

# 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, MARCH 31, 1923

23-20

## WEEKLY IRISH REVIEW

### IRELAND SEEN THROUGH IRISH EYES

THINKS ARRESTS WILL NOT EFFECT PURPOSE

The sensational arrests of Irish men and women in England will not prove to be, as might at first sight seem, a blow to the Republican cause. Curiously it will strengthen it. It is one of the seeming paradoxes of our Irish nature that the things which would be a pull down to other people is a lift up to us. The arresting of these few hundred active Republican men and women will be taken as a clarion call to many hundreds who had hitherto been inactive, or only moderately active, to step into the gap and carry on the fight from which the others have been taken away. The English in their pig-headedness never would learn this trait of the Irish character—and, it seems now, never will learn it. But the astonishing thing is that the Irish men who presently form the Irish government—men who have been through the mill themselves, and who were, themselves, again and again spurred to more resolute action by repressive measures—the astonishing thing, I say, is that they forget so quickly.

It is a significant thing that while it has always been held that the Irish who emigrated to the British Dominions lost their virility and became very tame Irish, the Irish who emigrated to Britain itself—both to Scotland and England—have ever become more intensely Irish—become what the Britishers call "wild" Irish. To the Anglo-Irish war (including the Rising of Easter Week) Britain furnished a great number of Irish fighters. And all during the time of the Terror the Irish boys and girls in Scotland and England were a great support to the fighters at home—continually smuggling to them arms and ammunition, including bombs galore. And this they kept doing at the imminent risk of their liberties and lives. They were as dauntless as the boys and girls at home.

WHAT ABOUT THE LOYALTY DUE TO THE LAND THEY LIVE IN?

Now, while the great majority at home, even of the young people, ranged themselves on the side of the Treaty, the majority of the young Irish in Britain took the Anti-Treaty or Republican side—because, in a body, they are in general more determined than those at home. Whether you agree or disagree with their attitude, you need to recollect that they deliberately adopted this attitude to the direct and great harming of their own personal interests. They are living among a hostile people, and dependent on these people for their material welfare. Yet since they fling to the winds their own personal interests in order to further what they believe to be the interests of Ireland, their terrible sincerity must be admitted and applauded, in this day of universal selfishness.

Art O'Brien, the most notable of those arrested, is a Cockney by birth—but has all his life been one of the most intensely Irish, and intensely anti-English, in Britain. He has been for long years most active in Irish Organizations, including the Gaelic League, the Irish Volunteers, the Sinn Fein, the Irish Self-Determination League, etc. He is an electrical engineer working among and for the English people, and always letting them know that he did not give a snap of his fingers whether, or how much, his English patrons resented his political hostility. His attitude was that they could engage his services or let them alone—and that, in either case he knew they would be just suiting their own interests. His independent attitude won out—and the English continued to employ his services, when they saw that he was a very little concerned whether they did or not. By all of the Irish in London—the Irish on both sides of the question—Art is very much beloved. He is a young man of deepest sincerity and earnestness, and of great amiability and winningness. Very shortly after the death of the heroic Terence MacSwiney the English propagandists started a news rumor that Mrs. Muriel MacSwiney was engaged to wed Art O'Brien. Art had been the right arm of the MacSwineys during the long, long trying period when Terence MacSwiney's life was ebbing away in a London prison.

### IRISH COLLEGE IN PARIS

The interesting announcement that Father Edward O'Hanlon, C. M., has been made Dean of the Irish College in Paris will remind students of French history of some associations of that historic institution with Napoleon the Great. On the day that Alexander de Beauharnais was sent to the guillotine there travelled in the trambill with him a cavalier, a duc, a prince, an Irishman (General Ward) and his servant, and a student named Harrop, from the Irish College. This Alexander de Beauharnais was, of course, the husband of the future Empress

Josephine. Not so long after Josephine's son, Eugene de Beauharnais, had to be placed at school, end of all places in the world the Irish College was selected for him. The head-mastership was then held by a Father MacDermott, who had been tutor to the son of Mme. Campon, lectrice to Marie Antoinette. There is some doubt whether the Irish College to which the stepson of Napoleon and future Viceroy of Italy went was the actual Irish College that we know today, but in revolutionary times such establishments had a habit of shifting now and again from under the immediate gaze of the chiefs of the Republican Government. Eugene, who was always a great favorite of Napoleon, stayed at the college till he was seventeen years of age, when he became one of Bonaparte's aides-de-camp. General Heche, whose relations with Wolfe Tone are well known, was a friend and fellow-prisoner of Eugene's father, and, before the appearance of Napoleon on the scene, took the boy under his protection.

SEUMAS MACMANUS,  
264 West 94th Street,  
New York City.

## STERLING-TOWNER BILL

### THREE TO ONE VOTE AGAINST CREATING NEW DEPARTMENT

Washington, Feb. 16.—Overwhelming opposition on the part of the business men and commercial interests of the nation to the principle embodied in the Sterling-Towner bill, is revealed in the result of a referendum vote on that measure taken by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. A preliminary canvass of the ballot as announced by the office of the National Chamber today, shows that the proposal for the creation of a federal department of education with a Secretary in the President's Cabinet is opposed by a three to one vote. A two-thirds majority vote was cast against the more fundamental issue contained in the proposal for federal aid to education in the States on the basis of equal State and Federal appropriations. On the question of enlarging the existing Federal Bureau of Education the majority vote was in the negative but fell 111 votes short of the two-thirds required to commit the chamber on questions of policy. The vote is regarded as a most significant set-back for those who have been fostering the plan for federal intervention in educational matters. It is the first time this issue has been put to a referendum vote by an organization of the size and influence of the United States Chamber of Commerce and the fact that both of the animating principles of the Sterling-Towner bill: creation of a federal department of education, and federal financial aid to the States for educational purposes, were overwhelmingly defeated, cannot, it is felt, fail to be reflected in the attitude which legislative bodies and the public generally will take.

### THREE QUESTIONS SUBMITTED

There were three specific questions submitted to the membership of the national chamber by its committee on education. The first was: "Do you favor the creation of a Federal Department of Education with a Secretary in the President's Cabinet?" The vote against this proposition was 1,201 to 447, which placed the Chamber on record as opposed. On the second question: "Do you favor enlarging the present Federal Bureau of Education?" there was no decision because of the two-thirds vote requirement. The actual votes on the second question were 590 in favor of enlargement and 1,069 against the proposal.

The third question, involving a fundamental question as to the relation of Federal to State governments read as follows: "Do you favor the principle of federal aid to education in the States on the basis of the States appropriating sums equal to those given by the Federal government?" The vote was 1,173 to 576 against the principle of federal aid as outlined.

A two year campaign of propaganda and agitation to place the national chamber on record as favoring the Sterling-Towner bill is brought to an unsuccessful end by announcement of the results of the referendum. The question had been referred to a Committee in November, 1921, which reported against it. The committee's majority report did, however, express the opinion that pending further consideration of the status of the Bureau of Education under any governmental reorganization program, there should be a substantial increase in the amounts appropriated for the maintenance of the Bureau "in order that educational research may be conducted on a larger scale."

### STOCK ARGUMENTS REFUTED

Exception to several of the stock arguments in favor of the Sterling-Towner bill, was taken in the

majority committee report which has been sustained by the overwhelming vote of the Chamber. In defense of the progress that is being made under the present system, the majority report declared:

"The proposal for Federal participation rests, first, upon the argument that the present method of support and control by States and communities has broken down. We have reviewed the educational development of the nation since the Civil War and find that, far from having broken down, the progress made in the past 50 years represents an achievement unparalleled in any other country. The total expenditures for Public Schools increased from \$68,000,000 in 1871 to \$1,103,000,000 in 1920, or more than sixteen times, while the school population increased during the same period approximately four times."

The argument that federal aid is needed by the poorer States and that this situation would be remedied by passage of the Sterling-Towner bill was disposed of in the majority report as follows:

"We have examined in detail the basis of the distribution of federal funds in the Sterling-Towner bill and find that the framers of the bill have been guided by political considerations rather than educational necessities. It is a logistical bill. More than \$40,000,000 out of the \$100,000,000 appropriation would be apportioned to the following eight States: New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Ohio, Massachusetts, Michigan, Iowa, and Texas. These States cannot be classed as States with backward educational institutions; they pay their teachers well above the average for the country. There is neither an educational nor a poverty argument for federal aid for these States."

## PRESS DENOUNCES KLAN JURY

Washington, D. C., March 24.—Leading newspapers of the country continue to comment on the failure of the grand jury of Morehouse Parish, Louisiana, to return indictments in connection with the Mer Rouge murders. Says the New York Evening Post:

It has been asserted all along that the jury was composed in large part of members of the Ku Klux Klan or its sympathizers. What is surprising is that even a jury so composed should submit a report which refers only to the kidnapping of the five men and carefully ignores mention of the fact that two of them were subsequently murdered. This formal avoidance of the issue will not diminish the belief that the failure of the jury to find indictments was not due to its failure to find the culprits. Morehouse Parish is a Morehouse Parish. To its unenviable distinction as a lynching centre it has now added notoriously as a refuge for the lawless activities of the Ku Klux.

Gov. Parker, undaunted by the Grand Jury's virtual defiance of the State, has promptly started fresh proceedings. A new Grand Jury is to be impanelled and more charges of assault and battery, deportation, and lying in wait with dangerous weapons are to be pressed. To Morehouse Parish this programme may look like a persistent effort to discredit the locality. In reality it is the exact opposite. Nothing would cleanse the reputation of the district so quickly as an exhibition of Jersey justice. Morehouse Parish would then stand as the name of a place which had refused to cloak the crimes of anybody, no matter how prominent or powerful. This is not an easy achievement for any locality, and in proportion to its difficulty would be the reward.

More refusal—stubborn refusal—to act only makes the district participate *criminosius*. "Even so, Gov. Parker has scored a victory. His determined attitude representative of the attitude of the general public, has made its impression upon the minds and hearts of the men in the black hoods."

The Baltimore Sun, commenting editorially on the findings of the Grand Jury remarks:

"In almost any other part of the country the evidence given at the Governor's open hearings and substantially repeated before the grand jury would have been considered amply sufficient to justify a judicial inquiry. Indeed, in nearly any normal community innocent men who had been thus impeached would have demanded full vindication in open court, and would not have been satisfied with anything that looked like a mere whitewashing process."

"Nothing further, it appears, can be done to reach the murderers of Daniel and Richards. The remaining legal resources of the State can only touch indirectly manifestations of general lawlessness; they are powerless to get at the heart of the tragedy, or at the necks of the criminals. The grand jury seems to prefer to indict the parish rather

than the murderers, to leave on it the red stain of merciless criminality rather than redeem it from a shameful reproach.

"Governor Parker may have been baffled for the moment, but we do not believe he will allow himself to be beaten. He has not yet cleaned up Mer Rouge, but he has thrown the piercing light of publicity on it, and has probably aroused in Louisiana a militant sentiment that will eventually triumph over all forms of open or secret despotism."

## RELIGIOUS BASIS OF WELFARE WORK

Speaking recently at the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Holy Communion, New York, Bird S. Coler, Commissioner of Public Welfare, made a plea for religious education of the young. His experience as the head of this city department, he said, convinced him that the initial work in public welfare belongs to the church.

In referring to certain social theories and scientific explanations of conduct, the Commissioner asserted that they have tended to dissociate religion from education, charity and the improvement of public morals. "This I regard as one of the greatest evils and dangers of this strange, transitory period of human history," he said.

Am I in error when I say that moral laxity has followed the transfer of emphasis from religious education? I think not. Even if I accept as conclusive the theories that many of the things that shock us in the news of the present day and are due to diseased conditions in the human brain, I must accept with such an explanation the theory with which no physician of standing will disagree, that these diseased conditions are attributable directly or indirectly to violations of or departure from the moral law.

It is in the church and under its supervision that a child should receive its first training. It is under the direction of men and women of religious mind that the precepts of morality should be given to the young. Do not let them keep this away from you. There is no question that in the last two decades they have been doing this through the law, through the establishment of great professional philanthropic institutions. With their schools in which mendicancy has been elevated to the rank of a scientific profession, with their social welfare workers creating employment for themselves as the central purpose of their activities, with the materialistic tenets of the Marxian and socialistic school formulating a modern philosophy of education and social improvement, the church is being shoved to one side.

I say as a citizen and as an official that not only have we a right to determine the religious inclinations of the mind of the child but that as citizens and Christians it is our most solemn duty and obligation. We are not all equally equipped for the struggle of life, but the highest rule of good conduct that I know for any man is, do your best; the highest inspiration I know for doing your best is religious inspiration.

Most of the troubles of the present day would vanish if common honesty and simple justice prompted the activities of the community."

## LAETARE MEDAL AWARD

Walter George Smith of Philadelphia, former president of the American Bar Association and long prominent in educational, political and legal affairs, has been awarded the Laetare medal for 1923 by the University of Notre Dame.

The medal, which is an adaptation of the papal custom of presenting a "golden rose" is conferred each year upon "an American lay Catholic distinguished in literature, science, art, commerce, philosophy, sociology or other field of beneficial activities."

The medal was first awarded in 1883 to John Gilmary Shea, the historian.

The winner of the medal for 1923 was formerly president of the Philadelphia Federation of Catholic Societies and was a member of President Harding's Advisory Committee for the Limitation of Armaments Conference in Washington. He was recently made a member of the Board of Indian Commissioners.

Among his recent activities, Mr. Smith has been prominent in agitation for uniform divorce laws. For several years he was chairman of the committee on uniform legislation for the Pennsylvania Bar Association and he was chairman of the National Divorce Congress of 1916. Because of his views on divorce and kindred subjects he resigned from the Board of Trustees of the University of Pennsylvania in 1909, after having served from 1891. Mr. Smith, who was born in Logan County, Ohio, graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1873. He has been engaged in law practice in Philadelphia since 1879.

## CAPITAL AND LABOR IN IRELAND

### CHURCH DOING MUCH TO INSURE EQUITABLE SOLUTION

Labor and social problems are receiving every day more attention by leaders in the public life of Ireland. The importance of these problems and the urgency of solutions according to the principles of virtue and Christianity are fully realized by the Bishops and clergy. There are some persons, notably advocates of extreme Socialism who pretend that the Church is antagonistic even to the reasonable demands of labor.

As a matter of fact the Church in Ireland has pointed out to capital and labor that each has duties as well as rights. In Dublin and in Cork the Church has settled formidable disputes when other agencies had failed.

Leading Catholic laymen fitted by profession and education to take a dispassionate view of these questions have of late evinced an ardent interest in the relations between capital and labor. In the Catholic Truth Society, Catholic Young Men's Societies, College Unions, and various Social Welfare Organizations the problems are discussed and proposals put forward which in due course will influence legislation.

### THIRD PARTY IN INTEREST

It is being realized more and more that outside the antagonists in conflicts between labor and capital there is the community whose interests cannot and should not be overlooked. Equilibrium in the State must be assured. To ensure it, extreme action on the part of either of the contending sides is now discouraged. Proper wages must be paid and in return the workers must give an honest day's work. The view is developing gradually that a share of the surplus profits should be distributed among the workers. Advocates of this view admit that a surplus for distribution cannot exist until the owners of, or stockholders in industrial enterprises are first paid a reasonable interest on their investments. They further admit that this rate of interest should be something above the prevailing market rate so that proprietors may not suffer unduly through fluctuations in trade. This in brief is the attitude of educated and thoughtful Irish Catholics.

The policy favored by them is leading, step by step, towards the establishment of a centre group or party.

This development is at the back of the minds of an influential band of active pioneers. The foundation of the movement has been actually laid.

### POPE LEO'S ENCYCLICAL

"Is the Church the Friend of Labor?" was the title of a lecture delivered recently by Professor Conway, D. Litt., to a large audience in Blackrock. From its long connection with England, Ireland had, he said, probably retained a social system that was part and parcel of the British social system. When the continental doctrine of Socialism trickled through to England, trade unions were undoubtedly affected in Ireland inasmuch as they were associated with British trade unions. A war against capitalism, was not new to Ireland because the land war was nothing more nor less than a war of the middle classes against the abuses of capitalism and was directed against the then government as representing capitalists.

He pointed out that the Church had from its earliest history taken part in the labor question, and that the Encyclical of Pope Leo XIII, was the greatest classic on the respective rights and duties of capital and labor ever published. Catholic writers and speakers in Ireland are on every available opportunity emphasizing the importance of that Encyclical and insisting that its principles should be applied.

## GETS \$30,000 VERDICT AGAINST KLAN

Houston, Texas, March 19.—Miss Nelda Mayer of Needville, Texas, has been awarded and paid \$20,000 as a result of her suit against the members of Richmond Klan, Realm of Texas, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, who sent her a threatening letter in language that defamed her character. Miss Mayer sued for \$200,000 and a compromise judgment for \$20,000 was rendered against the Klan in the federal court for the eastern district of Texas.

A motion of the attorney for the Klan to dismiss the suit on the ground that there was "no cause for action" was overruled. Exhibits and evidences were filed to show that the threatening letter was under the seal of the Klan. Miss Mayer was employed as a bookkeeper and has always borne a good reputation.

## ANGLICAN PRIMATE ON REUNION

By H. C. WATTS

Speaking before the Convocation of Canterbury at Westminster, the Archbishop of Canterbury informed the assembled Bishops and clerics that he has hopes that in the not far distant future Rome will come to see eye to eye with him in the matter of reunion.

"Even of the great Church of the West," declared the Anglican Primate who styles himself the successor of St. Augustine, "with its center in the Vatican, obdurate and unyielding as the present problem looks, I am not prepared to say that there are no signs of such a movement as may come to produce new and perhaps unexpected tentacles of approach."

"If such there be, I can promise you that I at least shall not willingly be either blind or insensitive to their slightest throbs."

The passage was applauded enthusiastically by both Bishops and clergy alike. But it is a bitter pill to the more extreme Protestants in the Established Church, who are more intent in widening the breach between Rome and Canterbury, than in making any attempt to bridge it over.

Whatever of practicability there may be in this idea of reunion, or whatever that vague term may mean, there is not the slightest doubt that the thought is very much in the air, on the Anglican side at all events. And although for the moment there seems not the slightest possibility whereby the Anglicans could approach Rome apart from the full recognition of the claims of the Apostolic See to the allegiance of all Christians, it is none the less true that a considerable body of the Anglicans, and by no means the least consequential in point of learning and influence, is gradually getting down to the hard facts in connection with their relations with Rome.

From what can be learned on the surface the Anglo-Catholics place one of their chief hopes on the re-assembling of the Vatican Council, to which the Pope referred in his first Encyclical. There is a vague idea that the Council, when it meets in session, may open up a new chapter in the relations between the Holy See and the Church of England.

## MEN DIED FOR IDEALS NOW FORGOTTEN

London, March 15.—Mgr. Keatinge, who during the War was consecrated titular Bishop of Metropolis with the whole British Army and Air Force as his diocese, pontificated in the Salford Cathedral when tablets commemorating the war service of the Catholic men of the diocese were unveiled and blessed.

The Lancashire Fusiliers furnished a guard of honor to the Bishop, and before the Mass Catholic ex-servicemen and men at present serving in the Territorial Army marched in parade formation to the Cathedral to assist at the Mass.

Father Ronald Knox, son of the former Protestant Bishop of Manchester, who preached the sermon, said that the arms of war were rusted, that grass grew on the graves of the warriors, corn on the battlefields, and men's hearts were sick with disillusion. Father Knox declared that the men whose memory was recalled on the tablets in the Catholic cathedral died confident that their cause meant the liberation of mankind. All that was different now, and the ideals for which they strove were forgotten.

## KLAN CHIEF FAILS TO APPEAR IN COURT

Houston, March 19.—Edward Young Clarke of Atlanta, former acting imperial wizard of the Ku Klux Klan, failed to appear in the federal court presided over by Judge H. C. Hutcheson last Friday, where he was to have faced charges that he violated the Mann Act in transporting a young woman from New Orleans to this city.

Sidney Smith, of Atlanta, attorney for Clarke, asserted he did not know where Clarke was and asked for a continuance, but Judge Hutcheson refused to continue the case and it is expected that an order will be immediately issued for Clarke's arrest and return to this city. Clarke was released on a bond of \$1,000, filed with the federal commissioner at Atlanta, who made the case returnable for the September term. Judge Hutcheson said that the commissioner should not have made the bond returnable in September and that, with the Government ready to prosecute, he could not be a party to further delay. Smith declared that Clarke, worn in health as a result of his work for the Ku Klux Klan, has left Atlanta following the giving of bonds.

## CATHOLIC NOTES

London, March 9.—The retreats for laymen movement, which in England owes its success to the Jesuit Fathers, is to be extended by the acquisition of a very fine mansion and property which the Jesuits have bought in the county of Lancashire.

Paris, March 17.—In a canton of the Department of Cotes-du-Nord, in Brittany, the owners of motors and threshing machines have informed the farmers that they will undertake to do threshing only under the following conditions: 1.—No work on Sunday; 2.—No meat to be served on Friday; 3.—No alcohol to be given the workmen.

Portland, Oregon, March 21.—Sister St. Paul of the Cross, superior of the Sisters of the Precious Blood in this city for the past ten years, has been named superior of a projected Precious Blood monastery to be established in Southern China. She will be accompanied by a group of nuns from the Precious Blood monastery in Manchester, N. H.

Harrisburg, Pa., March 12.—The will of the late David E. Tracy left the greater part of an estate amounting to more than \$1,000,000 to the various charitable and educational institutions of the Harrisburg diocese. These gifts just missed becoming invalid, under Mortmain Acts, by a margin of three days.

Paris, March 9.—As a result of a request made by Rev. Father d'Herbigny, S. J., M. Leon Berard, French Minister of Public Instruction has made a selection of two hundred of the best French works on theology and philosophy which are presented them to the Theological Faculties of Prague and Olomouc, in Czechoslovakia.

Paris, March 9.—M. Georges Goyau, the new member of the French Academy, has been elected president of the corporation of Christian Publicists, in the place of M. Rene Bazin, who has expressed the wish to retire, after several very active years as president. M. Rene Bazin will be honorary president of the organization.

St. Louis, Mo., March 17.—The Rev. J. B. McElwain, S. J., professor of geology and physics at St. Louis University, has been transferred to St. Ignatius University, San Francisco, where he will be in charge of the seismographical department that is going to be opened in June. Meanwhile, Father McElwain will co-operate with other Jesuit Fathers in making an exhaustive study of earthquake conditions.

Portland, Oregon, March 21.—"If the Ku Klux Klan would discard its sheet-wrappings, abandon its claim that it is the only 100% American organization in the country, get out in the open and fight as true Americans fight and then pick out a new program to fight for, there might be some excuse for its existence." Such is the general view of the Ku Klux Klan expressed by Judge James W. Willett, Commander of the Grand Army of the Republic.

Milwaukee, March 19.—The first American monastery of the Camillian Fathers, was an order founded in 1586 by St. Camillus de Lellis. The official designation of the Camillian Fathers is "Clerics Regular, Servants of the Sick." In addition to the usual religious vows of poverty, chastity and obedience, the Servants of the Sick make a special vow to assist the sick of all kinds, including those suffering from contagious diseases.

Paris, March 9.—Mgr. Schoepfer, Bishop of Lourdes, has been made a knight of the Legion of Honor, according to a decree, signed by the Minister of the Interior. On the list of crosses of the Legion of Honor accorded this year by the Minister of Commerce, are the names of two Catholic newspaper men, collaborators of the great Catholic publishing house known as the Maison de la Bonne Presse. M. Bertain, director of La Croix, and M. Darroux, administrator of a group of provincial papers closely connected with La Croix.

Columbus, March 19.—The House Schools Committee of the Ohio State Legislature has recommended the bill introduced by Representative Buchanan of Carroll County which makes compulsory on teachers the reading of the Bible in the Public schools under penalty of dismissal. The vote was 10 to 6. It is advocated by certain Protestant churches and reform associations and opposed by Catholic, Jewish, Lutheran and Episcopalian church representatives.

Dubuque, March 19.—Columbia College of this city will commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of its foundation June 4, 5 and 6 this year. Originally founded as a diocesan institution for the education of priests, Columbia has extended its curriculum until today it offers courses in every branch of art and science. The original registration was forty. This year more than six hundred students are registered.