

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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POPE GREETS PILGRIM GROUPS

PRaises EUCHARISTIC CONGRESS PLANS

By Mgr. Eusebio Pascual
(Home Correspondent, N. C. W. C.)

Two American pilgrimages of unusual size and importance were among the groups reaching Rome during August to seek the spiritual benefits of the Holy Year of Jubilee. The first and largest of these two pilgrimages was composed of members of the Congregations of Mary, organized and led by the Jesuit Fathers. This pilgrimage was divided into two sections, one of three hundred and the other of two hundred persons. The second of the two pilgrimages was from the Archdiocese of Chicago and was composed of 250 persons.

The two sections of the pilgrimage led by the Jesuits were received together in audience by the Pope in the great hall of the Benedicitions which is located above the atrium of the Vatican Basilica. Before being received in audience the pilgrims had assisted at Mass celebrated by His Holiness, Bishop Stritch of Toledo, who was in Rome at that time, and he assisted at the audience, accompanying the Pope as the latter moved along the line of pilgrims and giving explanations and information concerning the various groups in response to inquiries from His Holiness.

PILGRIMS RECEIVE MEDALS

Each of the pilgrims received a commemorative medal of the Holy Year as the Pope passed along the line. The Pontiff frequently stopped to make inquiries concerning various members of the pilgrimage. At one time he asked if Dr. James J. Walsh of New York was present and mentioned the names of some of the books which Dr. Walsh has written. Dr. Walsh was present and was presented to the Pope who greeted him cordially and imparted his Blessing.

After the distribution of medals had been completed the Pope ascended his throne. The directors of the pilgrimage then came forward and presented a large album containing the names of all members of the Congregations of Mary in the United States. It was announced at this time that the members of the pilgrimage will present the sum of \$30,000 to the Pope to be used for the research work in the Catacombs in which His Holiness is so greatly interested.

Addressing the pilgrims the Pope praised the spirit of loyalty and faith which had prompted them to undertake the long journey to Rome and added that his joy at greeting them was redoubled by the fact that they were all members of the Congregations of Mary which he considers very effective agencies for the edification of others. Thanking them for the interest they had manifested in the work of restoration and research in the Catacombs, His Holiness took the occasion to explain the importance which he attaches to those places of worship of the early Christians. It was in the Catacombs, he said, that the new-born Church left its evidences of faith for three centuries. It is there that proofs of its struggles and hopes are to be found, and all that there is today in Rome of great and magnificent manifestations of Christian piety has its roots in the dark subterranean chambers of the Catacombs.

DOCTRINAL PROOFS IN CATACOMBS

In the Catacombs, His Holiness continued, can be found proofs of the faith of the early Christians in the Sacrament of the Holy Eucharist whereby they were strengthened for martyrdom; of their filial devotion to the Blessed Virgin, of their belief in Communion with the souls of the dead; in fact, evidences of substantially all of the elements of Catholic faith of the present day. And, the Pope added, there is nothing in the Catacombs to confirm the heretical teachings of such men as Luther, Calvin, and John Hus. The Catacombs, he said, are for Catholics, precious documents of the past, clear illustrations of the present, and they should be an eloquent guide for all those who once separated from the unity of the Catholic Church, thinking to find truth where they could find nothing but error.

The Pope concluded his remarks to the pilgrims of the Congregations of Mary by imparting his blessing to them, their families, the congregations to which they belonged, and to their country. His remarks were translated into English by Bishop Stritch. As His Holiness left the hall the pilgrims sang hymns of thanksgiving in his honor.

The Chicago Archdiocesan pilgrimage was received in the Sala Regia after its members had attended the Pope's Mass in the morning. They were accompanied to the audience by Monsignor Dini, Rector of the College of Propaganda Fide.

CHICAGOANS WEAR SPECIAL MEDALS

The pilgrims were arranged in rows along the walls while the Pope passed. As the Pontiff proceeded his secretaries distributed medals to the pilgrims. In addition to these medals which are distributed to all Holy Year pilgrims the Chicagoans also wore medals bearing on one side a likeness of Cardinal Mundelein, patron of the pilgrimage, and on the other side a reproduction of the "Santa Maria," flag-ship of Columbus on his voyage of discovery to the New World.

When His Holiness had greeted all the pilgrims from Chicago he mounted his throne and addressed them. After expressing his gratitude to them for making the long journey to Rome and giving such striking proofs of their faith the Pope referred to the preparations which are being made for the International Eucharistic Congress in Chicago next year. Saying tribute to the work of Cardinal Mundelein in connection with these preparations, the Pope expressed himself as greatly pleased with the work done so far. He expressed the hope that the Congress may be such a success as to be worthy of the Faith of the Catholics of the United States and particularly of Chicago.

In conclusion His Holiness blessed the Chicago pilgrims and their families and authorized the priests present, with the consent of their Bishops, to extend his Apostolic Blessing to their respective parishioners. The Pope was enthusiastically applauded when he had concluded his remarks. The pilgrims then broke into a hymn of thanksgiving and the Pope, who had turned to leave the room, remained until they had finished.

LOURDES PILGRIMS ESCAPE WRECK

London, Eng.—But for the fact that they had not yet changed from their own coaches into the restaurant car, as they were preparing to do, the party of English Lourdes pilgrims involved in the train wreck at Chasseuil, near Poitiers, France, would have suffered many casualties.

Mr. Ralph Martin, who was acting as guide to the pilgrims, says that they were about to change into another car for lunch when they suddenly found themselves thrown violently to one side of the train. Four coaches had broken away from the front part of the train and were flung across the track and back again. Dust filled the derailed coaches as they sped along tearing up the track for about 400 yards.

When they came to a standstill the wheels on one side had disappeared under the ground, the coaches leaning over at a dangerous angle. Had there not been an embankment on the side of the line, Mr. Martin said, he did not see how a catastrophe could have been avoided, because the coaches would have toppled over.

The restaurant into which the pilgrims were due to go in five minutes, suffered most. All the windows were smashed as well as the tableware, and glass was scattered in every direction. The kitchen in which the meal was being prepared was destroyed.

Directly they got out of the coaches the pilgrims dropped on their knees to say a prayer of thanksgiving to Our Lady of Lourdes for their wonderful escape. Mr. Martin pays a warm tribute to the Irish Brothers from St. Patrick's Monastery, Galway, who were travelling with the pilgrimage. Having seen that everybody was safe, they did their best to cheer them up, and searched the damaged restaurant car for food. Only a few loaves of bread could be found, and water had to be fetched from a lonely farmhouse some distance from the line.

After waiting about two hours, the pilgrims continued their journey in a relief train, and in spite of their experience all were present for the Stations of the Cross the morning after their arrival at Lourdes.

KLEAGLE IS PARDONED SECRETLY

Burlington, Vt.—William C. Moyers, Ku Klux Klan Kleagle, who was sentenced to from two to three years' imprisonment for his part in breaking into St. Mary's Cathedral here November 13, 1924, has been pardoned by Governor Franklin S. Billings and was released from jail more than a week ago, it has been revealed here by Superintendent Walker of the State Prison at Windsor.

Secrecy surrounded the granting of the pardon. The Vermont law provides that the Governor, before granting a pardon, shall cause notice of application and hearing to be given to the applicant and to the State's attorney. The State's Attorney Ezra M. Horton of Chittenden County declares he had no such notification.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

CATHOLICS FACING GRAVE CRISIS

PRESIDENT MASARYK SUPPORTING MOVEMENT FOR SEPARATION OF CHURCH AND STATE
By Dr. Frederik Funder
(Vienna Correspondent, N. C. W. C.)

Vienna, Aug. 31.—The Congress of German Catholics of the Leitmeritz diocese which was held on a recent Sunday at Maria Schein, Northern Bohemia, amid a large concourse of people and to which the correspondent of the N. C. W. C. News Service was invited as reporter for the Catholic press, offered your representative the opportunity of thoroughly discussing with leading Catholic personalities of Czechoslovakia all the grave church-political questions now pending in that country.

Czechoslovakia seems to be going full sail towards a complete separation of Church and State. When is the separation to come? How will it come? These questions absorb all minds. Connections existing for many centuries, extremely old legal relations, deep-rooted institutions on which the cultural life of the nation has to a great extent been built up, are to be broken up and destroyed. Nuncio Marmaggi's departure from Prague, the insincerity with which the Prague Government commented on that grave rupture of diplomatic relations, the methodical campaign which followed the protest of the Vatican against the Huss festivities and the defamations of the Catholic Church have made the Catholic population recognize the seriousness of the situation.

MASARYK SUPPORTS SEPARATION MOVEMENT
A distinguished leader of the German Catholics of the country said to your correspondent: "We are confronted with the most important decisions. Although we do not think that the separation aimed at by the enemies of the Church will take place before next year's parliamentary elections, we can no longer have any doubts as to the intentions of the rulers of the State. There was a time when we regarded President Masaryk's saying: 'One State, one Nation, one Church' as the academical wish of a scholar who likes to indulge in utopias. Today it is evident that on the day of the Huss festivity the flag with the Hussitic cup was not flying to no purpose from the Prague castle, the former royal seat and now the residence of President Masaryk. Hussitic air is blowing from the highest offices in the State, but this is of course a Hussitism which is not so much concerned with ecclesiastical doctrine as it is with the actual separation of the State from Christianity. Just now we Catholic parliamentarians are preparing a protest against the distribution of soldiers in the Czechoslovak army of a pamphlet entitled 'Our First President,' an extremely Byzantine glorification of Masaryk's person. In this pamphlet the following saying of Masaryk is recommended to the soldiers as a maxim: 'The Catholic religion represents a low stage of development of religion.'"

CATHOLICS RALLYING

Serious as these signs may no doubt be, yet to the unprejudiced observer the situation of the Catholics in Czechoslovakia does not seem to be hopeless. The unjust violence that is used against them calls forth energies of the Catholic people that have been slumbering for a long time. The faithful Catholics rally around their priests, the Catholic associations increase in numbers and volume, their work is extended, and, above all, there is a strong Catholic movement of the youth which promises to produce an able new generation. At the Catholic Congress of Maria Schein the numerous associations of the youth which ten years ago could not be observed in the same degree at Catholic festivities of such kind. While in former years the reserve of intelligentsia was small and Catholic physicians, lawyers and men with academy training were lacking, the number of Catholic professional men is growing from year to year. A process of purification is imminent which will be attended with bitter sufferings and during which heavy losses will be unavoidable. But we may confidently hope that the Catholics will come out of these trials intrinsically strengthened.

FAMOUS TRAPPED MONASTERY DESTROYED
Berlin.—Anti-religious fanatics are said to have been responsible for the fire, supposed to have been of incendiary origin, which destroyed the famous Trappist Monastery at Oehlenberg, Alsace, making two hundred monks homeless.

The damage, estimated at \$500,000, includes the loss of many relics and priceless books and manuscripts. Fire started when the monks were at their morning devotions and swept the most ancient part of the monastery. Because of the isolated position of the edifice, it was difficult to secure facilities to fight the flames.

THE FIGHT TO SAVE FRENCH YOUTH
CATHOLIC GROUPS WILL FORM COMMISSION TO COMBAT PROPAGANDISTS
Paris, France.—The initiative in an effort to win back the working class, and particularly the young workers, has been taken by the Association of French Catholic Youth in union with the French Federation of Christian Workers. The Association has recently formed a Workers' Commission, to which has been appointed representatives of workers' unions.

It has long been a source of worry for French Catholics to see many young people, trained under Catholic auspices, by post-school endeavors, pass into the revolutionary ranks about the time they reach the military service age. For although the intellectual elite evidently returns to religion, many working men abandon it. The intense propaganda conducted by the communists, sometimes with success, especially among children, apprentices and young workers, makes the danger pressing.

COMMISSION'S PROGRAM

The fruit of the first labors of the Workers' Commission was the drawing up of a program which has been discussed by an assembly, attended by many young workers, by some members of the Association of French Catholic Youth, particularly its president, Charles Flory, and by Gaston Tessier, general secretary of the French Federation of Christian Workers. Rev. Father Arnoux, of Action Populaire, presided.

Two reports were presented: one by M. Kammerlocher, member of the Workers' Commission, and another by M. Dufour, president of the Christian workers' unions. A brief resume of the reports and the discussions they evoked follows:

HOW PROPAGANDA WORKS

When the young apprentice starts in the shop or the factory, he generally has no hostility against Catholicism; in fact, he is often well inclined towards religion. But he soon finds himself surrounded by people who are profoundly indifferent, among whom a few leaders can preach anti-clericalism without great risk of contradiction. Lacking sufficient training, lacking support, handicapped by backwardness, pressed by material cares, he frequently allows himself to be influenced by the indifference of his companions, and even by a number of prejudices that quickly undermine whatever faith there is left in his heart. He is then a definitely designated prey, not so much of militant irreligion, as of the revolutionary groups which soon put him in revolt against all discipline, excepting that which they impose upon their adherents.

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CATHOLIC DEFENSE PLAN

To counteract all this, the young Catholic, the future worker, must be better equipped for defense, must be given moral support, and must be drawn into organization. This is the objective of the Association of French Catholic Youth and the Unions of Christian Workers. Their directors want to find, in the "patronages" and the factories, those of their adherents who are fit to become leaders. They will ask of them a double effort: first, an effort concerning themselves, which will consist of the formation of study circles whose work is to be directed towards the things particularly requisite for the defense of their convictions and for their apostolate; second, an effort concerning their companion workers. They will be asked to seek out those who are sympathetic towards Catholicism, in order to show them that they are not isolated; in order to help them, in the daily battle of ideas, to preserve their own; in order to imbue them with the spirit of conquest; in order to draw them into the study club; in order to form them into a group of friends, into a company or "troop." This "troop" will give an example of technical skill and professional conscientiousness, of service and good humor. Without backwardness, yet in a quiet manner, it will endeavor to win over the lukewarm and indifferent ones. Its members will not seek discussion; yet they will not fear it. They will use, above all, individual influence against revolutionary and anti-clerical schemes, and in drawing into their own organizations, especially into the Christian unions, those of their comrades whose sympathy they have won.

The reports indicate that the Catholics have learned a lesson from the ingenueness of communist propaganda. It has been pointed out that the Catholic "troop" closely resembles the "Communist cell." The program

of action mapped out during the reunion is designed to be put into effect soon. Next month a secretariate of factory "troops" will be established, a bulletin will be published to unite and instruct the "troops," and study clubs will be put into operation.

EIGHT OF FAMILY EMBRACE RELIGIOUS LIFE

Eight children of Mr. and Mrs. John F. Bauer of Manchester, Mich., have entered the religious life, the latest to do so being John Aloysius Bauer who has just been admitted to the Sacred Heart Postulate of the Brothers of the Holy Cross here. Three of his brothers are already members of that congregation and four of his sisters have been professed as Sisters of Mercy at Jackson, Mich. One of the sisters died on the day following her religious profession.

Of the fourteen children of Mr. and Mrs. Bauer, four still remain at home with their parents. Three of these are planning to enter the religious life and the fourth is yet undecided. One son is married and lives on a farm near Brooklyn, Mich. His father plans to turn his farm over to this married son in the near future so the remaining children will be free to follow their religious vocations if they choose.

The Bauer family has lived near Manchester, Mich., since 1908, having moved there from Defiance, Ohio. Their domestic life has been regulated with strict attention to religious observances. Morning and evening prayers, the angelus, grace before and after meals, litanies and rosaries, were recited in common. From 1908 to 1918 the family drove ten miles each Sunday to Church and missed Mass only four or five times when the weather made the roads impassable. Since 1918, when they purchased an automobile, there has been only one Sunday on which they were unable to attend the Holy Sacrifice—their absence on that occasion being due to a breakdown of their car.

STATUS OF BIBLE READING IN SCHOOLS

St. Louis, Sept. 7.—Repeated petitions from the Women's Christian Temperance Union and the Junior Order of Mechanics that the reading of the Bible be made obligatory in St. Louis Public schools have been ignored by the Instruction Committee, which has refused to take the action recommended by these organizations.

Superintendent Maddox read reports from seventeen important cities, citing their policy in the matter.

Washington, New York, Philadelphia and Atlanta were reported as cities which require reading of the Bible in their Public schools. In all cases, except Atlanta, the reading is done without note or comment. Atlanta permits a pupil to withdraw while the reading is done provided he brings a written statement from parents or his guardian.

Omaha schools use the Bible as a literary and religious text. The work Indiana has a State law that the Bible shall not be excluded from the schools. Buffalo leaves the matter to the discretion of teachers.

Bible reading is prohibited, by laws or legal decisions, in Chicago, Cincinnati, Detroit, New Orleans, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, San Francisco, Los Angeles and Mt. Vernon, N. Y., it was reported.

FRENCH RELIGIOUS REVIEW ANALYSES KLAN

An interesting study of the Ku Klux Klan from the French viewpoint is printed in the Review Les Nouvelles Religieuses. The concluding paragraphs read as follows:

"It must not be forgotten that, if the United States is, par excellence, the country of sincere and honest tolerance, of tolerance in spirit and in fact, there is to be found there—as everywhere else,—an inferior and not very numerous element which, by its very existence, testifies to the fact that human nature is the same everywhere and that even in the most civilized communities human folly does not always shed all its privileges. American tolerance being universal, that element is tolerated there and allowed to exist. But Americans of intelligence and righteousness despise it, or rather scorn it, and the force of circumstances is already operating to eliminate it.

"The failure of the fanatics is certain in advance; already they are on the decline. Their stupid intolerance, their proven violence in certain cases and a few financial scandals have already begun their devitalizing work. No one shall succeed in wresting from Americans their sincere tolerance which they consider to be one of their most honorable attributes."

CATHOLIC NOTES

London, Eng.—The first ordination since the Reformation on the island of Jersey has just taken place. The Rev. Thurston Collins was raised to the priesthood by the Bishop of Portsmouth, in whose diocese the island is situated.

London, Aug. 17.—"The Tramp Post," by which name Roger Quin was known in Scotland, died this week in the Dumfries and Galloway Royal Infirmary. T. P. O'Connor has been responsible for the publication of several of Roger Quin's poems.

Ruma, Ill., Aug. 14.—A crowd of 15,000 persons attended the dedication of the new Motherhouse of the Sisters of the Most Precious Blood near here Sunday. The new building, a structure erected at an expense of \$300,000, adjoins the old Motherhouse established forty-nine years ago.

Beginning September 18 the Catholic Truth Society of Oregon will broadcast a fifteen-minute instruction every Thursday evening from station KGW maintained by The Oregonian. Arrangements have been made for a series of 27 talks to be given by the diocesan and regular clergy. The first talks will be explanations of the Apostles' Creed.

London, Eng.—The boast of a Christadelphian, made public here, that no member of that religion ever was converted to Catholicism, is disproved by the statements of two persons who have come forward to say they are now Catholics and were formerly Christadelphians. One came into the Church eleven years ago, and the other this year.

London, Eng.—The Church in England and Australia benefits considerably under the will of Miss Mary Louisa Clement, of Birkdale, Southport. All her property in Australia is bequeathed to the Bishop of Sandhurst, Victoria. The testator's property in England amounted to \$175,000, of which \$125,000 goes to Liverpool diocesan funds and the residue, after other bequests, to the Archbishop of Liverpool for diocesan purposes.

Ireland learned with a sense of personal loss of the death of Commendatore Boni, the greatest of the Italian archaeologists, and the intimate adviser of Pope Leo XIII. In that branch of knowledge, in the autumn of 1904 the distinguished Italian antiquary, who was Director of Excavations in Rome, paid a visit to Ireland and made a public statement which aroused keen interest among Irish archaeologists.

Owensboro, Ky.—The County Board of Education has asked the State Superintendent of Education and the State Attorney-General for an opinion as to whether or not Ursuline nuns should be permitted to wear their religious habits while teaching in Public schools in Davies county. This action follows three months' unsuccessful efforts on the part of the local board to settle the question. Three school districts in which an overwhelming majority of the 500 school children are Catholics are affected by the controversy.

Jerusalem, Aug. 3.—The Bedouins of the Beni Hassan, tribe of Hauran, Transjordan, who recently obtained the permission of the Palestine Government to migrate to Palestine have crossed the Jordan and are settling in the Valley of Jezreel, near Ein Harod. The Bedouins brought with them their flocks of sheep and camels. The drought prevailing now in Transjordan, from which the flocks were suffering acutely, compelled the Bedouins to migrate to this country.

Rome, Aug. 10.—The Postulation of the Cause of Beatification of Pope Pius X. has sent out a notice requesting all persons who are interested in this cause and who wish to make contributions toward the expense of the trial to forward their offerings directly to the Rev. Abbot Don Benedetto Pierami, Postulator of the Cause, S. A. via S. Prassede, Rome. This notice is intended to prevent the repetition of mistakes made in the past and to warn the faithful not to send their donations intended for this cause to organizations founded in memory of the Pontiff.

Chicago, Aug. 25.—The Right Rev. Mgr. Edward A. Kelly, one of the most distinguished and revered priests of the Archdiocese of Chicago, died here early Monday morning. Although he was seventy-two years old, he had said Mass Sunday and appeared at that time to be in his usual health. Monsignor Kelly was known by thousands throughout the country by the affectionate title of "Father Ed." In his long ministry he had performed notable services in many walks of life, which made the list of his friends remarkably long. As a member of the State Board of Charities, he was the first Catholic priest ever chosen to fill a State position in Illinois. He became known as a friend of the poor, and also as a conciliator in labor disputes.