

The Catholic Record

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A GLEAM OF HOPE

"Dublin, March 16.—A striking instance of the heroism of the population in the face of the promiscuous sabotage by the rebels against the railroads occurred early today.

their duty of loyal obedience to the injunctions of the joint Pastoral Letter. Civil war has always been demoralizing.

OPPORTUNITY FOR CLEVER CATHOLIC GIRLS

An educational problem in Italy was solved in a sensible way by Pope Pius X. The Italian Catholic colleges were educating a large number of boys whose intention it was to join the priesthood.

Similar conditions obtained right here in Ontario. Slowly and yielding to pressure within and without our boys' colleges now take the regular Matriculation examination at the end of their high school course.

St. Michael's College, Toronto, in affiliating with the University of Toronto, led the way in enabling its students to obtain University degrees.

About four years ago Assumption College, (boys) Sandwich, and the Ursuline College, (girls) Chatham, were affiliated with the University of Western Ontario, London.

The Irish episcopate has given a notable example of moral courage and fearless discharge of duty in circumstances that called for courage of a high order.

may take the general course or may choose one or more of several honor courses.

The opportunity, to which we wish to call the attention of our clever and ambitious high school girls, is this:

There are five scholarships of \$150.00 each and one of \$50.00 available to the girls who write at least six papers completing University Entrance and obtain the highest average in the Pass or Honor Matriculation examination this year and every year thereafter.

As those interested are aware one may now write off any number of subjects for Matriculation. The conditions of this competition for this year require the competitor to write at least six of the coming summer on either Pass or Honor Matriculation. Less than six will not do.

There is another condition that may call for a word of explanation. We have italicized the words above completing University Entrance.

Though this may be a bit confusing to people who are out of touch with high school work it will be quite clear to prospective competitors for the scholarships.

It will be also quite clear that the six subjects of the competition must complete University Entrance, for otherwise it would be impossible to benefit by the scholarships.

We are glad to note the ever increasing number of Catholic girls who desire full University education. Many who stopped with the high school course regret that the ambition to go further was awakened too late.

AN ELECTORAL REFORM WORTH STUDYING

The weakness of the Bonar Law Government is almost painful. Immediately after the elections it was pointed out that it was in a notable minority in the country.

Mr. Humphreys, Secretary of the Proportional Representation Society, of Great Britain, gives the exact figures in an article in the Contemporary Review.

The Conservatives polled 5,381,433 votes, electing 296 members by a vote that entitled them to 208 seats only. Labor and Cooperatives polled 4,237,490 votes, electing 138 members where they were entitled to 164.

More striking perhaps is the following table giving the average number of electors represented by members of the various parties:

Table with 2 columns: Party Name and Number of Electors. Includes Conservatives (18,180), Labor and Co-op (30,705), Liberal (48,540), National Liberal (81,685), Independents (42,180).

The Liberals (Asquith) polled about 21 million votes and secured 54 seats; the Conservatives polled about twice that vote and secured 296 seats!

In England there is a much more intelligent apprehension of the justice and reasonableness of proportional representation than obtains in Canada.

In Scotland where the education law and its administration give more complete satisfaction than elsewhere in Great Britain the Local Education Authorities are elected by proportional representation.

The following quotation from an article by Sir Robert Borden in the Canadian Historical Review has its obvious application to the opponents of this eminently reasonable electoral reform:

"Although the Tory thesis was unconvincing it was at least clear; the ruling classes could not be sufficiently represented in parliament, if pocket boroughs were not to be purchased; rotten boroughs were the real safeguard of order; the masses were unfit to govern themselves; reform would destroy the constitution from the destructive forces of democracy.

It is not our object at the moment to present the arguments in favor of proportional representation. This we shall do at another time.

We conclude by reproducing the statement which Mr. Humphreys quotes from Lord Lochee and which will commend itself to plain people of any common sense whatever about politicians:

"I do not believe that the cause of good government is bound up with the maintenance of a distorted representation, or that British statesmanship would be unable to cope with the problems which a better system might bring in its train."

Let us have the courage to make our boasted representative government really representative.

A QUESTION OF HEALTH

By THE OBSERVER Questions of health are given much attention in these times. Indeed it is easier to get attention for a question of physical health than for one of moral health.

This statement may at its first making be doubted by some people; but they will not need to think long about it to see that it is true.

There is too much tuberculosis amongst young people in this country. Is it surprising?

For EXAMPLE, we are reminded of the address presented to the late Pope Pius X. by the Anglican Society of St. Thomas of Canterbury (the name of which in such environment is in itself significant) which address was signed by the Archbishop of Canterbury. It read:

with what ought to be the logic working out of a rule for the better protection of the people. Whenever human nature shows signs of doing some good for itself human folly jumps in and nullifies that good either in whole or in great part.

No, it is not men who do these things; men have their own ways of being foolish; but give a man a fur coat and he will shut it across his chest every time. It is the women—God bless them—and give them more sense. What would he be said of a man who should put his fur coat across one shoulder, and then say, "I have a fur coat on?"

THE WHOLE trouble is that Protestantism, having rejected the authority of the Church, has all along not known how to use the Bible. Misapprehension as to the meaning of this or that given text has therefore been the natural sequence.

THE LATEST proposal in the Church of England is the revision of the Psalms of David. The National Assembly of 1920 gave some consideration to this question and as a result appointed an influential committee to go thoroughly into the matter.

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A CORRESPONDENT of the Canadian Churchman, writing on the subject of Church Union, says: "Our continual presentation of our usual non-possimus in our rejection of the usual arguments for the divine right of Rome to rule and teach the Catholic Church is getting us nowhere."

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"Although the discussions of a past age have caused us to be long separated from communion with you, still we readily accord to the office and dignity of the See of Rome, all that was accorded to it by the Ancient Fathers both of the Eastern and Western Church whose teaching our communion has been wont to recognize as the rule of faith and morals.

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in last week's RECORD) one of the very few survivors of a generation of priests whose memory goes back to the seventies of last century. By reason of his humility and retiring disposition, this good priest was never much in the public eye, but, as recorded in last issue, pursued the even tenor of his duty in various missions of the diocese of Toronto, London and Hamilton, with a single eye to the glory of God and the advancement of religion.

UKRAINIANS INCLINE TO UNION WITH ROME

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE FORMED FOR MISSIONARY WORK

By Dr. Frederick Funder The "Ukrainian Religious Committee," formed last year in Vienna, is now actively engaged in the work of devising means of developing Catholic missionary activity among the Ukrainians in the Near East.

FATHER AUGUSTINUS GALEN, O.S.B., is the executive chairman of the committee, the honorary membership of which includes: Cardinal Pili, Archbishop of Vienna; Cardinal Bourne, Archbishop of Westminster; Cardinal Dubois, Archbishop of Paris; Cardinal Schulte, Archbishop of Cologne; the Archbishops of Prague, Zagreb, Olmutz, Salzburg, Utrecht; Bishop Bocoan of Luck, the Duke Henry de Beaufort, Dr. Rintelen of the University of Styria, Bishop Baudrillart of Paris, the former French Ambassador Dumaine, the French Academician Georges Goyau, and many other distinguished men, both clerical and lay.

In its by-laws the committee calls itself an "Association for the Promotion of Endeavors tending towards making the Ukrainian nation independent with regard to religion and for the strengthening of faith and morality in the Ukraine, the aim being to unite the Ukrainian and the Roman Catholic Churches, every kind of interference in politics being excluded."

FATHER GALEN OUTLINES PLAN

FATHER GALEN, in an interview with a representative of the N. C. W. C. News Service, outlines the plan of the committee as follows:

"We are well aware of the difficulties of the work we have undertaken. The religious union of the Ukrainian people and the Catholic Church is our ultimate object and we know that before attaining this aim we have to pass through various stages of patient and troublesome preparatory work. But we clearly see that if a bridge leading from Eastern Orthodoxy is to be provided for the 15,000,000 people separated from the Catholic mother church by schism, it can be found only among the Ukrainians, three millions of whom are already joined to Rome by the Union. Of all eastern nations, the Ukrainian people show the strongest symptoms of a religious awakening and of a longing after the pure sources of faith offered by the Catholic Church. It is our task to remove the spiritual barriers separating the Ukrainian people from the West. We want to afford them an insight into the treasures of faith and culture of the Catholic West. We are convinced that if only the hostile spiritual isolation which hitherto has shut off the Ukrainian intellectual world from the West could be done away with, the chief obstacle to a union would disappear."

"Acting on this theory, regular university courses are now being given in Vienna for the purpose of acquainting both priests and laymen with conditions in the Ukraine, in order to train them for future work there. Ukrainian literary history, Ukrainian geography, history, and art are taught as well as religious sciences and knowledge of the Oriental Church. We want to educate not only priests fully trained from a scientific point of view for future activity in the Ukraine, but also Catholic laymen to work among the Ukrainian people as engineers, teachers, and physicians. First of all we plan to distribute Catholic catechisms in large numbers."

"Under the old Russian regime, all books written in the Ukrainian language were suppressed, the people even being deprived of their Ukrainian religious books. We intend to make up for this by introducing an Ukrainian catechism which will show to the people the artificiality of the differences involved in the schism upon which the separation from Rome is based. Most important is the education of Ukrainian priests to take up the ministry among their own people. Several Bishops already have agreed to receive Ukrainian theological students in their seminaries. Archbishop Stojan, of Olmutz, Czechoslovakia, has also agreed to receive them."