

The Catholic Record

"Christianus mihi nomen est Catholicus vero Cognomen."—(Christian is my Name, but Catholic my Surname)—St. Pacien, 4th Century

VOLUME XLV.

LONDON, CANADA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1923

2359

FREE STATE LOAN A MARKED SUCCESS

The Irish Free State loan promises to be a marked success. Catholic and Protestant investors are co-operating in subscribing it, and substantial support is being given by Catholic bishops, clergy, heads of colleges, and the laity generally.

This loan, the first of the Irish Free State, is for £10,000,000 or nearly \$50,000,000 with interest at 5%. The money is being raised through sale of stock. As the stock is being issued at 95, the actual yield to the investor will be slightly more than 5%. The Free State loan is looked on as a desirable proposition for investors, for the best British loan in the market now does not at the current price of the stock yield quite 5%.

Among the advantageous features of the Free State loan are the method of paying dividends, and its benefit to charitable institutions as an investment of their funds. Dividends of the Free State loan will be paid to the stockholder without deduction of income tax at the source. The income derived from such dividends by Free State residents will be assessable for the Free State income tax in the ordinary way. When the stock is owned by persons residing outside the Free State, the principal and dividends payable will be exempt from all taxation of the Free State, present or future. The loan gives an opportunity for financial gain to many Catholic charitable institutions, since in the Free State the invested funds of charities are exempt from income tax. Such institutions may benefit by transferring their funds to the Free State loan.

The stock of the Free State loan may be bought in lots of not less than £10. Larger sums must be in multiples of £10. The minimum is placed low to attract persons with small means. Redemption may begin in 1935, and must take place in 1945. Although the loan is internal, outsiders are not barred from subscribing.

Subscriptions by large interests already have been made in sums ranging from £10,000 to £300,000. Trinity College was on the list of early investors with an application for £30,000. The Protestants have come forward with a subscription of £250,000 from the representative body of the Church of Ireland.

Among other large investors are the Hibernian Insurance Company, the Dublin and South Eastern Railway, which is controlled by Catholics; and the Dublin Tramways Company. Both Catholic and Protestant Bishops of Cork have recommended the loan strongly.

British Government loans amounting to nearly £100,000 are held by Irish citizens. To avoid the complexities of income tax, it is believed that many of these stockholders will transfer their holdings to the Free State loan.

RESIGN RATHER THAN MARRY A DIVORCED OFFICER

Paris, Dec. 7.—A curious incident occurred at Plouzane, a community in the vicinity of Brest. For the first time since he had held his office, the mayor of the community was called upon to perform the civil marriage ceremony of a divorced person. A young lady of the community was to marry an officer from Brest who had been married before and divorced.

In a community which is strongly attached to its Catholic traditions, this announcement caused a great scandal. The mayor declared to the young lady that his conscience as a Catholic did not permit him to perform the ceremony, and rather than be forced to do so by the necessity of obeying the law, he handed in his resignation as mayor.

This did not help the young lady, however. The assistant mayor handed his resignation also, and one of the other, from the youngest to the oldest, the ten municipal councillors also resigned rather than be called upon to perform the ceremony in the place of the mayor.

The young lady and the officer were finally obliged to go to the city of Brest to be married.

CLOSING UNIVERSITIES CAUSES PROTEST

Cologne, Dec. 3.—Great indignation has been aroused in Westphalia because of an announcement made in Berlin that the Government plans to close the University of Munster. The announcement indicated an intention to discontinue maintenance of a number of the smaller universities including Jena, Goettingen, Giesen and Greifswald. Westphalians object to including Munster in the list of those to be discontinued, pointing out that decrees from that institution, for theologians at least, rank among the most highly prized in Germany.

The academy connected with the seminary of the Paderborn diocese has been closed recently because the Bishop did not have funds with which to support it any longer.

CARDINAL'S LETTER PREVENTED CIVIL WAR AND ANGERED HITLERITES

The critical situation in which the German government has been placed by recent separatist movements in Bavaria and the Rhineland has caused the Chancellor to appeal to prominent members of the Catholic Hierarchy. This it has become known that as long ago as Oct. 13, the German Chancellor wrote to Cardinal Faulhaber of Munich, asking him to use his influence to calm and direct the people and avert a crisis. The text of the Chancellor's communication has not been published, but its object is rendered obvious from the publication of the reply of Cardinal Faulhaber, which has recently been made public. The full text of the Cardinal's letter follows:

Mr. Chancellor: In your esteemed letter of Oct. 13, you expressed several times a thought which is, as a matter of fact, the echo of what you have said in your official speeches, namely that it is only through a moral renaissance that the German people will find the powerful source of economic and political uplift, and that the Catholic Church is in a position to exert a great influence on this salvation of the soul of the people. This thought is so thoroughly in conformity with my own, and contains such a perfect comprehension of the peaceful collaboration of the Church and State, that it is my duty to express to Your Excellency my sincerest thanks for your letter of Oct. 13.

Unfortunately it is not possible for me, for reasons of health and canonical considerations, to lend myself to the proposals contained in your letter. However, without concerning myself with purely political questions and without wishing to take a position today in the face of all the political questions of the hour, I can nevertheless give Your Excellency the assurance that the Church considers it a duty of conscience to collaborate with all its power in the moral renaissance of the people, notably in the destruction of the thirst for pleasure, the teaching of respect for authority, the destruction of hatred and class conflict, the teaching of the feeling of solidarity, the destruction of egotism and the teaching of the understanding of sacrifice.

I write this letter on my own personal responsibility, but I feel myself to be in communion of thought with the recent pastoral of the bishops assembled at Fulda.

How can statesmen keep for long the responsibility of government if their combinations are constantly troubled, and if their statements and government measures are answered only by negative and sterile criticism instead of positive collaboration.

How can we master the economic crisis which has increased to gigantic proportions, and the misery of this winter caused by unemployment, if all moral forces, regardless of religion, class or party, do not work together? How can we destroy the hatred which condemns *en bloc* with blind fury our Jewish fellow citizens or other fellow countrymen, without establishing the responsibilities of each individual, or the hatred which nourishes the civil war that leads to unlimited destruction and can only seal the ruin of our poor people because it tears them asunder?

By the testimony of history, civil wars are always the most atrocious, the most sanguinary and the most destructive.

I have never concealed the fact that I have considered a modification of the treaty of Weimar in a federative sense to be a political necessity in order to put an end to latent civil wars and to win over to the service of the community the valuable forces which proceed from the individual life of the various branches of the German people, and have never made a secret of the fact that all the proposed school laws of the Reich, which menace the legal situation of the confessional schools, constitute an attempt against the freedom of conscience of parents and are very apt to shake confidence in the Reich.

I have never denied the fact that the faithfulness of the people of Bavaria to their royal dynasty assured them of the right to have recourse to a plebiscite. But this should be accomplished in a manner which would be in accordance with the Constitution and not by bloodshed, not by revolution and these sanguinary interferences in the course of events.

May we, first of all, with the help of God, give bread and work to our people, arrive at a peaceful understanding with neighboring peoples on a basis of justice and equity and thus ward off the rigors of civil war.

I felt the need, Mr. Chancellor, of writing this answer to your letter. It was this letter principally which was made the basis of newspaper accusations against Cardinal Faulhaber that he had caused the Bavarian Commissioner of State,

Dr. Von Kahr, to forsake the leaders of the uprising, Ludendorff and Hitler, thereby frustrating their plan of marching with armed forces toward Berlin.

KLAN MEMBERSHIP DISSECTED

The Ku Klux Klan and what it stands for was the theme of an address recently delivered before the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce by Major A. V. Dalrymple of Fort Worth, Texas.

A second arraignment of the Klan from a Cleveland standpoint was also made in a statement to the press by Lester P. Barlow, a consulting engineer who claims to be a member of the local body. Barlow says the Klan membership in Cleveland is about 4,000. He stated that he had obtained three copies of the official constitution of the Ku Klux Klan from the imperial office at Atlanta, Ga. Portions of this constitution he said require a member enrolling in the Klan "on his sacred honor to pledge his property, his money, his strength, his blood and life to the purpose of destroying every sacred right granted to citizens under the federal constitution."

"Nine hundred and ninety-nine out of one thousand Klansmen will deny this allegation," Barlow said, "not because they are dishonest or disloyal to the United States, but because they have been deceived into believing the Klan constitution stands for perpetuating American ideals."

WHAT THE KLAN STANDS FOR

In his address to the Chamber of Commerce Major Dalrymple said: "It is my purpose to give you an opportunity to understand something about Ku Kluxism, tar and feathers, whipping bees, mutilation of human bodies, expulsion of men and women from homes and communities, prostitution of our courts and juries, political domination and control of the legislative, executive and judicial branches of the State and municipal governments and the present attempts of this secret, outboard, political organization to take over and control every branch of the federal government."

I cite these cases merely to show that the national officials of the Ku Klux Klan are not only political highlanders and traducers of American manhood, but that they are against constitutional government and that the majority of them so far as we have been able to discover are common drunkards, consorts with women of the underworld, and even disregard the laws of common decency."

Major Dalrymple sorted the membership of the Klan into four classes. First, there was the Simmons, Clarke, Evans, Tyler, Harwood and Mayfield group composed of those who are neither religious zealots, nor American patriots. He declared they are sponsoring Ku Kluxism for nothing more than their own gain.

Second, there was a group composed of lawyers, doctors, preachers, politicians, senators, and congressmen and men and women in every walk of life who have gone into the Klan for political gain and unfair competition in business through the medium of the boycott. It is a common practice where Ku Kluxism prevails, he said, to boycott not only Jews, Catholics, Negroes and foreign-born, but every red blooded Protestant American, who, believing in constitutional government and the guarantee of equal rights refuses to join the Klan.

The third class was composed of hundreds of thousands of ill-advised Americans, who realize that the World War with all of its horrors has left our social order in more or less of a state of chaos and are unable to devise any clearly defined means of improving conditions. For the most part these men and women are good citizens, honest and zealous for the public good, but they have been misled by propaganda into believing that national and local ills can be cured through the medium of invisible government.

The fourth class, he declared, was composed of bootleggers, thugs, and denizens of the underworld who went into the Klan for protection.

"I have recently made an investigation in Fort Worth, Dallas, Waco and Houston, Texas," he said, "and find that 90% of the classes here enumerated are strong advocates of the Klan and are paying their Klan dues in advance."

Major Dalrymple also stated in his address that the Klan and its allied organization, the Invisible Eye, have recently sponsored a new juvenile organization, known as the Junior Klan in which more than a million and a half boys between the ages of twelve and eighteen years are being schooled in the art of hatred, and contempt for Jews, Catholics and foreign born.

This coming generation was being schooled and prepared to carry on this work of hatred.

"Ku Kluxism," said Major Dalrymple, "has destroyed more homes, disrupted more fraternal organiza-

tions, dissolved more business relations of long standing, torn asunder more churches and religious denominations than all other influences combined in the last century.

"We urge you people of Ohio to join with us in combating this pernicious, traitorous and un-American doctrine of Ku Kluxism. Let us rescue this government of the people, by the people, and for the people from the government of a mob, by the mob, and for the mob."

PAPAL DELEGATE CALLS ON PRESIDENT

Washington, Dec. 13.—Archbishop Fumasoni-Biondi, the Papal Delegate to the United States, accompanied by the Rev. Dr. George Leech, his English secretary, and the Rev. John J. Burke, C. S. P., general secretary of the National Catholic Welfare Conference, called at the White House today. The purpose of the visit was to enable the Papal Delegate to pay his respects to the President.

Immediately after the Delegate's arrival in Washington, he paid a visit of respect to President Harding. Shortly thereafter, the Delegate left for the west to visit various dioceses, and today was his first opportunity to pay his respects to President Coolidge.

When the Delegate and his party arrived at the White House, they were met by members of Congress waiting to see the chief executive, but the Delegate was ushered in to the President's office without delay. President Coolidge received him most graciously. He asked the Archbishop regarding his previous service, and on being told that he had served in China and India, the President questioned him concerning both of those countries. On leaving the White House, the Papal Delegate and his secretary posed for several photographs in front of the mansion.

MARRIED IN ACCORD WITH LAW OF CHURCH

London, Dec. 10.—To correct the false impression created by cable dispatches to secular papers in the United States, the Vicar-General of Cardinal Bourne has stated that the marriage of Mrs. Enrico Caruso to Captain G. A. Ingram conformed strictly to the regulations of the Church. In an interview with Mrs. Caruso, carried in one of the press dispatches, she was quoted as saying that she was not born a Catholic, but Captain Ingram was not a Catholic, and because they intended to make their permanent home in Rome, it was necessary for the sake of Gloria, her little daughter, to have a church ceremony in England.

On investigation of these statements, at the instance of the N. C. W. C., it was found that the marriage, which duly took place in the church of the Oratorian Fathers at Brompton, in London, was perfectly in order. The Vicar-General issued the dispensation in the usual form. As is customary, certain depositions had to be made and certain documents produced. One of these documents was the proof that Mrs. Caruso had been baptized in St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York. It was upon the basis of this proof that the ecclesiastical dispensation for mixed marriage was issued. In compliance with the regulations in regard to such marriages, there was no music at the actual nuptial ceremony, though music was permitted before and after.

INJURED BUSINESS AND LED TO CRIME

Portland, Ore., Dec. 12.—The danger of exploiting religious bigotry for business purposes is exhibited in the amazing confession of November 9 to collect the insurance and avert bankruptcy which had been brought upon them by the inclusion of their firm in a directory of 100% Americans published under anti-Catholic auspices in this city a year and a half ago. In their statement to the police made December 1, the brothers declare that their business, prosperous before, began to decline immediately after the publication of the list and for the past year has shown a loss of thousands of dollars. Their Catholic and Jewish patrons, they say, quit them in large numbers. The business was in the centre of the retail shopping district and had been in existence for fifteen years or more.

The 100% American list which caused considerable comment when issued contained the names of about 200 business houses arranged alphabetically by businesses; S. C. Berry calling himself "100% Berry," is believed to have collected from \$5 to \$15 from each firm represented. The list carried the information that 5,000 copies had been distributed.

It was apparently the publisher's intention to confine the circulation

of the directory to the Ku Klux Orange element in the city, but within a few days it was reprinted and distributed in thousands of copies among citizens generally, proving a boomerang for many of the firms listed.

EDITOR ANSWERS PREACHER

FRESBYTERIAN PASTOR GETS LESSON IN AMERICANISM

Publication in the Brooklyn Daily Eagle of statements made by the Rev. Dr. William Carter of the Throop Avenue Presbyterian Church that a Catholic could not become President of the United States and that this is a Protestant nation, elicited the following communication from Patrick Scanlan, editor of the Brooklyn Tablet:

Editor Brooklyn Daily Eagle: "In my copy of The Eagle for Thursday, Nov. 15, I find two rather amazing statements attributed to the Rev. William Carter of the Throop Avenue Presbyterian Church. The first says 'Governor Smith can never become President of the United States, because he is a Catholic.'"

"The Constitution of the United States: 'No religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States' (Article VI, Section 3). Amendment 1 states: 'Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof.' While I am not interested in Mr. Smith's or Mr. Jones' candidacy for any office, yet I am interested in defending the constitutional right of every person, regardless of race, color or creed, to hold office. Catholic, Protestant, Jew or Agnostic can become President of the United States. No loyal American who loves the Constitution will reject any man solely on account of his religion, whether that man be Catholic, Protestant or Jew. The late Mr. Roosevelt stated the American position when he said: 'Any political movement directed against any body of our fellow citizens because their religious creed is a grave offense against American principles and American institutions. It is a wicked thing either to support or to oppose a man because of the creed he professes.'"

"Second, according to your paper, Dr. Carter says: 'As long as this is a Protestant nation * * * This is certainly a remarkable statement, when America was discovered by a Catholic, named after a Catholic, explored by Catholics, achieved her independence only by the help of Catholics and has more Catholics in her bosom than she has of any other religious denomination. Columbus, Vesputch, De Sota, Coronado, Ponce De Leon, Duluth, La Salle, Marquette, Champlain, both of the Cabots, Allouez, Hanepin, Cartier, Junipero Serra all were Catholics. Who else had a hand in the discovery or the early explorations of America? Catholics were the first settlers in many States of the Union. They were the first to people the banks of the St. Lawrence, the shores of the Great Lakes, the Valley of the Mississippi, the plains of Kansas, the whole Pacific Coast from California Gulf to Puget Sound. In war and in peace they have borne more than their share of the burdens.'"

"Neither are the institutions, the ideals, or the genius of America based upon anything derived from the Protestant faith. That would be impossible in the nature of things. Because there is no principle peculiar to Protestantism, except a so-called principle of private interpretation that is held by all Protestants alike, and no government could, of course, be based on the principle of private interpretation. When Dr. Carter speaks of the Protestant religion, without reference to a particular sect, he is talking of something that has no existence. Moreover, even in a figurative sense, the assertion that America is a Protestant nation is untrue. With their 200 different denominations put together the Protestants do not make up the majority of our population. Our schools are not Protestant, our laws are not Protestant, our courts are not Protestant, and the Protestant principle of private interpretation is repudiated by every State Government in the Union and by our Federal system as well.

"No, America is not a Protestant nation. It belongs to no denomination. It belongs to all. Catholics feel very comfortable in America. We feel at home here. Like Protestants, we are here by right, and no fair person will deny a common heritage in this beloved land. Such remarks made are not calculated to promote American ideals of justice and fair play, or to keep that respect for the sincere and tolerant ministers of the Gospel which men even of a different faith desire to cherish.

"PATRICK F. SCANLAN, 'Brooklyn, Nov. 16, 1923.'"

NOBEL PRIZE WINNER

W. B. Yeats who has been awarded the Nobel prize for Literature is the first Irish citizen to win one of these prizes.

Mr. Yeats, the author of a number of dramatic works and a distinguished poet, is a member of the Free State Senate. He takes a deep interest in public affairs.

Unlike some other Irishmen who have achieved a place in literature, he has made his home in Ireland. When the news was conveyed to him that he had been awarded the Nobel prize Mr. Yeats said:

"I look upon the prize as having been given to me rather as a representative of the Irish literary movement than as an individual. I take the award as a recognition that the Irish literary movement is being understood on the Continent. I think that the award probably means a recognition that there has been created an idealistic intellectual movement in this country, and I am, to some extent, a representative figure in that movement."

"One must also take the award as a recognition of the new position of the country. Ireland has become important. Foreign countries are interested in Ireland. She has entered the comity of nations."

Most of the plays written by Mr. Yeats have been produced at the Abbey Theatre, Dublin. This, in fact, the only theatre in Ireland where today pure dramatic art is cultivated and encouraged. Many intellectual Catholics have written plays which when produced at the Abbey were a great success.

With a few exceptions, the plays produced at the Abbey have not been produced by professional dramatic or literary men. They have been written by the people and acted by the people. Most of the authors are persons living and working among the people.

Although Mr. Yeats is not a Catholic, the first editor to accept his poetry was Father Matt. Russell, S. J., who printed the young poet's contributions in a widely known Jesuit publication, "The Irish Monthly."

OBERAMMERGAU WORK EXHIBIT

New York, Dec. 12.—The Oberammergau Players' Exhibition will open at the Grand Central Palace on Saturday and continue for two weeks.

For many months every household in Oberammergau has centered its life around preparations for the American visit. A picked delegation of twenty players, including Anton Lang, famous for his performance of the role of Christ, Andreas Lang, Sr., who impersonates Peter, Guido Mayr, whom hundreds of thousands have seen as Judas and others equally well-known, will represent the village in America, but all their fellow-villagers have been laboring with them preparing woodcarvings, fine pottery pieces, paintings and Christmas toys, as well as designs for the village scenes which are being reproduced at the American exhibition.

Crucifixes, exquisitely carved, reveal the deep religious feeling which is so notable a characteristic of the Oberammergauers. Bowls, ornaments and boxes with flower designs show their sense of natural beauty. Groups of animal life—dogs, sheep, oxen—have a realism only possible to artists who know their subjects at first hand and interpret with inborn sympathy. To produce the ten thousand articles that they have shipped here has meant long months of toil, and each one has been fashioned with the thought—"Our little ones—we ask no charity from our friends across the seas—we ask only a fair return for the hard work of our hands."

At the close of the engagement in New York, the players will exhibit their wares in Cleveland, Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Baltimore, Philadelphia and Boston.

IMPRISONED PRIESTS IN RUSSIA

Warsaw, Dec. 8.—The Kurier Warszawski states that the situation of the Catholic priests detained in the prisons of Moscow has grown steadily worse. Several of the prisoners have been removed from Moscow to Jaroslavl. Negotiations for the return to Poland of Catholic priests now imprisoned in Russia have made no headway.

A recent dispatch from Moscow to the Havas Agency states that the health of Archbishop Cieplak, who is confined in a very small cell, is growing worse each day. It is not believed that he can live much longer.

According to the latest news from Moscow, the Soviet Government is said to be preparing a new anti-religious campaign. The Superior of a convent of Dominican nuns and several religious have been arrested and sent to prison. A priest and several of his parishioners have also been arrested.

"PATRICK F. SCANLAN, 'Brooklyn, Nov. 16, 1923.'"

CATHOLIC NOTES

Pawtucket, R. I., Dec. 7.—Announcement by Bishop Hickey of the purchase of a splendid property to be used for a High school for boys, has caused great satisfaction among Catholics here.

At the Bazaar in aid of the United Catholic Charities held recently in London, (Eng.) a stall on behalf of a home for mothers and babies, was presided over by the Catholic granddaughter of Charles Dickens.

Panama, R. de P., Dec. 2.—With the object of receiving the Catholic spirit of the citizens of the Republic, the first National Catholic Congress of Panama was opened today under the patronage of His Lordship Guillermo Rojas y Arrieta, Bishop of Panama.

Paris, Nov. 30.—The medal of the "Victims of the Invasion" has been awarded to Abbe Morenval, of Montdidier, with the following citation: "Gave himself up as a voluntary hostage. Was imprisoned and was held at the point of a rifle for three quarters of an hour."

Webster City, Iowa, December 4.—The estate of the late John McCarley of Williams, near here, which is valued at \$500,000 was left by will to St. Joseph's Mercy Hospital of this city. The property, which is subject to a life estate left to his widow, consists almost entirely of farms.

Dublin, Dec. 7.—The Apostolic Process for the Beatification of venerable Domini Barberi, the distinguished Passionist, interrupted by the War, is now being actively prosecuted. The last mission Father Dominic gave was at St. Audeon's church, Dublin, in April and May, 1849.

Paris, Dec. 6.—In the presence of the Archbishop of Aix-en-Provence, the municipality of Regnonas solemnly consecrated its parish to the Sacred Heart. The mayor, M. d'Oleon kneeling before the altar, surrounded by the municipal councillors, read the act of consecration.

At least one thousand Americans are expected to attend the Twenty-seventh International Eucharistic Congress at Amsterdam, Holland, July 23 to 27 next, according to word reaching here. Several pilgrimages probably will be formed with the Congress as their destination.

Angers, Nov. 29.—Great ceremony attended the unveiling of the statue erected on the public square here to the memory of Mgr. Freppel former bishop of Angers, who for many years was the deputy from Brest in the French chamber and the very eloquent advocate of all Catholic causes in the parliamentary tribune.

Detroit, Dec. 7.—The proposed constitutional school amendment which would abolish the parochial schools of Michigan is contrary to the fourteenth amendment to the federal constitution. Consequently, it would be void even if approved by the electors of the State. This is the opinion of the State attorney-general.

Dublin, Dec. 8.—The step-daughter of the late Lord Morley is a nun in High Park Convent, Dublin. While in Dublin as Chief Secretary he frequently visited her. He often also attended Mass. Although a non-Catholic he was greatly attracted by the ceremonies of the Catholic Church. In his will he bequeathed \$5,000 to his step-daughter, the nun, "as a mark of my attachment."

Paris, Dec. 1.—The Armistice, the fifth anniversary of which was celebrated last month, was signed on the day of the Feast of Saint Martin, Bishop of Tours, who is one of the patrons of France. In the crypt of the Basilica of Saint Martin, at Tours, among the numerous ex-votos placed on the walls, there is a small marble tablet bearing these simple words: To St. Martin Poch, Marshal of France, November 11, 1918.

Fort Wayne, Ind., December 3.—The Campaign fund for the erection of a Catholic Community Center building here, which ended recently, was oversubscribed, a total of \$590,269 being raised in less than two weeks. The sum of \$485,000 was raised during the first six days. The Knights of Columbus will have a share in the center, having abandoned their intention to erect a purely K. of C. home. Management of the community center will be in the hands of a community center association.

Detroit, Dec. 7.—The metropolitan character of Detroit and the expansion of the Church in the midst of the city's phenomenal growth are emphasized anew by the establishment of a parish for Catholics from Croatia. At least one hundred families have joined the new congregation, and many others are scattered throughout the city. In a few years Bishop Gallagher has established parishes for the Mexicans, Italians, Belgians, Syrians, Russians, and other foreign-speaking Catholics.