

tenderness and affection when they attain to the fulness of life and greater age, so also, peoples like ours, the heirs of traditions, glories and nobility, love more than ever the mother-country which engendered them and in whose cradle they saw life, when they have achieved the plenitude of their liberty.

"Do not marvel, Eminence, over the fraternal affection with which you are received here, because you have come as the messenger of a Sovereign with whom we maintain good and cordial diplomatic relations and because you are likewise the messenger of Spain. You are at home, Eminence, you are among Chileans, and you must therefore consider us as Spaniards.

"Your mission of fraternity, peace and love is a response to the aspirations and desires of my country because at the present time, when waves of turbulence are stirring a part of humanity, waves of peace and love must flow to these new worlds, the children and heirs of the glorious and noble traditions of your native land.

"Eminence, you are at home."

TO CRUSH KLAN IS DUTY OF PROTESTANTS DECLARES SPEAKER YOUNG

Under the caption "America and the Klan," Benjamin Loring Young, Speaker of the House of Representatives of Massachusetts, gives his reasons for opposing the Ku Klux Klan, in the current issue of Public Affairs, a monthly magazine published in Washington.

"By persuasion, if possible, by trickery and fraud, tyranny and oppression, the offices of government have been taken from the American people and placed in control of the Klan," declares Mr. Young in his scathing denunciation of the Invisible Empire. He further points to the Klan as an issue to be met generally, saying: "It should be explained and defeated not by the Catholic, the Jew and the Negro whom it attacks, but by the decent, white, gentle Protestant people of America."

Following is the greater part of Mr. Young's article:

"The real spread of the Klan has come in the last three years, and today it claims several million members, divided among all the States.

"By their fruits, ye shall know them." The Klan has shot across the continent like a flaming meteor. It has left behind a trail not merely of passion and hatred but of violence, bloodshed and murder.

"Several States of the south lie prostrate under its dominion. Representative government has been abandoned. The invisible empire holds sway. Unknown and irresponsible leaders, self-styled by the fantastic names of 'imperial wizard,' 'cyclops' and 'kiazle,' have passed secret judgments on men and on measures. By persuasion, if possible, by trickery and fraud, tyranny and oppression, the offices of government have been taken from the American people and placed in control of the Klan.

"Do I exaggerate? The facts prove every statement. Read the testimony before the Congressional committee at Washington, read the evidence in the trial before Judge Odom at New Orleans, Louisiana—threats, kidnapping, whipping, torture and murder. In fact, Governor Parker went to Washington to secure, if necessary, the help of federal troops in preserving order and upholding justice. I have personally talked with citizens of Georgia, Louisiana, Oklahoma and Arkansas and have learned first-hand of the methods used in those States. Cities, towns and counties have, for months, been under a reign of terror.

SELF-SEEKING ADVENTURERS

"The promoters of the Klan have been self-seeking adventurers. The little ring which controlled the organization in its first years made fabulous profits from the initiation fees. The sworn evidence has shown that the \$10 initiation fee has at times, been distributed as follows: \$4 to the solicitor \$1 to the State organizer, 50 cents to the goblin, \$2 for actual expenses of the order, and \$2.50 to an inside group known as The Southern Publicity Association. On this basis of division, one million members means \$2,500,000 for the inside ring.

"Is it any wonder that the organizers and officers think the Klan is a good thing? They have reaped a rich harvest from the blind prejudices of their misguided followers. Springing from obscurity to great wealth, many have already retired from the Klan to enjoy ease and luxury for the rest of their days. The New Englander who joins the Klan is buying the cheapest 'gold brick' ever offered for sale.

"But this movement is too serious to be met with ridicule and laughter. It should be fought out on the merits. It should be explained and defeated, not by the Catholic, the Jew, and the Negro whom it attacks, but by the decent, white, gentle Protestant people of America.

A CALL TO MASSACHUSETTS

"Those of us in Massachusetts whose ancestors came to our shores with the Pilgrims and Puritans and whose forefathers developed this State, created her government and defended her against foreign menaces in every war, should take the lead against this un-American and un-

Christian organization. We are as proud of our English tongue and our Anglo Saxon blood as any of our fellow citizens can be of their race and origin. But we bitterly resent the implication of the Klan that the American of colonial stock seeks to dominate and terrorize his fellow citizens of other racial origin and religious belief. Supremacy, leadership, public and private honor depend on character and ability. They are not founded on hatred and violence.

"I regard the Ku Klux Klan as a hateful thing; hateful because in cowardly fashion it works in secret and shrinks from the light of day; hateful because it substitutes individual whim and mob prejudice for the orderly methods of American Government; hateful because it relies for its ultimate sanction on mob violence, the very antithesis of the American ideal of liberty under the law; hateful because it strikes at the most fundamental of all rights, the freedom of the individual to worship God in accordance with the faith of his fathers and his own conscience.

"Hatred begets hatred. Violence feeds upon violence. Many people were afraid that disorder and rioting might follow any meeting of the Klan in Massachusetts. The Klan has a perfect right to hold meetings in its own buildings, and to announce its doctrine in the free light of public discussion. We may disagree with its doctrines, but its members are entitled to their constitutional rights and their own opinions. Public gatherings of masked men bearing arms must be prohibited, but if the members check their guns at the door, take off their bathrobes and nightcaps and tear up their masks, their meetings should have every protection which the police power can afford.

AN EXAMPLE OF INTOLERANCE

"The Klan is merely a dramatic example of the general spirit of intolerance—a spirit which has come before and may come again. No special group, based on race or religion, has any monopoly of intolerance. In recent years we have seen examples on all sides, and it should be attacked by right-thinking Americans wherever it appears.

"Nothing can justify political movements based on race or religion. False to every theory of our Government, they would in practice divide the American people permanently into hostile camps.

"Our house would be divided against itself for all time. The possibility of a united citizenry would forever be destroyed.

"The problem of the melting pot may at times seem difficult, but it can never be solved by religious persecution or race hatred. It can be solved only by fair dealing, by education, by the example of high ideals and by the cornerstone of our political faith, the equality of all men before the law.

"The Ku Klux Klan is false to the declaration of Independence, false to the Constitution of the United States, false to the lessons taught by Washington, Lincoln and Roosevelt.

"The Ku Klux Klan is not yet a political issue in Massachusetts. But it is a political issue in a dozen States, and the leaders of the Klan openly announce their intention of capturing every office in the Government including the Presidency of the United States. Here is an issue upon which patriotic citizens cannot keep silent. Those who are not publicly against the Klan must be counted as being with it. There can be no surrender to force and no compromise with murder. No doubt the great majority of Klan members are God-fearing, well intentioned men, but they must be judged by the company they keep.

TIME TO BE OUTSPOKEN

"We should be outspoken against the Klan. Let us point out that its very existence is a betrayal of the American spirit. Its fires of religious hatred would speedily dissolve 'the cement that binds the Union.'

"In one of the last speeches made by President Harding he used these solemn and reverent words: 'I tell you, my countrymen, the world needs more of Christ; the world needs more of the spirit of the Man of Nazareth. If we could bring into the relationship of humanity, among ourselves and among the nations of the earth, the brotherhood that was taught by Christ, we would have a restored world.'

"Let us follow his example. Let us obey the Golden Rule in practice as well as theory. Let us do unto others as we would have them do unto us.

"The issue is clear. It is the Ku Klux Klan against constitutional government. It is the Ku Klux Klan against the quality of all men before the law. The fight is on and it must continue to the end."

BIRTH CONTROL IN CHICAGO

Chicago, Ill., Nov. 17.—Having been refused a license to open a clinic, which the city officials declare would be a birth control institution, Mrs. Helen G. Carpenter and a group of club women have sought a court order to compel the issuance of the license. In answering this plea in court, the bill filed by Mayor Dever and Health Commissioner Bundesen says:

"Such a clinic, if permitted to operate, may result in injury to the public health and public morals. Its teachings will result in the dissemination of information, which, if given in a public clinic, will get to the knowledge of unmarried men and women to the destruction of their morals."

ENGLISH CATHOLICS IN MUNICIPAL LIFE

The recent municipal elections in Great Britain have shown that although the Catholics are in no way organized for political action, they nevertheless take a prominent part in public and political life. Participation in national politics is debarred to the Catholic clergy and to clerics in holy orders, which is the official description of the Anglican clergy. By the Protestant Non-conformist ministers, who are evidently looked upon as being persons not possessing holy orders, can seek election to Parliament without renouncing their clerical character.

But in local politics there are many offices for which clergy of any denomination are eligible; hence it follows that in local populations with considerable Catholic element, both clergy and lay folk of the Catholic religion are returned to office by the votes of their fellow citizens.

One of the most active Catholic strongholds is Liverpool, and in this city the Catholic candidates had a striking success. For reasons best known to themselves, the members of the local Labor Party had thrown down a challenge to the Irish Party. The aim seems to have been an attempt to draw votes away from the Irish candidates. But, as the results now show, instead of the Irish being returned to the Council as a diminished body, they were returned to the extent of twenty-four seats, which is exactly one more than the number held in the old Council. Coincidentally, the Laborites found themselves in minority, and with exactly one seat less than the Catholic candidates.

The aim of the university in later years to develop opportunities for the higher education of the laity is reflected in the statement of its work in this regard. So far, the university has educated 2,378 lay students in law, letters, pedagogy, science and engineering; conferred degrees on 29 lay students; given 60 scholarships to laymen; established Trinity College for the education of Catholic women, and enrolled there 2,000 students.

It has organized the Knights of Columbus Evening School, which has enrolled 1,000 students this year. The greater part of the university's accomplishment in the cause of lay education covers slightly less than twenty years since the admission of undergraduate lay students. The university also has appointed 152 laymen on its staff, it is stated.

In the cause of Catholic education generally, the Catholic University has supplied professors for seminaries, colleges and summer schools. It has prepared 3,206 Sisters to teach in the parochial schools, affiliated 2,616 high schools and set there courses of study in order to raise their standards. The same was done for 60 novitiates of teaching communities. In addition, the university has conducted summer schools and institutes in Washington, Dubuque, San Francisco, Chicago, New York and other centers.

The memorandum recalls the part the university played during the War in organizing a unit of the Student Army Training Corps, conducting a school for paymasters of the Navy, and donating for that purpose the use of university buildings; also, placing its laboratories at the disposal of the Government and co-operating in research for war purposes. The memorandum further points out that the university has conducted a rehabilitation school and administered Knights of Columbus scholarships for former service men.

HIGHER EDUCATION OF CLERGY

For the Catholic dioceses, in providing opportunities for higher education of the clergy, the university has established the first graduate school of Catholic theology in the United States, also the first school of canon law. Catholic University has given to the church 4 archbishops and 21 bishops. Its academic accomplishments for the clergy consist in having provided advanced courses for 1,925 ecclesiastics and conferred degrees on 76; prepared them to serve as canonists, superintendents of schools and directors of charities; trained them for missionary work among non-Catholics; and obtained 22 scholarships for clerical students. Religious orders also have benefited in the affiliation of the houses of study of 15 orders, appointment of 16 of their members as professors, and the providing of instruction for their students.

In the interest of Catholic charities, the university has organized the department of social action of the National Catholic Welfare Conference, established the Association of Catholic Charities; published the Catholic Charities Review; and affiliated with it the Catholic Social Service School and provided it with teachers.

Numerous publications also have emanated from the university, notably the "Catholic Educational Review," the "Catholic Charities Review," the "Catholic Historical Review" and the "Catholic University Bulletin." The university also has co-operated in editing and publishing the Catholic Encyclopedia and in establishing the Universal Knowledge Foundation, and collaborated in publishing with the University of Louvain the "Corpus Scriptorum Orientalium" the "Corpus Version of the Bible," and the "American Ecclesiastical Review."

UNIVERSITY REVIEWS 34 YEARS' WORK

Since its foundation thirty-four years ago, the Catholic University of America has enrolled 10,137 students and conferred 2,781 degrees in course, it is stated in a memorandum sent this week to each Catholic pastor in the United States by the Right Rev. Thomas J. Shahan, Rector of the university, setting forth the accomplishments of the university in creating a center of Catholic learning in the National Capital.

The Catholic University further has advanced the cause of higher education for Catholics by dedicating to that cause 20 buildings, collecting in its libraries 250,000 volumes, obtaining 103 fellowships and scholarships, and establishing 22 endowed chairs and appointing on its staff 233 Catholic professors.

WHAT HAS BEEN DONE FOR LAITY

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THE CATHOLIC CHURCH EXTENSION SOCIETY OF CANADA

OUR CHRISTMAS DOLLAR CLUB APPEAL

The approach of Christmas urges upon us the necessity of making a special effort on behalf of our missionaries and their many activities. Do not, dear friend, consider it something that will do another time. At this season of the year thousands of kind acts done by friends are acknowledged, and we put away the thought of self in favor of those about us. It is a time when we assume special burdens. But even though our motives are the very best, is it not true that too much that ought to be better directed is spent on vanities.

We are not going to apologize in any way for the appeal we make. It is a very necessary one. Our missionaries who are far from home and friends, who often cover many miles to bring the great Christmas message to the poor and neglected, have no one to plead their cause. They are not thinking of self. They are simply out to do the work of Our Divine Lord whether the Christmas spirit prevail for them or not. It is, moreover, the most exciting season of the year. At no other time of his priestly life does it appear more clearly that the servant of God is all things to all men. Confessions are heard, the sick visited, the dying prepared, the missions attended often at great sacrifice to the missionary, who, taking advantage of the privilege of saying three Masses on Christmas Day, spares himself no hardship to reach as many of his flock as he possibly can. And often he does this when his zeal is all poorly requited or when duty calls him to scattered families frequently few in number, whom he in no sense wishes to neglect.

Let him, then, be one of our Christmas household. "I was a stranger," said Our Lord, "and you took me in." How easy to identify Christ and His ambassador in our Christmas thoughts and gifts! How many, dear friend, can you entertain?

Did you ever reflect when hearing the heavenly message of the angels, how universal this message is? Here is St. Luke's account: "And there were in the same country shepherds watching, and keeping the night-watches over their flock. And behold an angel of the Lord stood by them, and the brightness of God shone round about them; and they feared with a great fear. And the angel said to them: fear not; for behold, I bring you good tidings of great joy, that shall be to all the people: for this day is born to you a Saviour, who is Christ the Lord."

And suddenly there was with the angel, a multitude of the heavenly army, praising God and saying: Glory to God in the highest; and on earth peace to men of good will." On that day when from the heavens burst forth the special message of God's love, it made no distinction. The tidings of great joy are for "all the people." When this is heard among us we immediately think of our neighbors. We say almost instinctively: let the Christmas cheer prevail in all this

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Friday, December 21.—St. Thomas, apostle, was one of the fishermen on the Lake of Galilee whom Our Lord called to be one of His apostles. He was slow to believe and after the Resurrection would not credit the report that Christ had risen. But at the actual sight of the pierced hands and side and gentle rebuke of the Saviour, unbelief was gone forever and his faith triumphed in the joyous utterance, "My Lord and My God."

Saturday, December 22.—St. Ischyrion, martyr, was an inferior officer who attended on a magistrate in an Egyptian city. Upon his refusal to offer sacrifice to the idols, his master became infuriated and killed the Saint with his own hands.

"THEY TELL ME"

David H. Pierce in America

This is the period in American history which future students of philosophy will denominate as the age when the expression "they tell me" was in vogue. If you sit in the lobby of a hotel, in the smoking-room of a Pullman, or in a theater, some one is ready to offer gratuitous knowledge, prefaced by the introduction, "I don't know much about it myself, but they tell me."

What are we being told? Terrible things. "They tell me" that a certain brand of cigarettes is manufactured by Catholics and I should not purchase them. In West Virginia I was told that labor unrest in that hapless State was engineered by the Catholic Bishop of Wheeling, who was leagued with Lenin and Trotzky to overthrow the United States Government.

A salesman in Kentucky reported to his manager recently: "Do you know that in certain towns I cannot sell Blank Soap?"

"Why?"