

The Catholic Record

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DOMINANT SCHOOLS PROTESTANT AND CATHOLIC

Too often have Separate schools been regarded as a concession by the Protestant majority to the claims or conscience of the Catholic minority. Whereas, as we have already shown, the overmastering consideration, in this matter of Separate schools, was the determination on the part of the Fathers of Confederation to secure to the Protestant minority of Quebec the exclusive control of their own Protestant Dissident schools.

are still a lot of our people who desire to raise the issue again. Those who feel so disposed are entitled to their opinions and I am prepared to debate the subject with them but I would much prefer it if they would come out into the open in order that the public might see who they are and not adopt the subterranean method of warfare which has been used in this connection in the Province during the past few months.

today as they were prior to 1905. No change has been made in the Section of the School Act in so far as minority rights are concerned and it is the policy of the Government to administer the law in this regard as it was fixed by the Constitution given us in 1905.

would let her alone. They do not represent the voice of the Irish people anyhow; and we will not listen to them." Over forty years have gone by since then. Step by step the Irish Party in Parliament extorted reforms in some of the matters of misgovernment; and the land situation has been improved a good deal, a county council system has been inaugurated; the educational system has undergone some betterment.

attitude of Pharisaical superiority to the French speaking people of Quebec, the country is entertained by the exhibition in Parliament of comparative culture and scholarship in the matter of linguistics by representatives of the two races whose languages and institutions coalesce in the constitution.

At a certain hour the Catholic Church would propagate its tenets and another it would be compelled to suffer attacks upon itself." All programs thus far issued on the question of co-ordinating the relation of Church and State, as well as the various existing beliefs in Czechoslovakia, have been made by avowed enemies of the Catholic Church, and therefore contain not a sincere desire to rectify religious conditions, but merely give vent to the hatred that individuals entertain in their hearts against the Church of which they are now renegade children.

his difficult task. As a consequence, several changes were made in the ecclesiastical administration of China and some new Vicariates were created. Mgr. de Guebriant is warmly advocating the education of a native clergy for China, and is helping the cause by forming regional seminaries in which the standard of studies will be higher, and which, moreover, will mean a lessening of expenditures, an important item nowadays in the missions.

CATHOLIC FOREIGN MISSIONS

AN INTERESTING GLIMPSE OF CATHOLIC ACTIVITIES IN PAGAN LANDS

Annals of the Propagation of the Faith, EASTER, 1921. Interest in the work of the apostolate is growing rapidly amongst us, and it will not be out of place to invite the friends of the missions to give a glance at their actual conditions and to the most important happenings of last year. We regret not to be able to present a more attractive picture, but we cannot change facts, and may guarantee that they are as represented. Our knowledge of the mission is based not on the report of the public press, but on authentic letters of bishops, priests, brothers and nuns received at the offices of the Propagation of the Faith.

THE DISEASE OF HISTORY

By THE OBSERVER. The Toronto Globe says: "A few days ago a British officer travelling in Germany had peasants tell him of the devastation of the Palatinate by Louis the Fourteenth. In these words of Lloyd George we have a revelation of one of the enduring causes of the troubles of Europe. The evil that men do lives after them. The children remember the wrongs done their fathers, and would wreak vengeance upon other children as innocent as they. A nation is regarded as a personality, not as an aggregation of human beings of infinite variety of character and constantly changing as death removes one generation and another becomes active in affairs. History, rightly studied, is valuable, but one is sometimes tempted to believe that mankind would be benefited if a large part of history were cast into oblivion. The old Fourth of July orators of the more fiery kind overlooked the obvious fact that George the Third was dead and the descendants of the U. E. Loyalists forgot that the grave had long since received those who injured their ancestors. Ireland today is afflicted with the disease of history.

NOTES AND COMMENTS

WILL SOMEONE please tell us whether the Toronto Globe is a secular newspaper or a mere organ of Presbyterianism? Its complexion as at present conducted certainly lends color to the latter assumption. WILL THE present "tightness" of the money market and the accompanying stagnation in trade, which necessitate retrenchment in the average personal expenditure, have any appreciable effect in driving men and women back to the simple and more wholesome pleasures of the past? That is a question being asked by sociologists and economists everywhere, and it would be difficult to answer at the present stage. But one would like to know if this check on the price at which mankind has been going for upwards of a generation will really convince people of the true joy and value to be found in simple things. We are almost tempted to think that it will, for a time at any rate, yet the signs against any really radical change in ideas in that respect are not many.

CZECH CATHOLICS PROTEST

Prague, May 22.—A commission of education has recently reported a bill to the Senate which grants the use of Catholic churches to the members of the Czechoslovak National Church, and all other faiths that may have need of them. The National Council of Czechoslovak Catholics entered a strong protest against such a plan. The protest states: "The Roman Catholic Church and the Czechoslovak sect are diametrically opposed legal subjects. They differ essentially in their dogma, moral, liturgy and constitution. The Czechoslovak sect intends to build on the Catholic ruins, seeks its life in the death of the Catholic Church. Its purpose is to annihilate entirely the Catholic faith. Briefly, the Czechoslovak sect is a sworn enemy of all that is Catholic. If, therefore, the Catholic Church were compelled to allow the Czechoslovak sect to occupy its churches and rectories, so that these could be used in a propaganda against the Catholics, it would be merely facilitating ruinous propaganda against itself, and a free exercise of its own liberty, and a free exercise of its public cult.

INDO CHINA

We group under this name Tonkin, Annam, Cochinchina, Cambodia, and Siam; some are independent States, others under a protectorate. Indo-China contains thirteen Vicariates and a Prefecture Apostolic, and it is unnecessary to mention that from every one of them The Society for the Propagation of the Faith is receiving appeals for assistance. In no other part of the missionary world has the formation of a native clergy been more developed than in Indo-China. Of the 1,800 priests at work in these countries, 928 are natives, which means that in most of the Vicariates the natives greatly outnumber the European missionaries, for instance, in Central Tonkin where there are 138 native priests against twenty-eight Spanish Dominican Fathers. This native clergy is of course, a great advantage for the work of the mission, but a heavy burden on its finances, because native priests have no part in the allocations made to foundations, and especially with Mass stipends from the United States, that the numerous native