

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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TOLERANCE OF POPE

FATHER WALSH TELLS OF CHARITY IN RUSSIA

Washington, D. C., June 6.—A dramatic instance of Catholic tolerance under the bitterest conditions, ordered from no less a source than the Papacy itself, and of the universality of Christian charity and service, was held up as an example to the graduates of the National Catholic Service School for Women here Thursday by Father Edmund A. Walsh, late head of the Papal Relief Mission to Russia.

Father Walsh described the days when Soviet Russia, its starving hordes being fed by the Christian charity of the world, turned in misguided zeal and attempted to eradicate even the idea of religion. It was the era of arrests, mock prosecutions and tortures that found their climax in the martyrdom of Monsignor Budkiewicz and the imprisonment and sentencing of Archbishop Czepliak. The whole outside world seemed to rise in revolt, said Father Walsh, and the Papal Mission was deluged with telegrams and letters urging it to leave Russia. These people who receive the charity of the Christian world and then do these savage things are not worthy of further aid, was the world message.

POPE'S MESSAGE OF TOLERANCE

Father Walsh told how, his soul troubled with this crisis, he walked to Sparrow Hill, an eminence away from the mission headquarters, to take counsel with himself as to what he should do. In the foreground rose the Kremlin, flaunting the red flag of the Soviet, and behind him lay the Mission, the symbol of the Cross and Christianity. He looked and decided there lay the choice—the red flag or the cross. And heartened by the thought the Cross in battle against anti-religion—he pondered and concluded he would not leave the field as yet; he would withhold his decision.

He descended Sparrow Hill, and there, at the Mission, lay the answer to the problem, in the sure voice of Christianity itself. There awaited him a confidential message from Rome, and it read:

"We deem it opportune that you should not speak of eventual suspension of the Relief in case of religious persecution. The food supplies are sent through a spontaneous spirit of charity, without distinction of religion, while requests made to the government in favor of the condemned Catholics are to be based on Justice and Equity."

"Here," said Father Walsh, "was the voice of Christian Charity triumphing over Christian indignation." And the work went on.

Father Walsh told the graduates of the huge task in Russia, one of the glories of the Catholic charity in which they have trained themselves to participate—how 160,000 starving were saved each day, 225,000 yards of cloth were imported to clothe the shivering hordes and other vast relief measures were taken.

SOCIAL SERVICE DEFINED

The Holy Father, he said, is much touched by the charitable spirit of America. "He terms it the 'kindred spirit,'" the missionary said. "He told me the great mission of America, as he sees it, is 'to heal and to lead—to heal by the outpouring of her physical means; to lead through her, lofty ideals of charity and peace."

Social Service, said Father Walsh, is "an alliance of common resources for the common good." The social service worker, he added, supplements the work of the physician, because after the physician has healed the physical wound, "you pour the balm of Christ-like charity into the soul." His advice to the graduates was: In distributing relief, never forget you are dealing with human beings, immortal souls; then your acts can be but acts of patriotism and true Americanism.

He condemned the terms "masses" and "classes," declaring they were the preamble to fratricidal strife, breeding agitators whose aim is to "educate people to unhappiness."

Bishop Shahan, who presided, briefly expressed his deep satisfaction at the training of the group of young women to combat what he declared to be an enormously increasing selfishness in the world. Mrs. Michael Gavin, national president of the National Council of Catholic Women, under the auspices of which the school is conducted, congratulated the graduates and submitted a triple thought to them: A plea for optimism, for "incurable optimism once saved the world," an antidote against bewilderment, in the remembrance, that "the Truth of God is everything," and a cure for discouragement, for "nothing is insignificant if it is for the service of God."

Father Kerby, acting director, was highly praised for his devoted service to the school, and Father John J. Burke was eulogized as the greatest friend the institution has. Father Burke, unable to attend, sent his greetings.

This year's was the second commencement exercise at the school, which was founded two years ago, to train Catholic social workers and to afford opportunity for leaders in Catholic women's organizations to learn the Catholic interpretation of social welfare work." The school has thrived. The commencement list this year was larger than last year's, when the first class was graduated, and the prospects are bright.

Father Kerby announced that a highly successful move has been started to establish scholarships in the school. Already the Wheeling, Detroit, St. Louis, Hartford, Cincinnati, Cleveland, and Minneapolis Councils of Catholic Women have provided these scholarships, and many more are expected. Next year's registration is expected to show a marked increase.

ROME PREPARING FOR MISSIONS EXHIBIT

BUILDINGS TO HOUSE UNIQUE COLLECTION ALREADY UNDER WAY

The Missionary Exhibit to be held in Rome in connection with the Holy Year, which opens on December 24, 1924, if present plans are carried out, will furnish one of the most striking manifestations of Catholic missionary effort as well as one of the most complete illustrations of the people and customs of little known countries that ever has been organized. In fact, in its dual character of ethnographical and missionary exhibit it probably will be unique.

The buildings intended to house the exhibits already are being erected in the Cortile della Pigna and in the Vatican Gardens and the Central Committee is sending detailed instructions to the various missionary orders in order to hasten and facilitate the shipment of books, documents and other articles.

So great is the interest in the exhibition that the Triestino Lloyd Company, for instance, has volunteered to ship all missionary exhibits free of charge and to grant a 50% rebate on the fares of official delegates to the exhibition and a 35% rebate for visitors. This will be a great advantage to the mission, located in the Indies and the Far East.

EXHIBITIONS UNDER TWO CLASSIFICATIONS

The exhibits will come under two classifications, those pertaining to the people and the country and those pertaining to the Mission proper.

Under the first heading, the missionaries have been asked to collect data showing the physical and political geography of the country in which their mission is located, giving maps and charts, ancient and modern photographs and drawings, especially those made by the natives. Climate will be shown by the results of meteorological observations, and samples of instruments used by the natives to observe natural phenomena and measure time will be collected. Specimens of the flora and fauna and the principal varieties of minerals of each country will be shown, together with photographs and drawings or paintings of the different racial types. One of the most interesting exhibits will be that of the clothing of the natives, which will include costumes worn by the chiefs, the rich and poorer of the country.

Particular attention is to be devoted to agricultural instruments and products and to native industries.

Models of native houses and household furnishings, samples of bread and other native articles of food and descriptions of the manner in which they are prepared also will be exhibited. Particular attention is to be devoted to agricultural instruments and products and to native industries.

The cultural life of the various countries also will be portrayed through the collection of musical instruments, the writing of native airs and folk songs, and the printing of samples of prose and poetry where a literature exists. Native legends and traditions will be collected and written where there is no native written tongue.

The purely missionary part of the exhibit will, of course, include the history of the missions, books and articles written by the missionaries in their own language or the language of the country, photographs of the churches, chapels, and religious ceremonies, charitable institutions and hospitals, schools, etc. Statistics concerning the exact number of Christians and followers of other faiths will be compiled, and a special section will be devoted to the work of the native clergy.

PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORDS OF PRAYERS

An interesting feature of this part of the exhibit will be the photographic records which will

enable western ears to hear such familiar prayers as the Pater, the Ave and the Credo recited in the native tongue of the various missionary lands and samples of native music, both religious and profane, played on native instruments.

Moving pictures of religious events and ceremonies will also be shown during the Exhibition. In fact it would seem that no phase of the work has been overlooked.

Realizing that many missionary orders already have assembled valuable collections, many of which are preserved in the Mother-houses, the Central Committee has requested that these be loaned, and has asked the missionaries to petition the rulers of the various countries to loan any special articles of ethnographical interest which might add to the attractiveness of the Exhibition, guaranteeing that they will be well cared for and returned safely to their owners when the Exhibition closes.

Plants and flowers from the various missionary lands will be used to decorate the exhibition halls, and an effort will be made to acclimatize seeds from remote parts of the earth in the Vatican gardens.

To avoid the danger of loss in separate shipments, the missionaries of any one country have been urged, as far as possible, to ship all their exhibits together to save time and trouble.

Prizes, diplomas and special medals will reward those who have contributed most to the success of the Exhibition.

PRIEST IS MURDERED

Lowell, Mass., June 6.—The Rev. Michael C. McBride, P. P., pastor of the Church of St. Mary of the Assumption at Collinsville, was shot and killed in Dracut yesterday as he attempted to administer the last rites of the Church to a dying man. John King, Jr., son of the man to whom Father McBride was ministering, is in the county jail in East Cambridge facing a charge of murder as a result of the shooting. According to the police, King declares that he is an atheist and says that he regarded Father McBride as an intruder in his father's home.

When Dracut and Lowell police attempted to arrest King in a field near his home, following the shooting of Father McBride, Captain David Petrie of the Lowell force was shot through the shoulder. Other members of the party then clubbed King into submission. Captain Petrie's wound is not believed to be fatal.

The story told following the arrest of King is that he entered his father's bedroom while Father McBride was administering the Sacraments. He muttered incoherently and drew a revolver. Three shots were fired, one of which pierced Father McBride's temple, causing instant death.

The Very Rev. Lawrence T. Tighe, O. M. I., pastor of the Immaculate Conception Church in Lowell, visited King while the latter was held at the Lowell police station. The prisoner, however, refused to receive him, called the priest "another traitor," and would have nothing more to say.

Father McBride was a native of Abington, Mass., and a graduate of Boston College and St. John's Seminary. Before his assignment to Collinsville, he had been an assistant pastor in South Boston. He was fifty-five years old.

ST. SIGISMUND'S TOMB FOUND AT ST. MAURICE

By Rev. Dr. Wilhelm Baron von Capitaine (Cologne Correspondent, N. C. W. C.)

Cologne, May 26.—The tomb of the saint-king, Sigismund the Burgund, who died 1,400 years ago, has been discovered at St. Maurice, in Switzerland, by Dr. Stuckelberg of the University of Basle, and the discovery has caused a sensation in Switzerland. Dr. Stuckelberg found relics of the saint in the tomb, he has reported. Some time ago, this same investigator discovered rare silk and linen embroidery of the Sixth and Seventh centuries at St. Maurice.

Sigismund ruled over the old German nation of the Burgunds, and undertook to destroy Arianism and brought his people to the Roman Catholic Church. He himself built the monastery of St. Maurice about 415, and became king upon the death of his father, Gundobad, in 516. The synods of Epone and Lyons were held under his presidency, and he also founded schools to promote the study of Latin and Greek science and literature.

The German emperor Karl IV. opened Saint Sigismund's grave in 1364, and many of the relics were taken to Prague, in Bohemia. About 1650, the tomb had been filled up, and in 1714 a parish church was built on the spot. Since the tomb had also been walled up, all endeavors in the last few centuries to find it were in vain.

PILGRIMS FLOCK TO LOURDES

DELEGATIONS FROM MANY COUNTRIES FOLLOW ONE ANOTHER

By Francis Veilliot

Paris, France.—As spring draws to an end, the various summer resorts and watering places are preparing for the summer "season." If I may apply the term to sacred things, I may venture to say that at this time the great religious cities, the sanctuaries and pilgrimages are also preparing for the "season" of 1924. And the comparison is not unjustified when one considers that those places which have been blessed by an apparition from Heaven or by manifestation of faith on earth offer to fervent souls veritable baths of light and devotion and true supernatural cures.

Among all those privileged sanctuaries, Lourdes, assuredly, holds the first place in France and even in the world.

Therefore, the pious activity of the pilgrims shows much more earnestness than do the tourists.

The grove of Massabielle and the three churches whose spires, on different levels, point heavenward like three ascending steps, have been opened to praying multitudes ever since Easter Sunday. The "season" of souls at Lourdes has already begun.

The first event of the pilgrimage of the *Assommoir* is sending with its Eucharistic Crusaders. This organization, which has members all over the world, has its headquarters at Toulouse, in France, whence, each month, with the monthly renewed approval of the Holy Father, there is sent out the spiritual intention which unites the prayers of a vast army of Christians of every clime.

One of the fairest flowers in this mystic crown is certainly the Eucharistic Crusade, which was originated at the International Congress held at Lourdes in 1914 and which was promoted, rather than hindered by the War, thanks to the moving appeal of Benedict XV. pleading for the communion of little children.

For among these peaceful, prayerful crusaders, the children's battalions occupy an important place, probably the first place. Organized in the Catholic schools and institutions and in organizations of youth with their militia and their little apostles the children practice frequent or even daily Communion for the exaltation of the Church, the salvation of their country and for the peace of the world.

A special day was devoted to the children at Lourdes, under the direction of Mgr. Roland-Gosselin, auxiliary bishop of Paris, whose example and prestige attracted a large number of young men and boys to the noted shrine.

France was not the only country represented in this pilgrimage, however, for three thousand pilgrims who came to pay homage to the Virgin of Lourdes, in the name of the two million faithful now enrolled in the Eucharistic Crusade, included many English, Swiss, Belgians, Spaniards and even Canadians.

On the evening of Low Sunday, after a radiant day of prayer, services and processions, the "Crusaders" separated. But Lourdes did not remain deserted. The very next day five thousand pilgrims from Toulouse arrived in the Marian city, leaving a few days later to make way for several trainloads of Breton Catholics who, in turn, were followed by about 1,500 Catholics from Vendee.

The election period caused a momentary lull, but already a stream of pilgrims is starting from all parts of France. Several foreign lands are now organizing their national pilgrimages. The first to come will be three thousand Swiss from Lugano, Basel and Berne, and next will be the Spaniards and the Italians.

The supernatural "season" is, indeed, open. But it is not confined to Lourdes. It is being revealed by preliminary manifestations in other cities and other shrines. One such manifestation was that which took place not long ago at Nancy, following a mission preached in fourteen parishes of the city, when 10,000 men, singing the Credo, marched through the streets to a rocky hill overlooking the city, where a monumental crucifix was erected. This event received the majority of the figures quoted were absolutely false and the new administration cannot refuse, any more than the old one did, to rebuild the homes that were demolished during the War.

ANTI-CLERICALS IN FRANCE

ELECTION PROMISES CANNOT BE FULFILLED BY HERRIOT

By M. Maustan

(Paris Correspondent, N. C. W. C.)

Paris, France.—The political upheaval caused by the general elections is of too great importance to Catholics, from the point of view of internal and external affairs, that it is impossible not to devote a second article to it.

The consequences of this event are already becoming manifest. For the time being, they eclipse any other subject of concern in France, and public opinion, in particular, is following developments with an interest to which Catholics in other lands cannot be indifferent.

In the midst of the abundant commentaries which the press has devoted to the results of the elections, one question stands out, and it is one which foreign Catholics must have asked themselves with considerable astonishment, namely: "We have been told that since the War there had been a revival of faith in France, especially among the intellectual leaders. How can such a progress in the minds of the people be reconciled with the election throw-back? Was there not some mistake concerning the importance of the moral and religious improvement?"

TIME NEEDED TO EDUCATE VOTERS

No, there was no mistake. It is quite true that the young people in the universities, the world of writers, artists and thinkers are more receptive to Christian thought, more responsive in human respect, more devoted to generous apostolates. But in the results of elections, it is not only the leaders that count, it is the mass of the people. Time is needed for the influence of the leaders to be felt among the masses.

It is also quite true that the masses themselves are, today, visibly opposed to being maneuvered by anti-clericalism. When the workmen who obey orders from the radical parties are not opposed to anti-clericalism, they are at least indifferent to it. I heard M. Andre Tardieu remark, during a meeting where two thousand communist adversaries were hissing him violently, that "anti-clericalism had served its time," and not one of the men present protested.

There was no list of candidates entering the electoral fray with this program: "We shall revive the spirit of Combes; we shall close the convents which have been reopened, we shall close the private schools, we shall close Catholic officials."

If the Left Bloc had based its campaign on this issue, it would not have had the least chance of success. It contented itself with appealing to the difficulties of the economic situation. And even in this field, it must be distinctly stated that the victory it has won is an extremely precarious one. A radical journalist, M. Edmond de Meslin (points out in the *Lampel* that the lists of the National Bloc (the lists favorable to the Catholics) had a total of 30,420,000 votes at the last elections, compared with 31,784,000 in 1919. Therefore, they lost only 1,364,000 votes, that is to say one thirtieth of the total number of votes cast. It was the anomaly of the electoral law which caused this relatively unimportant displacement to deprive them of 100 seats, that is to say one-third of the number of mandates held by them.

But however this may be, the results are certain. The Left Bloc is in the majority and it is not composed of people who are particularly well disposed toward the Catholic faith. This is true.

WEAKNESS ALREADY MANIFEST

But what is, precisely, the actual situation of the present majority? It is very interesting to study this aspect of the problem. Only a few days have passed since the elections carried it into power and the weaknesses of its situation are already being revealed.

It was elected on a platform which promised the abolition of the new taxes. The leader of the Left Bloc, M. Herriot, admits that a fiscal reform cannot be taken up until the settlement of the reparations problem, that is to say for some time to come.

The victory of the Left was won with the help of 800,000 government officials who had been promised salary increases which the previous government had refused them. It is now discovered to be impossible to open additional breaches in the national budget.

The campaign of a few Socialists who accused the administration of wasting funds in the reconstruction of the devastated regions was exploited by the Left in their pre-election campaign. Proof has now been obtained that the majority of the figures quoted were absolutely false and the new administration cannot refuse, any more than the old one did, to rebuild the homes that were demolished during the War.

The responsibility for the high cost of living had been attributed to the National Bloc. But the new administration is already beginning to explain that it cannot lower the cost of living until it improves the value of the franc; and it cannot improve the value of the franc unless it begins by maintaining the taxes which it denounces.

In short, the Left Bloc is in the position where it must choose between the alternatives of not keeping its promises or of precipitating a financial crisis which would arouse universal discontent. Opinion on this subject is unanimous in parliamentary circles and already quarrels are breaking out among the victors of May 11.

Everyone is agreed in recognizing that under these conditions, the first Herriot Ministry, the representative of the radical parties, cannot have a long existence, and that very soon it will be necessary, once more, to call on M. Briand, who excels in dealing with difficult situations.

EYES TURN TO BRIAND

It is here that the matter is most interesting from the Catholic point of view. M. Briand, while he is a fluctuating and often inconstant politician, is too skillful to throw himself into an adventure such as the renewal of religious hostilities. In fact it was he, first of all, who in 1906 pronounced the word "appeasement" after the violence of the Combes regime; it was he who, in 1920, re-established by decree the embassy at the Vatican; it was he who opened the negotiations with Rome, so successfully concluded by M. Poincare, for the adjustment of the problem of the diocesan associations. The possibility of his return to power leaves room for the hope that the era of Combes will not be reopened. Furthermore, no one doubts but that the President of the Republic is resolved to prevent any attempt along that line to the best of his power.

The certain, inevitable defeat of the radical-socialist party, in which they have not a single friend, leads the Catholics to believe that in four years, or sooner perhaps, the parties which are more sympathetic to the traditional religion of the French people will stage a very definite come-back.

IRELAND'S POLITICAL PRISONERS

Between June 21, 1923, and May 18 of this year, 11,070 Republican prisoners were released from jails and internment camps by the authorities in the 26 counties of Southern Ireland. The number of Republicans now in custody is 500.

In the Dail, Mr. Baxter, acting on behalf of the Farmer's Party, recently introduced the following motion:

"That this Dail, cognizant of a return to peaceful and more stable conditions in the country, and aware of the approach of the Tailteann Games with their historic associations of peace and good-will amongst Irishmen of all sections, is of opinion that the time has arrived when all untried and sentenced political prisoners should be released and men who are 'on the run' for political offences be free to return to their homes."

The motion was debated at two sittings of the Dail. Besides the farmers, it was supported by the Labor party and the new National group. Mr. J. J. Walsh, Post-Master-General and a member of the ministry, also spoke in favor of the motion.

The interpretation put upon the debate by the Minister for Home Affairs, Mr. O'Higgins, was that it was the view of the average citizen that releases should continue as rapidly as seemed to the authorities consistent with public safety. The Government proposed that two judges should review the remaining cases and make recommendations. Mr. Cosgrave, President of the Executive Council, promised that he would give generous consideration to such recommendations.

In view of the action taken and the promise given by the authorities, Mr. Baxter withdrew his motion, remarking that the whole debate had been conducted in a spirit that ought to be welcome to everyone interested in the release of the prisoners.

The country's desire for early liberation of the captives is now likely to be fulfilled.

CHESTERTON FEARS ERA OF IMMORALITY

London, May 29.—G. K. Chesterton says the Church will soon have a new fight on her hands. All the old charges are disappearing. In a hundred years nothing would be heard of the things which are now being said against the Church.

The new movement which the Church will have to combat is individualism in the matter of sex. "I believe," declared G. K. Chesterton, in a Plymouth speech, "that just under various specious forms is going to be let loose in the modern world."

CATHOLIC NOTES

Detroit, May 29.—Word has been received here of the appointment of Monsignor Joseph C. Plagens as Auxiliary Bishop of Detroit.

Vienna, May 10.—The German Chancellor, Dr. Marx, received Holy Communion from the hands of the Austrian Chancellor, Mgr. Seipel, at an unique little ceremony in Vienna. Dr. Marx was paying an official visit to Mgr. Seipel and attended his Mass.

Rome, May 20.—The appeal sent out from the Central Committee for the Holy Year to the bishops of the world has been favorably received, and offerings are beginning to arrive from members of the Hierarchy throughout the world for the gold hammer and trowel which will be used by the Holy Father in opening the Holy Door of the Basilica of St. Peter's.

Cologne, May 13.—Ludendorff, brought under fire from all sides because of his attacks on the Catholics of Germany, is now the target for the Jews, whom he also assailed. The Union of Jewish Soldiers of the Front Lines has published a pamphlet defending the conduct of Hebrews during the War, and giving figures which make Ludendorff ludicrous.

Clarendon, Va., May 24.—Mrs. Edward Douglas White, widow of the late Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court, was the guest of honor at a celebration of the first anniversary of the Edward Douglas White Council, No. 2473, Knights of Columbus, here Thursday night. A portrait painting of Chief Justice White, the gift of Mrs. White to the Council, was unveiled. Senator Ransdell of Louisiana was one of the principal speakers.

Milwaukee, Wis., May 30.—Marquette University is breaking all its records in conferring degrees this year, there being 436 members of the senior class now eligible for degrees. The Marquette college of dentistry leads in graduates, with 162. The law school is next, with 62. Others are: Medicine, 49; nursing, 22; engineering, 47; business administration, 39; journalism, 31; arts and science, 17; graduate school, 5; music, 5; and dental hygiene, 17.

Techy, Ill., May 24.—On January 1, 1924, a report just compiled reveals the personnel of the Society of the Divine Word, the headquarters of which is here, consisted of 8 bishops, 1 prefect apostolic, 2 administrators apostolic, 757 priests, 376 scholastics, 83 clerical novices, 1,736 college students, 840 brothers, 279 brother novices, 136 brother postulants and 116 brother aspirants—4,329 persons in all caring for 705,000 Christians and Catholics.

Catholic charity will provide 2,000 university students in Germany with meals free or at a low charge. It was announced at a conference in Wurtzburg of all agencies engaged in assisting poor students. Catholic sisters have offered their houses and rooms for the preparation and serving of the food, and Catholic organizations will supply the food. In addition, Catholic monasteries and hospitals agreed to receive and care for sick students. About 200 places have been procured for student convalescence and recreation.

Paris, May 16.—Madame Raymond Poincare has returned from Thiais, where she went to preside at the presentation of the cross of the legion of Honor to Sister Therese, a religious of the order of St. Joseph of Cluny, directress of the Disabled War Veteran's Hospital. Mother Therese was deeply moved to make a reply but Mother Catherine, first assistant, delivered an address to the soldiers in which she said: "My brave men, the reason why we care for you with such joy is that we consider you as suffering members of Christ."

St. Louis, Mo., May 31.—The baccalaureate address at the commencement exercises of St. Louis University, June 7, will be delivered by Dr. Stratton D. Brooks, president of Missouri University, Columbia. The candidates for degrees who will take the final examinations number 393, including 41 for Bachelor of Arts, 70 Bachelor of Science, 65 Bachelor of Law, 31 Commercial Science, 19 Master of Arts, 17 Master of Law, 20 Doctor of Dental Surgery, 31 Doctor of Medicine and 1 Doctor of Laws.

Fargo, N. D., June 6.—Sister Godiva of St. John's Hospital here has the distinction of having been one of the first women in the United States to qualify as a Radiological Technician. So far she is the only woman registered Technician in the State of North Dakota. She holds the position of Technician of the X-Ray Department at the local hospital. Her registration was accepted after she had completed successfully the examination prescribed by the American Registry of Radiological Technicians, the organization which passes upon the qualifications of applicants.