

# 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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## WEEKLY IRISH REVIEW

### IRELAND SEEN THROUGH IRISH EYES

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HEROES AND HEROINES ARE AN OUTSTANDING FEATURE TO THE IRISH EXILE

For an Irish exile sojourning in Dublin the outstanding feature of his visit probably is the number of heroes, and heroines, and the number of great sufferings he meets. He can hardly walk a block without meeting both. Till one comes upon the ground, and talks with the people who went through it, one cannot faintly realise the extraordinary deeds that were done, and suffering suffered by our people during the two years preceding the Truce. It is not necessarily the well-known, outstanding, personalities who did the greatest deeds, or suffered the direst sufferings. You can meet, in Dublin, modest boys, and girls, with names unknown to fame—even to the printed page—who did things, and suffered things, which, under other circumstances, and elsewhere than in Ireland, would have brought them undying fame. In many of the most striking cases (when you realise that Ireland is not yet out of the wood,) it would be premature to record some of the most extraordinary deeds that were done.

In O'Connell Street I met a modest hero, a poor fellow who might be said to be dressed shabbily (because of his poverty,) yet whose record, during the Irish war, was amazing. A book of this poor boy's adventures would have very little circulation outside Ireland—because it would read like romance, entirely too extravagant. When a mutual friend, introducing me to this boy, made references to his deeds, the boy just smiled a half-shy, half-whimsical smile, shook his head, and shuffled along. If our Irish writers half do their duty in recording the extraordinary details of the successful fight that the boys fought, the rising generation in Ireland today, and many rising generations of the future, will have inspiring and stimulating mental food, such as the youth of no other country in the world will possess.

One is struck with the fact, too, that the heroes are not all to be found among the young men and women. You meet with them among veteran Nationalists, who had been struggling in the cause a generation ago. In particular did two of these worthies impress me—they were two who had striven for the cause long before Sinn Fein was dreamt of and were of the little band who founded the small society that was destined to grow to proportions, and to a strength that should arrest the attention of the world. I refer to the National Council, which, when it was less than two years old, changed its title, under Arthur Griffith's guidance, to that of Sinn Fein. And the two men to whom I refer are Henry Dixon and Tom Kelly. The sufferings of recent years have very differently affected these two veterans. Henry Dixon whom, after his cruel imprisonment and internment experience, I had expected to find a broken old man—surprised me by his brightness, spryness, ruddy freshness, the youthful gleam in his bright eyes, and springiness in his step. The youthful heart of him had carried him through his hard experience without taking "a feather out of him." It was no surprise to me, then, to hear from fellow-internees of his, that he had been the life, and the soul, and the inspiration, of Ballykialin internment camp; and his never-ending supply of plans and schemes for occupying the mind and keeping up the courage of his fellow-prisoners were the salvation of many who, otherwise might have broken under the duress. He was, to me, more of a hero than many young fellows who had done far more striking, romantic, deeds.

TOM KELLY

The other veteran whose appearance impressed me—in a different way—was ex-Lord Mayor of Dublin, Tom Kelly. A quarter of a century ago Tom Kelly was thinking and working for Ireland—when only the few were thinking and working. Nigh twenty years ago, with Henry Dixon, and three or four others, he began the work of the National Council. Through all the years he was one of the most staunch, one of the most reliable, and one of the most inspiring and pleasant of the workers—one who ever lightened the strain and the stress of things for his fellow-workers by the never-failing supply of dry humor which he could inject into the most trying situations. Steadily Tom struck to his post until when, a few years ago, a determined man in the gap was needed, he was unanimously chosen Lord Mayor of Dublin, and the British myrmidons at once pounced upon him in his then state of poor health, dragged him to prison, and gave him such treatment as completed his breaking. My visit to this victim of British civilisation is

the one sad memory of my stay in Dublin. Tom Kelly of old is gone forever—eternal thanks be due to British gentlemen and scholars.

### SOME IMPRESSIONS OF THE MEMBERS OF DAIL EIREANN

There was a meeting of Dail Eireann on the second or third day I was in Dublin. The meeting had been looked forward to with intense interest, because it was hoped that there might be reported to it the plans of a settlement between the Treaty and Anti-Treaty leaders—who had been in conference. People were doomed to another of the many disappointments to which they have now become inured. It was a dull and uninteresting meeting, so far as the transaction of business was concerned, but the air, surcharged with electricity, would apprise even a casual visitor with the certain feeling that every deputy present was repressing big thoughts, and excited words.

The Dail was now meeting, not in its original and appropriate meeting-place—the very fine, the historic Round Room of the Mansion House—but in University College. Collins dashed in there, brisk, abrupt, full of action to his finger tips. Arthur Griffith, gliding in his smooth way, nodded pleasantly to acquaintances, but, as has always been the way with him, vouchsafed few words to any. This, on Griffith's part, is shyness rather than taciturnity. It is not at all taciturnity. His look, as usual was enigmatic. He laid a hand on his shoulder, holding him to say "How d'ye do?"—getting in return a welcome handshake, and somewhat of a surprised look to find me in Ireland again. Seaghan O'Kelly, who had been the Republican representative in Paris, and then in Rome, was there, brisk and businesslike. Harry Boland, well-known to America, was feverishly rushing to and fro. Padraic Mor O'Malley, the great, big, and big hearted, Connemara representative, strolled in with a few lady friends. Dr. Patrick MacCartan, who had been Republican representative in the United States, was, in his shy, genial way, greeting friends in the lobby. William Sears, of Ennisorthy, to whom the British Government paid particular attention, smashing his newspaper, and suppressing his paper, and again and again imprisoning and maltreating him, looked just as he did of old, not one whit the worse for his experiences. From his case, as well as from that of many others, I learned the easily drawn lesson that the spirit is everything—that where the spirit is staunch, virile, indomitable, the body and the mind only rarely break howsoever fearful they be tortured on the tyrant's wheel.

### CATHAL BRUGHA

Within the hall, on a front seat, I saw De Valera looking thinner, more gaunt, and perhaps a little more grimly determined than ever. He seemed a good bit locked up with his thoughts. He had undergone some days' negotiations with his adversary—friends for a peace that would not come. He looked regretful, but resolute. Beside him sat a man who, during the past two years, has done more, and suffered more, than most of the other active workers—one of the very leading workers—and the most praised by his own, and the most execrated by the enemy—Cathal Brugha. Brugha, though still a young man, has been a prominent worker in the Irish cause, and the Gaelic cause, for a quarter of a century. For a couple of years before the Truce, planning, and executing, any leading, he lived a fearfully hunted life, but yet a charmed one. Lloyd George, and all his British confederates, would probably have gladly paid £10,000 for his head. But the wealth of India could not get it for them—anyhow that head was worth to Ireland during those fearful years ten-thousand times ten-thousand. Brugha was one of the very few men whom Lloyd George had in mind, and indicated, when, before he took his final climb down, and asked for a truce, he said he was prepared to treat with any of the Sinn Fein leaders—except those who were known assassins. What is to be always kept in mind is that, in Ireland, the killing of any member of the foreign army of occupation, or of any British spy, is, and always has been, assassination—either in time of war, or of forced peace. Brugha looked the modest hero that he is, and a firmly determined one also. He looked the man who neither could be broken, or beaten. And he is what he looked. Brugha is an uncompromising Republican. If De Valera, and every other member of the present Republican party, deserted it to-morrow, Cathal Brugha will be found standing, a rook, alone. No lowering the flag, no compromise for him. No minimising of the ultimate demand. He will yield his life before yielding the smallest particle of principle.

But yet the giving of his life means to Brugha only the giving of a trifle. He is a man who has learned to leave little value upon his life in this world. For every

day, and every hour—aye every minute—of the troublous few years that are passed, he had played battledore and shuttlecock with his life—had it on the hazard every instant. I consider Brugha—who is a mere commercial traveller, if you please—in your American parlance a drummer—one of the most remarkable, and one of the most admirable men in the Irish movement. His resoluteness, his determination, his persistent perseverance, his gift of seeing what ought to be done, and doing it, though the Heavens fall—all these qualities, which are his in a remarkable degree, signalize him far beyond the usual good Irish workers. One can easily prophesy that Brugha will yet come into his own, and be acknowledged as one of Ireland's very big men.

The men themselves were the only things well worth noting at that Dail meeting. The big things that were in the back of their minds—and that might not be expressed, because negotiations were still on—prevented them from dealing with anything of importance. If a stranger who did not know these men, the things they had done, and the things they were doing—if this stranger had happened into the meeting he would look at it as a very humdrum meeting of very common-place people, gathered to talk over some twopenny parochial affairs. A Yankee beside me, looking on at it, remarked that it reminded him of nothing else than a town meeting in Concord, Mass. He passed the remark with a twinkle in his eye—for he knew well that one had only to lift the lid, so to speak, and discover dynamite. There were a number of American sightseers in the visitors' end of the room; one of them touched me on the shoulder, and said "Pardon me, brother, but haven't I seen your face in my city?" I said "You certainly have—what is your city?" And both of us were right.

SEUMAS MACMANUS,  
Mount Charles,  
County Donegal.

### FORTY-NINE NUNS RECEIVE DEGREES FROM FORDHAM

New York, June 19.—Forty-nine nuns were included among the 419 graduates, ninety of whom were women, who received degrees from Fordham University at its seventeenth commencement last Thursday.

Degrees were conferred by Archbishop Hayes and the graduates were addressed by the Rev. Edward P. Tivnan, president of the University, who warned them of the present-day tendencies of our social life.

"Even the most conservative among us," said Father Tivnan, "must view the present tendencies in our social life with alarm. Respect for authority is rapidly on the wane. Selfishness is increasing. Add to this the intense desire for wealth and luxuries of life and we may well wonder what the future holds in store for our people and for our national commercialism which devour the nation. There is only one solution for the problems which surround us. We must see to it that there is woven into the very texture of the life of the youth of the present day a pattern composed of the solid principles which are the basis of all morality. Men will not dwell in peace until there is found the repose of moral order in the life of the individual."

### BARRACKS BLESSED AND BENEDICTION GIVEN IN SQUARE

Custom barracks, Athone, were for centuries the principal stronghold of the British in Central and Western Ireland. Following the signing of the Anglo-Irish Treaty they were taken over by the Free State troops under the command of Major-General McKeon. The latter was at the time of the truce last July under sentence of execution passed by a British court-martial.

The solemn blessing of the barracks by Canon Crowe, P. P., chaplain to the Free State Forces, was an imposing and memorable ceremony. After the blessing had concluded there was a procession of the Blessed Sacrament from St. Peter's Church to the barracks. Close on 15,000 people marched in the procession which was three miles long. Along the route the Catholic residences were decorated with flowers and evergreens. In all the houses miniature altars were erected on which candles burned. A guard of honor of 20 soldiers preceded the canopy under which the Blessed Sacrament was carried.

Another guard of honor followed and detachments of infantry and artillery brought up the rear. As the Blessed Sacrament was carried into the barracks the tricolor flags were lowered to halfmast and the main guard stood to the salute. Benediction was then given in the barrack square.

## DRAFT OF NEW IRISH CONSTITUTION

### IRELAND TO EXERCISE POWERS AS DOMINION IN NEW EMPIRE OF BRITAIN

(Associated Press Cable)

The draft of the new Irish Constitution, made public on the eve of the Irish elections, gives, as the document itself states, force of law to the Anglo-Irish Treaty, and expressly declares that any provision of the Constitution or any amendment thereto or any law enacted under the Constitution which is in any respect repugnant to the treaty shall be void and inoperative.

The Constitution thus embodies connection with the British Crown, as already established in the treaty, and generally places the relations between Ireland and the Empire on the same basis as Canada and the other Dominions.

The Constitution requires every member of the Free State Parliament to subscribe faith and allegiance to the Constitution and swear to be faithful to the King in virtue of the common citizenship of Ireland and Great Britain and Ireland's membership in the British Commonwealth of Nations.

### MAIN TERMS OF DOCUMENT

The document contains 79 articles and is considered an up-to-date instrument, not only granting female suffrage, proportional representation and a referendum to the people, but also empowering the people themselves to initiate legislation. It gives to the Chamber great powers with respect to money bills, without control from the Senate, thus duplicating the position as between the British House of Commons and the House of Lords.

It exempts the Free State from active participation in war without the consent of Parliament, except in the case of actual invasion, and gives the Irish Supreme Court the fullest powers, only stipulating for the right of citizens to appeal to the Knights-in-Council against the Supreme Court's decision.

It provides for freedom of religion and conscience, gives Free State citizens full protection against the arbitrary power of courts-martial, and extends to Parliament exclusive control over the armed forces, as stipulated in the treaty.

### FREE STATE CONSTITUTION

Article 1—The Irish Free State (Sorstata Eireann) is a co-equal member of the community of nations forming the British Commonwealth of Nations.

Article 2—All the powers of the Government, and all authority—legislative, executive and judicial—are derived from the people, and the same shall be exercised in the Irish Free State through organization established by or under, and in accord with, this Constitution.

Article 3—Citizens of the State shall be: All persons domiciled in Ireland at the time the Constitution comes into operation who were born in Ireland, or either of whose parents was born in Ireland, or who have been domiciled in the Free State for seven years. Resident citizens of other States may elect not to accept such citizenship.

### IRISH AND ENGLISH OFFICIAL

Article 4—The national language will be the Irish language, and English will be equally recognized as the official language. Parliament may make special provisions for areas in which only one language is in use.

Article 5—No title or honor shall be conferred except on the advice of the Executive Council of the State.

Article 6 protects liberty of person by a process similar to a Habeas Corpus writ.

Article 7 declares dwellings inviolable; these cannot be forcibly entered except in accordance with the law.

### FULL RELIGIOUS FREEDOM

Article 8 declares freedom of conscience and free practice of religions inviolable rights. It sets forth that: "No law may, either directly or indirectly, endow any religion or prohibit or restrict the free exercise thereof, or give any preference or impose any disability on account of religious belief or religious status, or affect prejudicially the right of any child to attend a school receiving public money without attending the religious instruction at the school, or make any discrimination on the basis of religious belief between schools under the management of different religious denominations, or divert from any religious denomination or any educational institution any of its property except for the purpose of roads, railways, lighting, water or drainage works, or other works of public utility, and on the payment of compensation."

### LIBERTY OF ASSEMBLY

Article 9 guarantees free expression of opinion and assembly without arms, and the formation of associations not opposed to public morality.

Article 10 provides that all citizens shall have the right to free elementary education.

Article 12—The Legislature hereby created, known as the Parliament of the Irish Free State, is to consist of a King, a Chamber of Deputies and a Senate.

Article 14 confers the right of suffrage on all citizens of the age of twenty-one or both sexes. All those of the age of thirty may vote for the Senate; those of the age of twenty-one for the Deputies.

### OATH OF ALLEGIANCE

Article 17 reads: "I do solemnly swear true faith and allegiance to the Constitution of the Irish Free State as by law established, and that I will be faithful to His Majesty King George V. and his heirs and successors by law, and in virtue of the common citizenship of Ireland and Great Britain and her adherence to and membership of the group of nations forming the British Commonwealth of Nations."

The Constitution provides that the oath of allegiance shall be taken and subscribed to by every member of Parliament of the Irish Free State before taking his seat therein. The oath shall be taken and subscribed to before a representative of the Crown or some person authorized by him.

### ANNUAL PARLIAMENTARY SESSIONS

Article 24 provides that the Parliament will hold at least one session each year.

Article 25 provides that the sitting shall be public, but that in cases of special emergency either House may sit privately, with the assent of two-thirds of the members present.

Article 26—The number of members of the Chamber shall be fixed from time to time by the Parliament, but shall consist of not less than one member for each 50,000 or 20,000, to be elected on the principles of proportional representation.

### CONSTITUTION OF SENATE

Article 29—The Senate shall be composed of citizens who have done honor to the nation by reason of useful public service, or who, because of special qualifications or attainments, represent important aspects of the nation's life.

Article 30—Every university shall be entitled to two Senators. The number of Senators, exclusive of the universities, shall be 56. The Senators must be thirty-five years of age. The term of office is 12 years, subject to the provisions for the constitution of the first Senate.

Article 31 provides for the election of Senators every three years from a panel in which the Free State forms one electoral area and on the principles of proportional representation.

Article 32—The Parliament is to arrange the method for the proposal and selection of Senators, with special reference to the representation of important interests and institutions.

### CHAMBER CONTROLS TREASURY

Articles 34 and 35 cover money bills. It is provided that the Chamber shall have legislative authority relative to money bills, exclusive of the Senate, but money cannot be appropriated unless the purpose of the appropriation is recommended by a message from the representative of the Crown.

Article 38 declares that bills may be initiated by either House.

Article 40 covers the withholding of Royal assent. The representative of the Crown in withholding assent to a bill must act in accordance with the usage in the case of the Dominion of Canada. Bills shall be without force unless Royal assent is given them within a year.

Article 43—The Parliament may create subordinate Legislatures, but without powers over the army, navy, finance and such national subjects.

Article 45 gives the Parliament of the Irish Free State exclusive right to regulate the raising and maintenance of such armed forces as are mentioned in the Anglo-Irish Treaty, and such forces shall be subject to the control of the Parliament.

### PROVISION FOR REFERENDUM

Article 46—A bill passed by both Houses may be suspended for 90 days on the written demand of two-fifths of the Chamber or a majority of the Senate within seven days of its passage; such bill shall be submitted to a referendum of the people, if demanded, within 90 days, or if demanded by a resolution of three-fifths of the Senate, or by the petition of one-twentieth of the voters on the register. Money bills are excepted and bills declared by both Houses to be necessary for the immediate preservation of public peace, health and safety.

Article 47—The Parliament may provide for the initiation by the people of proposals for laws or constitutional amendments; such legislation must provide that the proposals be initiated on petition of 50,000 voters. If the Parliament rejects such a proposal it must be

submitted to an ordinary referendum for decision.

### FOR CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS

Article 49—Amendments to the Constitution must be submitted to a referendum; a majority of the voters on the register must vote, and the amendment will fail to pass unless a majority on the register, or two-thirds of the votes are recorded in its favor.

Article 50 provides that, "except in case of actual invasion, the Irish Free State shall not be committed to active participation in any war without the assent of the Free State Parliament."

Article 50—The executive authority of the Free State is vested in the King, exercisable, as in the Dominion of Canada, by a representative of the Crown. There will be a Council to aid and advise in the Government, styled the Executive Council, responsible to the Chamber. It shall consist of not more than twelve Ministers appointed by representatives of the Crown, four to be members of the Chamber and eight to be chosen from citizens eligible to the Chamber, but not members of Parliament. If they are members when appointed, they shall vacate their seats.

### CONSTITUTION OF MINISTRY

Article 51—The Ministers who are members of the Chamber must include the President and Vice-President of the Executive Council. The President shall be appointed on the nomination of the Chamber; the other three on the nomination of the President of the Executive Council. The President and Ministers nominated by him shall retire, if not supported by the majority in the Chamber.

Article 52—The Ministers not members of the Chamber shall be nominated by a committee of the members of the Chamber; such Ministers should be representatives of the State as a whole, rather than of groups or parties.

Article 53—Each Minister not a member of the Parliament shall be the responsible head of the executive department to which he is appointed.

Article 54—Ministers who are members of Parliament shall alone be responsible for all external affairs, whether of policy, negotiations or executive acts. The Executive Council shall meet as a collective authority, but each Minister shall be responsible to the Chamber for his department.

Article 55 provides that the Council shall prepare an annual Government Budget.

### INSTITUTION OF COURTS

Article 63—The courts shall compose courts of first instance and of final appeal, termed the Supreme Court, and also courts of local limited jurisdiction.

Article 66 gives the Irish Supreme Court appellate jurisdiction on all decisions of the high courts. Its decisions shall in all cases be final and conclusive, and shall not be reviewed or be capable of being reviewed by any other court, tribunal or authority whatsoever, provided that "nothing in this constitution shall impair the right of any person to petition his Majesty for special leave to appeal from the Supreme Court to his Majesty-in-Council or the right of his Majesty to grant such leave."

Article 67 provides that all Judges, including those of the Supreme Court, shall be appointed by the representative of the Crown, on the advice of the Executive Council.

### LIMIT COURTS-MARTIAL JURISDICTION

Article 69—The jurisdiction of courts-martial shall not be extended to or exercised over the civil population, save in time of war and for acts committed in time of war. Such jurisdiction cannot be exercised in any area in which civil courts are open or capable of being held, and no person shall be removed from one area to another for the purpose of creating such jurisdiction.

Article 72—Laws not inconsistent with the Constitution in force in the Free State, when the Constitution becomes operative, shall continue until repealed or amended by Parliament.

Article 77—After the Constitution comes into operation the House of Parliament, elected in pursuance of the Free State Agreement Act, may for one year exercise all the powers conferred by the Constitution on the Chamber. The first election for the Chamber shall be as soon as possible after the expiration of such period.

What is peace? It is the tranquility of order, it is the fruit of justice, it is the reign of God in the soul, it is the repose of the soul of God.—Bossuet.

We are all different in the amount and quality of the sympathy that we require. Some stand alone quite contentedly in joy and sorrow; others want to call together their friends and neighbors when the piece of silver is found.—Joyce Smith.

## CATHOLIC NOTES

The Eternal City, Rome, Italy, is built upon seven hills: Palatine, Aventine, Capitoline, Caelian, Quirinal, Viminal and Esquiline.

The total Catholic population of the world according to the Catholic Directory for 1922, published by Messrs. Burns, Oates & Washburne, Ltd., London, now stands at the gigantic figure of 316,888,976.

Washington, May 12.—A survey of the unemployment situation made by the department of commerce in 34 States during April showed a decrease of 33 per cent. in the number of men applying for work.

Three noted seats of learning—the Universities of St. Andrews, Glasgow, and Aberdeen—are among the historical links that once bound Scotland to the Catholic Church before there were any Protestants in the world. They were founded by Papi Bull.

The centenary of the foundation of the Cathedral of Sydney, Australia, was recently celebrated and during the celebration figures showing the progress of the Church in that country were given out. There are 1,200,000 Catholics, 9 Archbishops, 19 Bishops, 2,220 Churches, 1,500 priests and 1,600 Catholic schools.

Paris, June 8.—The grand medal of gold of the Paris Salon was awarded this year to a religious work, a statue of Saint Francis de Sales by the sculptor Descatoire. This statue was selected by the judges over 820 works exhibited. The monument will later be placed on the shore of Lake Anney where the remains of the illustrious bishop are guarded.

Dublin, June 7.—Marlborough Hall, a large training College near Dublin, has been placed at the disposal of Catholic refugees from Belfast and the six counties by the Irish Provisional Government. Down to the end of May 20,000 Catholics had been driven from their homes in Belfast alone to quarters in the stronghold of Catholics in that city or to places outside the six-county area. Practically in every street of the city there is a minority the Catholics have been driven out.

The Postmaster-General of the United States—who, by the way, is a physician and president of the American Medical Association—has issued a bulletin to postal officials and employees reminding them that the transmission through the mails of information, directions or devices intended to prevent conception, is a criminal offence, punishable by a fine not exceeding \$5,000 or five years in a penitentiary. This might serve as an example to other Authorities.—The Universe.

News of the appointment of the Right Rev. Monsignor Bernard J. Mahoney, spiritual director of the North American College in Rome as Bishop of the diocese of Sioux Falls has been received. Monsignor Mahoney succeeds the late Right Rev. Thomas O'Gorman, who died on September 18, 1921, and will be the third bishop of the Sioux Falls diocese, which was established in 1889 and of which the Right Rev. Martin Marty was the first bishop.

A touching ceremony has just been held in the church of Saint-Pierre du Gros Caillou, in Paris. Two parishioners, M. et Mme. Dantzenbourg, who were celebrating their golden wedding anniversary, arrived at the church accompanied by 60 children, grand-children and great-grand-children. Mass was said by Rev. Father Dantzenbourg, one of their sons, and the deacons were two of their grandsons. One of their daughters is a nun.

Rev. William E. Gardner, D. D., an Episcopal clergyman, writing in The Living Church on the subject of schools pays the following ungrudging tribute to the Church: "The Roman Catholic Church controls more schools and colleges and more available sites for schools and colleges than any other communion. With her genius of foresight she knows that only by the broadest type of education can the Church win the future, and the raising of her standards and the investing of millions in colleges and seminaries and the sacrifices of her Sisterhoods and monastic orders will yield her harvest."

Paris.—The Bishop of Limoges has addressed to the faithful of his diocese a letter in which he energetically denounces modern dances. He says: "But then, people may say, there is no use in going out into the world, or society at all! To which I make answer, that if the fact of going into society is to lead you into sin, and into grave sin, the duty of a Christian is not to go. It is you, Catholic women and girls, who by your evident reprobation and disdain, must banish these licentious errors of the good society to which you consider it your glory to belong. When we are Christians we must be Christians and show ourselves as such, not only at home but outside, and in our public actions."