"Great Pan is dead! Great Pan dead!" Mary went on into the city to the use of John, and there she slept is dead Mary went on into the city to the house of John, and there she slept

in her weariness like unto those that are dead. The Sabbath day passed, and the night of the first day of the week. In the garden under Golgotha the Roman coldiers of the guard before the sealed sepulchre slept unessily in their sodden blankets, and two sentries up and down the garden From behind the city walls walk came the constant baying and snarling of vagabond dogs.

snarling of vagabond dogs. Before the first watch, suddenly, as if from an opened door, a saffron light flared up the bowl of the sky from horizon to zenith; it kindled into crimson here and there; the east grew opalescent; the walls and towers of Jerusalem loomed dimly in the shadows; the stars among the breaking storm wrack went out one by one like blown tapers; and the morning in russet mantle clad pushed the edge of the sun's red target to the rim of the world. At that instant the earth shook violently. The soldiers leaped up from the wet ground in terror. The great flagstone at the mouth of the holy sepulchre was flung outward with a hollow crash, and over-whelming white light burst from the opened tomb. Then, elevated in the air, He floated out and stood before the guard an instant. The nail holes in his hands and foot nail holes in His hands and feet glittered red, and His opened tunic showed the gash before His heart. The soldiers  $f \in II$  to the earth and lay as if killed by lightning. He vanished. Within the tomb were two dim angels, grave-visaged, seated where the Body had lain. The grave cloths were folded and set between them, as a chalice veil rests on the altar.

In an upper chamber of the house in Jerusalem whither Mary had gone on Friday evening she stood at Catholic crew. a lattice looking over the city roofs with unseeing eyes. She was living over again His passion and hers. A dave crooned on the tiles above her, and a sparrow cheeped under the eaves. The street sounds below were beginning a new day. The trumpets of dawn blared from the Temple, and silence fell again. Then from behind her she heard His voice: "Mother !"

She turned quickly with a low gasping cry. He stood there in the room, with pierced hands out-stretched to her. She tottered for-ward to Him, and He clasped her. to His riven heart. She took eagerly the bearded face of God between her white hands; she kissed Him, and whispered brokenly: "Oh, Son! Son!"

She fell upon her knees, and still clasping His hands, she said : "My Lord and my God!" As He stood before her she could

see the bones white at the sides of the long nail-rents in His feet, but all her dolors were ended forever.

### CZECHS IN NEED OF PRIESTS

By Dr. Frederick Funder Vienna, Jan. 22 .- A shortage of priests to minister to the spiritual needs of the Catholics of Czecho-

caste from the non-caste Christians Formerly the caste Christians, were communicated before the out-

## MANY EVIDENCES OF SURVIVAL OF FAITH

scribed by caste. Trichinopoly, India, Jan. 11 .- The The Christians of the Syriac file on the west coast—they claim to be the descendants of the converts the about the apostle St. Thomas— The labor and professional ele-in general, have welcomed soil of India "the promised land" of our journey and the scene of Father elaumey's future missionary labors is now beneath our feet. Our first contact with Catholicism in India was inspiring. It occurred on the ferry-boat that brought us from Ceylon to the mainland. Somehow or other the captain of the boat had learned that two priests were to be among his pas-sengers and accordingly he him. olic village where the children welcomed us with flowers, songs, sengers and, accordingly, he him-self was at the railway station to salaam the Padres and to make them comfortable on his boat, withand dance. During the perform-ance some spectators from a nearby village came to see and listen, but they kept back at a safe distance. them confortable on his boat, with out seeming a bit less solicitous for the least of his passengers, even the outcastes. We found out later that this unusual provision for the com-this to the plane the spirit of fort of all on board, in the spirit of Christ's own charity, was part of

AN UNANSWERABLE ARGUMENT the program of this captain and his

The same missionary informed us Catholic crew. The captain was a perfect speci-men of Tamil, the largest and the most cultivated of the aboriginal races. The Tamils inhabit south-eastern India. Our captain's eyes flashed in quick recognition, his manners were charming, and his face was that of an ascetic. With bis Cetholic area the agentein lived that on one occasion two caste men were accompanying him on a sick call to an outcaste hut. They refused to enter until the Father put this question to them : "Do you refuse to enter a hut which the manners were charming, and his face was that of an ascetic. With his Catholic crew the captain lived almost a religious life, observing common prayers and rules of con-duct which are dictated by Catholic principles. The cabins of the offi-cers were decorated with small statues of Our Lord and the Blessed Virgin and even the humble bunks ans of other denominations, how-ever, today give up caste in prac-tice and the Brahmans do so in theory. On the whole one can safely say that Christianity is breaking down some of the most Virgin and even the humble bunks of the crew were hallowed by faded pictures of the Saints. Fortunately we were still fasting and could use the Mass kit which these poor fellows had recently procured for their boat out of the savings from their small earnings, for a man breaking down some of the most objectionable features of the caste system. A change has also come in the pagan Indian attitude itself seldom earns more than ten cents a day here. The new national spirit practically divorces caste and religion, con-

divorces caste and religion, con-sidering caste as a part of India's social inheritance from which it is unpatriotic to cut oneself off. CATHOLIC PARTY IN what we might see in the land which for both of us was "the promised land."

Madrid, Jan. 10.-Under the name of Popular Social Party, a new political group has been formed in Spain under the direction of some of The day's journey to "Trichy," as it is familiarly known in southern India, gave us a chance to see the the best known and highly trusted Catholic leaders. To all appearcountry-side and the natives at work on their small farms which were fenced off one from the other by elevated paths above the water-line.

In other words, the new party will not compromise the authority of the Church by political strife, but will conduct its political activity with absolute independence. The methods used by the prelates of the Church, in the administration of their discovers and in their relations with the government to the provide priests is being conjured up for their country. In an attempt to provide priests for the spiritual care of the Czecho-Slovakian people the Bishops of that country have appealed to other is being made to interest Czecho-sof sending back priests who are in tites of sending back priests who are ing that nation. If these efforts fall, Czecho-Slovakia is face to face with the danger of losing all practi-cal Christianity for the millions of the WORLD-TOURING

ance of caste rules has some vague religious sanction. Hence, when caste people are converted in India, it becomes a problem to define the limits in which a when greatest energy. The preservation India, and improvement of the Catholic the the schools are also leading features of may the party's program, together with limits in which a convert may follow the social observances prethe protection of professional organizations, especially Catholic the

the descendants of the converts made by the apostle St. Thomas— have kept the caste system from time immemoral. In the Trichinop-oly Mission we found Catholics of sundry castes living peacefully in villages, side by side, each village observed this in our visit to a Cath-olic village where the children parliament.

## ARCHDIOCESE OF COLOGNE

INCLUDES THE RHINELAND AND THE RHUR DISTRICT By Rev. Dr. Wi helm Baron von Capitain

Cologne, Feb. 12.-The Arch-diocese of Cologne, which includes most of the Rhineland and the occupied Ruhr district is normally one of the most flourishing eccles-iastical jurisdictions in Germany. In the territory comprised in the Archbishopric there are 3 370,000 Archoisnopric there are 3 370,000 Catholics and 1,650,000 Protestants, according to figures just made public by the archdiocesan authori-ties. There are 1,006 parishes, of which three were established during 1922, and 2,382 priests. Of the latter, 2,000 are engaged in parish work while the remainder are occupied in the administration of the diocese, teaching in theological institutions, assigned to work in other diocese, or retired because of old age or sickness. There are 450 embers of the regular clergy in the archdiocese.

the archdiocese. During the past year two members of the clergy of the arch-diocese were raised to the espisco-pal dignity, Dr. Herman Joseph Straiter of Krefeld was made pro-vost of the Cathedral at Aix-la-Chapelle and given the titular bishopric of Caesaropolis. He is also an auxiliary bishop of Cologne. Dr. Joseph Stoffels, former canon of the Cologne Cathedral has also been made an auxiliary bishop of the

been made an auxiliary bishop of the archdiocese and titular Bishop of Adraa. Undoubtedly the most important

ecclesiastical event in the history of the Cologne archdiocese during 1922 was the archdiocesan synod convened by Cardinal Schulte. It was the first assemblage of this nature held in this jurisdiction since



# THE CATHOLIC RECORD

14. Before the War the enrollment at this institution was usually between 100 and 120, about one-fourth of the total being German students. The German proportion has remained practically unchanged with 28 Germans out of a total of 37. However, the fact that the German candidates for the priesthood are still almost as numerous as in former years, does not solve the problem of supplying priests in Czecho-Slovakia because in the Czech district there is great antagonism toward the Germans and a German priest, even though he speaks the Czech language fluently, is under a great handicap.

GOVERNMENT PARTIAL TO SCHISMATICS

By aiding and patronizing the opponents of the Church, the Czech government is systematically at-tempting to undermine Catholicity in Czecho-Slovakia. An appropria-tion of 9,000,000 Czech crowns is Cross. given by the Government to the Czecho Slovak Schismatic sect which has only 125 parishes and approxi-mately 500,000 followers. The 780,000 Protestants in Czecho-Slovakia are granted 10,000,00) crowns while the Catholic Church with 7,500,000 members receives only 38,500,000 instead of the 135,000,000 crowns which it would receive if the proportion established in the appropri-ations for the other religious were ations for the other religious were maintained. There are 37 Catholic chaplains in the Czecho-Slovak army as compared with<sup>4</sup>9 chaplains for the Schismatic sect, although the number of soldiers who adhere to the latter sect is negligible. There is little doubt but that the

There is little doubt but that the religious controversies in Czecho-Slovakia are undermining the peace and contentment of the population.

heeds of the Catholic social stothe future welfare of the Church in that country. More than 1,000 pastor-ates in Czecho-Slovakia are vacant today for lack of priests to fill them and the number of vacancies, it has been estimated, will increase at the rate of about 100 each year. The situation is made more threatening by the fact that there has been an appalling decrease in the number of Czech students in the theological schools and seminaries preparing cohools and seminaries preparing distinction of averaging the highest annual temperature in the world. The roads which we saw from the train were, however, far more in-teresting to us than the landscape and the occupation of the inhabit-ants. For these were the hallowed highways of St. Francis Xavier himself and of the Christians he made. These Catholics have as a whole survived through their descendants down to the present descendants down to the present day. The captain of the ferry boat day.

THE JOURNEY TO "TRICHY"

and his crew were typical St. Francis Xavier Christians. As we approached Madura, which is half way to Trichy, we could see the towers of perhaps the most cele-brated Hindu shrine of south India looming up in the distance. It was here, too, that DeNobili, adopting Hindu dress and manners, brought with political groups of other tendhis thousands to the foot of the

JOURNEY BY BULLOCK CART

We arrived at Trichinopoly late at night and a Jesuit Father was at the station to meet us and to offer us hospitality at the Jesuit head-quarters. We went in a bullock cart. It was our first ride in this popular means of locomotion. At Trichy we were initiated into the peculiar features of mission work in India by the French Jesuit Fathers from Toulouse. The next morning we were deeply impressed by the crowded attendance at all the Masses in the Cathedral, by the number of communicants, by the modest attire of Indian women, and us hospitality at the Jesuit head-quarters. We went in a bullock

at the same time permitting them to retain their traditional characteristics and discipline.

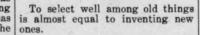
FIND SOLUTION

One of the things which has caused the greatest divisions among Spanish Catholics in public life has been the divergence in views on the subject of the relations between religion and politics, or, to put it more exactly, the relations between the political parties and the ecclesiastical authorities. The Spanish Catholics have found a solution of the problem, and have proclaimed it so definitely that there can be no encies will be possible without the discussions and misunderstandings

which for so long have retarded the cooperation of so many men of good will. "The party," according to its statutes, "will adapt itself to the teachings of the Church, and will be inspired by the doctrines of social Catholicism And while it will be inspired by the doctrines of social Catholicism. And while it affirms its full independence in the political field, it declares that it does so within the limits of subor-dination which exists between religious and civil society. Another article states: "When funda-mental principles of the religious or social order are in danger it will social order are in danger, it will form, without distinction or vacilnumber of communicants, by the modest attire of Indian women, and above all by the sweetness and the "other-worldliness" of the congre-gational prayers and hymns. It was at Trichy, too, that we first came into contact with caste. Railings from the altar to the rear of the Cathedral separated the lation, a defensive confederation of all Catholic forces and all the

hundred years ago during the Napoleonic period there was a Bishop of Aix-la-Chapelle, but no ordinations were held in the Cathedral until 1922.







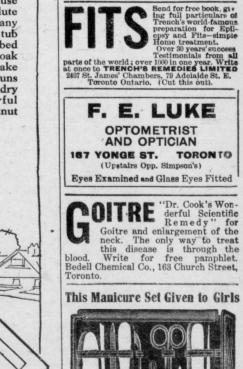
who have not been abroad are working under a tremendous disadvantage. Times without number are they required to discuss places and events with which they have not the familiarity born of first-hand information. In almost every case, the cost of a trip to Europe has been the only obstacle which has stood in their way and prevented them from visiting the Old World. To do so has been the dearest wish of many. To those who are willing to make the effort, we have more than a little pleasure in announc ing that we have made arrange ments whereby a limited number can spend the coming summer in Europe under delightful condi-tions without cost to themselves. (Our tours are recommended by Sir Arthur Currie, Sir Archibald Macdonell, Colonel the Rev. Canon Scott and a host of other well. known Canadians.) For further information apply either by letter or in person to THE ALL-CANA-DIAN TOURING ASSOCIATION, Suite 47, 83 Ric West, TORONTO. 33 Richmond Street

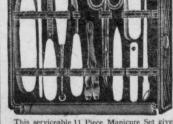
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