

# 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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**ST. ANNE D'AUBRAY**

43,000 BRETONS ATTEND CEREMONY OF THIRD CENTENNIAL  
By M. Massani  
(Paris Correspondent, N. C. W. C.)

Paris, France.—More than forty thousand persons attended the ceremonies in connection with the third centennial of the apparitions of Saint Anne d'Aubray, in Brittany. Ten bishops were present with a large number of senators, deputies and other notables from the district, all of whom took part in the magnificent procession which marked the closing day. Prominent in the crowd escorting the Blessed Sacrament was Marshal Franchet d'Esperie who is spending the summer in Brittany.

Toward the beginning of the 17th Century, in the village of Keranou (Breton translation of Saint Anne), which then had about fifty inhabitants, there lived a pious peasant named Yves Nicolazic. It was in 1624. He was then about forty years old and was a good honest Christian, respected by all for his uprightness and his virtue. Among the fields which he tilled, was one called le Boceno where, according to tradition, there had once existed a chapel dedicated to St. Anne. In the month of August, 1624, Saint Anne began to appear to Yves Nicolazic. She ordered him to build a chapel on the Boceno field, and as a token of the reality of her messages, she assured him that he would find on the spot an ancient statue which had once adorned the vanished sanctuary. On the night between March 7 and 8, 1625, Nicolazic, accompanied by several witnesses, went to the field Boceno and after excavating, discovered the statue.

EXAMINED BY BISHOP

All these miraculous facts were submitted to the examination of Mgr. de Rosmee, Bishop of Vannes, who caused Nicolazic to be questioned as well as the other witnesses of the prodigy. The examiners selected by the bishop having submitted a favorable sentence, the devotion to Saint Anne was authorized in the field of Boceno and Mass was celebrated for the first time on July 26, 1625, the feast of Saint Anne, and in the afternoon the first stone of the chapel was blessed in the presence of a large crowd.

With the help of the generous offerings of pilgrims, the construction of the chapel advanced rapidly. All throughout the countryside, the necessary hauling was done free of charge and Nicolazic was the foreman of the work. At the same time the Carmelite Fathers were called to take charge of the pilgrimages.

In 1639 Louis XII presented to the chapel a precious relic of Saint Anne as a mark of gratitude for the birth of the future Louis XIV, for which the Saint's intercession had been asked. On May 31, 1645, Nicolazic died a saintly death at the age of sixty-three years, after having once again affirmed the reality of the apparitions to his confessor.

During the 17th and 18th Centuries the sanctuary dedicated to Saint Anne continued to be visited by the multitude. At times there were as many as eighty confessors occupied giving absolution to the faithful. At night, the pilgrims who were unable to find shelter in the cloister of the convent slept out of doors, by parishes, while the religious went from group to group to see that good order was maintained everywhere. The whole of Brittany made it a custom to visit each year the spot where miracles and supernatural favors continued to occur.

REVOLUTIONISTS WRECK CHAPEL

The pilgrims were not interrupted during the Revolution, but the Carmelites who served the shrine were expelled and the chapel was wrecked. The statue was destroyed, but later the head was found and was returned to the Bishop of Vannes by the religious who had discovered and hidden it. A few years later a new statue, the present one, was erected to replace the old one, the original fragment being enclosed in the pedestal.

Finally, about fifty years ago, the present basilica was constructed at a cost of two million francs.

During the 19th Century, the sanctuary received the visit of Napoleon I. and the Empress, of a president of the Republic and, after the war of 1870, of a pilgrimage of 20,000 soldiers and sailors headed by General de Cissey, Minister of Marine.

On July 26, 1914, a few days before the declaration of war, Saint Anne was officially proclaimed patron of Brittany and permission was granted to include her name in the Litany of Saints.

The Breton soldiers on leave during the hostilities, went in crowds to Saint Anne. After the armistice the demobilized soldiers, frequently after a long journey, came to Saint Anne barefoot. Among these

pilgrims were many officers. The 62nd Infantry regiment, a Breton regiment, made the pilgrimage in a body in fulfillment of a vow made in 1915 in Champagne. The 28th Artillery regiment did the same.

According to the chaplains of the shrine the annual number of pilgrims exceeds 250,000.

The home of Nicolazic, which has retained its primitive atmosphere, has been converted into a museum of religious objects.

BRITISH MEMORIAL RECALLS HISTORIC MONUMENT

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

Paris, France.—On the occasion of the recent unveiling, in the presence of the Prince of Wales, of a memorial tablet in the Cathedral of Notre Dame of Paris, a scholarly Parisian recalled some very curious incidents of past history. The pillar of the transept against which the British memorial has been placed is the very same one against which another, and most curious memorial, stood for many years.

Six hundred years ago, Philippe VI. of Valois, whom contemporaneous chroniclers called "the very good Christian" and "the true Catholic," won the victory of Cassel over the Flemish. He attributed all the glory of this feat to the Virgin Mary, and as an *ex voto* he offered her his battle steed and his equipment. A chronicle of the period says that "The King did go himself to Notre Dame of Paris and when he was there he had himself armed with the arms he had borne in the battle with the Flemish and then he did mount his palfry and thus he entered the church of Notre Dame and most devoutly did thank the Virgin, and offered her the horse on which he was mounted together with all its trappings."

The horse, obviously, could not remain in the temple. The Chapter thanked the king but found itself greatly embarrassed by his offer. Then the king, as he had already done at Chartres on a similar occasion, bought back his horse and armor for £1,000 which he gave to the treasure of the cathedral. However, to recall his homage, an equestrian statue of the king, clad in steel armor, was erected against the great pillar of the transept facing the Lady Chapel.

In the eighteenth century a controversy arose, various people having decided that this royal cavalcade in the sanctuary of Notre Dame was absolutely indecent. Some critics even took advantage of this scruple to deny the authenticity of the fact. But a historian arose to prove to them that they did not know ancient habits and customs. He reminded them that at the funeral services celebrated in 1381 in the basilica of Saint Denis for the Constable Bertrand Du Guesclin, the knights who conducted the procession of mourners entered the church on horses caparisoned in black, and the bishop who celebrated Mass came down from the altar after the reading of the Gospel, and standing at the entrance to the choir, accepted the offering of the horses by placing his hand on the head of each one.

The long vigil of arms, mute and motionless, of the royal cavalier lasted until the Revolution dragged the statue from the church and turned it into junk.

ADMONISHES NATION TO OPPOSE DIVORCE

Dublin, Ireland.—The Most Rev. Dr. Coshelan, Bishop of Cork, puts the question: "Shall we have, in the Irish Free State, divorce from the bond of marriage, with the right of re-marriage for divorced parties?"

Having explained the situation, under the Anglo-Irish treaty, in the twenty-six counties of Southern Ireland, Bishop Coshelan says: "It is well that the Catholics of the country should know that the question might enter into the sphere of practical politics and administrations. Catholics should declare themselves immovably opposed to divorce."

"It may possibly be said that Protestants would be denied what they enjoyed under British rule, and that a disability would be inflicted on them if divorce from the bond of marriage were refused to them. But why should any party in the State get facility for doing what the Catholic Church regards as a violation of a Divine Law? States do not enact laws to facilitate or give cover for violations of the other Commandments."

"No one wishes that disabilities should be inflicted on Protestants by positive acts of Parliament. What we want is not positive Acts imposing new disabilities, but abstention from putting into force the power of divorce hitherto unknown in Ireland. I hope if action in this matter is threatened that every public body and every congregation of the faithful will protest vigorously against the concession of divorce facilities in the country."

HOLY NAME RALLY  
TO BE ADDRESSED BY THE PRESIDENT

Washington, D. C., Aug. 15.—President Coolidge will address the 100,000 and more men who will march in the great Holy Name rally parade here September 21, as was announced this week by the Very Rev. M. J. Ripple, O. P., P. G., National Director of the Holy Name Society, through Patrick J. Haltigan, director of the Holy Name Union of the Archdiocese of Baltimore.

The home of Nicolazic, which has been converted into a museum of religious objects.

BY DR. FREDERICK FUNDER

(Vienna Correspondent, N. C. W. C.)

Five Dominican priests and one lay brother have left Chicago for Seattle, Wash., whence they will sail on the President McKinley for Shanghai, China. Their destination is Kienning Fu, in the province of Fukien. They are Rev. John F. McCadden, O. P., of New York City; Rev. Bernard C. Werner, O. P., of Sharon, Pa.; Rev. John R. Grace, O. P., of Boston; Rev. James G. O'Donnell, O. P., of Boston; Rev. Thomas H. Sullivan, O. P., of New York City; and Brother Jordan Warnock, O. P., of Providence.

The Rev. Albert Casner, O. P., S. T. L., pastor of St. Paul Church, Chicago, with other Dominican priests and friends, was at the station to bid them farewell.

The prefecture of Kienning Fu, Fukien, was taken over by the American Dominican Fathers for foreign mission work on February 20, 1922, through the action of the Very Rev. Raymond Meagher, O. P., S. T. L., Provincial. Father Meagher recently sailed for Rome to attend a General Chapter of the Dominican Order, to be held at the international College, the Collegium Angelicum, under the presidency of the Most Rev. Julian Theisinger, S. T. M., Master General. One of the important matters to be treated by the Chapter Fathers in their sessions will be the foreign missions of the Order.

Dominicans have engaged in foreign mission work from the very foundation of the Order by St. Dominic. They have been actively engaged in China for more than three hundred years. In fact the first Christian missionary to preach the Gospel in the Land of Josaphat was the Portuguese Dominican, Father Gaspar de la Cruz. He preached in 1555.

The first organized and permanent effort aimed at the conversion of the Chinese was inaugurated by the Dominicans in 1580. The Church's first martyr in China was the Dominican, Blessed Francis Collins. He shed his blood for the faith in the very Province in which the American Dominicans are to labor, in 1648. Throughout the centuries, the Dominican Order has given many thousands of martyrs to Christ.

The first native Chinese to be elevated to the episcopacy was the Dominican Friar Gregory Lopez. Father Paul Curran, O. P., and Brother James Murphy, O. P., are at present in Kienning Fu. Other priests will leave the United States next year for the same apostolic activity. They will be joined by a large number of Dominican Sisters.

GUARD OF THE ALTAR PROMOTES FAITH

Amsterdam, Aug. 15.—Priests all over Holland report greatly increased attendances at daily Mass and Communion as the result of a comparatively new movement called "The Guard of the Altar." The organization is trying to do in Holland what the Holy Name Society does in the United States of America.

There are four classes in the Guard of the Altar. Class 1 members promise to hear Mass on one week-day each week. Class 2 members undertake to hear Mass on one week day and to receive Holy Communion once a week.

Those joining Class 3 promise to hear Mass on five days a week and to receive Communion once a week. Daily Mass and Communion at least five times a week is the obligation undertaken by Class 4 members.

THROWNS WITNESS CROWNING OF MADU STATUES

Columbo, Ceylon.—One of the most magnificent displays of Catholic faith ever witnessed in the East took place at Madu, Ceylon, recently, when Our Lady of Madu was crowned by the Archbishop.

At this gathering, which is an ancient custom with Czechoslovakian Catholics, sharp expression was given to dissatisfaction with the administration at Prague, according to Slovák, the Catholic organ. Professor Masaryk, before entering the political arena, became famous as a man of science by expounding atheistic theories.

Tens of thousands cheered, says Slovák, when, on the Mountain, Father Tylinek declared: "Masaryk's watchword—Rome must be tried and convicted—is ridiculous and narrow-minded. We shall not submit to persecution from Ministers, or from others in even higher places."

"We shall be governed neither by Jews nor by Free-Masons," Secre-

tary Krikleva of Western Bohemia declared.

"We shall continue to attack the present system until we have forced a change," Mr. Myslejek, a member of Parliament, is quoted as saying, and another member of Parliament declared:

"Now is not the time to settle accounts with Rome, but with those who have issued this watchword."

Concluding its report of the meet-

ing on the "Holy Mountain," Slovak comments that these expressions give rise to expectations of changes in the inner political situation of Czechoslovakia.

secular gathering has ever reached such magnitude in Ceylon. Even the Marian Congress at Madras was eclipsed.

Two golden crowns destined for the heads of the statues of the Blessed Virgin and the Infant Jesus were blessed by the Archbishop, who performed the ceremony by special direction of the Pope. Mass was celebrated by the Bishop of Jaffna, and the Indian Bishop of Tuticorin delivered the sermon in Tamil. The Archbishop then solemnly crowned the statues.

VIENNA TEACHERS WIN BIG VICTORY

BY DR. FREDERICK FUNDER

(Vienna Correspondent, N. C. W. C.)

A sharp rebuff has just been dealt the Socialist foes of the teaching of religion in the Vienna schools, in the returns from the elections for representatives of teachers on the school boards. The Christian-minded teachers' ranks were found to have remained virtually intact, and an almost unimpaired majority was registered for them in the elections, despite the fact that in the last year no less than 500 teachers were dismissed from the service because of their championing of religion in the schools.

This fight of the Socialists, who are in control in Vienna, to root out the teaching of religion in the schools, has been waged viciously, with plentiful money and with every weapon at hand. Last year, when the elections took place, the Christian list polled 4,000 votes to 2,500 for the Social Democrat anti-religionists. Immediately, the city authorities started a ruthless weeding out of the teaching force, with the view of reducing it to a purely anti-Christian body. Yet, despite their high-handed methods, the poll this year showed 3,921 for the Christian list and 2,636 for the anti-Christian. In other words, the Christians had suffered but little loss.

SOCIALIST LEADER ENRAGED

It is said that when the results of the election were brought to him, Glockel, the president of the Vienna Municipal School Board, who had expected a majority for the anti-religionists after his extreme methods, flew into a great rage.

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GUARD OF THE ALTAR PROMOTES FAITH

In a sense, the violent campaign of the last year was waged by the Socialists in desperation. For three years they had fought in every way to hurl religion from the schools, only to meet last year with election results that showed they had utterly failed to crush Vienna's Christian teaching staff. Now this year has been the desperate resort to terrorism, but with a like result.

More and more in Austria the demand is growing for separate Catholic schools, and such institutions may yet be the solution of the warfare, although the Catholics have just won a striking victory on their enemies' own battle ground.

Hatred and bigotry on the part of the freemasons and free-thinkers continue at their impasse work in Austria, but there are still other signs that Austrian Catholics are not to be intimidated. Here and there there are losses; in such cases, the Catholic element gains, in intensity of the religious movement, what it loses in the way of expansion.

UNIVERSITY STUDENTS AID MISSIONS

One of the most gratifying events of late is the appearance of the Austrian Catholic university student as a practical collaborator in mission work. There has now been established in Vienna an academic mission society which is showing eager activity, and a course of lectures on scientific mission work has been established. In its program, the society says:

"Considering the ever-growing struggle, among the various views of life, for international leadership, the Catholic Church and her members must become conscious in a much higher degree than heretofore of their mission. \* \* \* In particular, this consciousness must penetrate deeply into the minds of intellectual Catholics of all countries, since all nations have the obligation to cooperate in the evangelizing of the world."

The lectures on scientific mission work will be followed in August by a meeting of the "Pax Romana," the central body of the university men and women of the entire world. On the agenda of this meeting is a special report on the participation

of university students in missionary work. Austrians will attend this meeting in great numbers.

HENRI FABRE STATUE UNVEILED

Paris, France.—Several ministers and the director of the Paris Museum went to Provence for the unveiling of the statue of the entomologist Henri Fabre, who died in 1915, and to take possession of his house, which has been converted into a national museum.

Henri Fabre, who began his career as a modest school teacher, devoted his long life (he lived ninety-two years) to the study of the life and habits of insects. He used to spend hours at a time stretched out on the ground watching ants. He had a house with a large garden with thick vegetation, and everything was arranged to facilitate his experiments. He was thus able to accumulate a long series of observations which he described in ten volumes of "Entomological Souvenirs" written in a particularly attractive style and considered to be a masterpiece of their kind.

Henri Fabre was a Christian whose fervent faith is shown in the epitaph which he composed himself: Quis perisse putamus, premissum sunt. Minima finis, sed limen virtutis excelsior.

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