelphia, Nov. 6.—One building was destroyed and another partially wrecked by the fire which threatened for a time to wipe out the Holy Ghost Apostolic College at Cornwells Heights, Sunday. The flames were checked due to the heroic efforts of the students and firemen from Holmesburg, Croydon, Bristol, Cornwells, and Halmerville, just before they reached the college chapel. Damages were estimated at \$50,000.

Washington, November 14.—The School of Foreign Service of Georgetown University (Jesuit) here has completed arrangements with the Radio Corporation of America to broadcast weekly an epitomized but complete course on International Relations. It will include a scientific and progressive study of the principles and practices underlying the relations between sovereign States from the earliest times down to the present. Political science, economics, foreign trade and diplomacy will be dealt with.

San Francisco.—Archbishop Hanna is one of the prominent citizens who have appealed to Governor Richardson in an effort to prevent the carrying out of the sentence of imprisonment imposed upon Charles Anita Whitney who was convicted of violation of the criminal syndicalism act. In a radiogram from the ship on which he is crossing the Atlantic, the Archbishop said: "Am convinced that Anita Whitney was disloyal to the institutions of the country and no interest can be served by her imprisonment. After the War necessity has passed, cooler judgment ought to prevail."

Cincinnati.—Officials of St. Xavier's College here, finding that many students were losing valuable study time because of minor ailments attributed to underweight, have taken a practical way of correcting the evil. The college sent for a famous nutrition expert of Boston and engaged him to make a survey. After a study of the undergraduates, the expert addressed them and "prescribed" for the trouble. A table has now been installed where underweight students will eat, and by a regulated diet gain the poundage they lack, thus aiding their scholastic work.

The School of Foreign Service of Georgetown University, Washington, has just awarded the Doctor of Philosophy degree in Foreign Service to Porfirio A. Bonet, Consul General and ranking official of Cuba in Canada. Consul-General Bonet is well known in the diplomatic and official circles of Cuba, the United States and Canada. He has been in the Foreign Service of Cuba for more than ten years. After taking a course in the Georgetown Foreign Service School, he was awarded the degree Master of Foreign Service in June, 1923. For the past two years and a half he has been completing his Doctor's dissertation on one of the most vital subjects in International Law today: "The Platt Amendment and its effects on the relations between Cuba and the United States and Cuba and other foreign countries."