

A Tendency That Should Be Watched.

Governmental Co-operation With Private Organizations.

The Federal Employment Bureau for Women.

A statement appearing in the New York newspapers of a few days ago—under date of June 1, in fact—calls renewed attention to a matter that cannot be any longer altogether ignored. The statement deals with the formation of the new Federal Employment Bureau for Women. It gives one more evidence of the fact, which has been pointed to several times of late, that the governmental bureaus are more and more becoming associated in an intimate way with private associations in the carrying on of their official work. On that account it is deserving of quotation.

"Organization of a Federal Employment bureau for women and girls," it says, "one of the most important steps ever taken by the Department of Labor, has been announced, it was learned today through the Civil Service Reform Department of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, now in convention here. The Commissioner General of Immigration, A. Caminetti, is in New York attending to the details of the organization. At the invitation of the Civil Service Reform Department he has made several informal speeches explaining this new department of Government."

"Mrs. Kate Waller Barrett, who is to be the active head of the employment exchange, was designated by the Department of Labor to represent it in making the announcement before the General Federation. This is the first time, convention officials say, that representatives of the Federal Government, as such, have been delegated to the convention of the General Federation."

The new bureau is not only to engage in the task of finding positions for working women, but is likewise to engage in the work of vocational guidance. The policies of the bureau are to be, it is stated, on a thoroughly practical basis. No women are to be directed to places where labor troubles exist. No applicant for employment is to be advised to leave one locality unless there is definite knowledge of the conditions existing in other places. "No woman or girl should be directed to an opportunity unless the character of the place and the employer has been established to the satisfaction of the superintendent or other officer in charge of the division."

"In this work," it is said, "Commissioner Caminetti has asked the assistance and cooperation of the women of the General Federation. It bears directly upon the greater development of immigrant Americanization, he believes." It also aids in the work which the General Federation is carrying on in the interest of civil service extension. "By the establishment of this new bureau," the chairman of the Civil Service Reform Department of the Federation said, "called the United States Employment Service, Women and Girls' Division, vocational service will be rendered not only to women and girls in the cities, but to those who are in the rural districts, to newly arrived immigrants, and women out of touch with the ways and means of the industrial world."

With the extension of the governmental work of employment thus planned commendation can only be expressed. That certain organizations, such as the General Federation of Women's Clubs, have taken such a vital interest in the matter is also pleasing to note. We cannot fail, however, to re-iterate the warning of the necessity of watching this tendency when on the part of governmental agencies to become so closely connected with private associations. These associations, it must be remembered, have their own private ideas and philosophy, which the general citizenship may not agree. In the present instance it could be better even without you pay him.

the offence may not be so flagrant in that the Bureau invites the assistance of other private agencies for its work. In the case of the Bureau of Education and the Americanization Committee not even this was done. But it could certainly have been hoped that the Commissioner General of Immigration had chosen a public channel to announce the extension of the work of this department rather than the private means that he did make use of. The presence of a special representative in the convention in such an intimate capacity does, in addition, indicate a very close connection between the organization and the department.

The tendency in the direction indicated is without a doubt in existence and becoming more pronounced. Its dangers are quite patent. We must insist that the public work be carried on by the governmental agencies as such and that any cooperation that may be required should be general and open to all. We must also strongly re-emphasize the fact that this tendency must be watched, and watched carefully. Otherwise it is quite likely to become the opportunity for the general misuse and perversion of our governmental departments.

C. B. of C. V.

Foreign Mission News

Special correspondence by The Propagation of the Faith Society, 311 Lexington Ave., New York City.

"The interest taken in our afflicted missions by American friends is like a ray of light illuminating the darkness around us."—Father Daems, B. F. M., China.

Rev. E. de Rouge, S. J., missionary to the Indians of the Colville reservation for many years, and whom we know from his numerous letters, describing the conditions under which he worked, is dead.

When a young man Fr. de Rouge, founded a mission school near the town of Omak, Washington, and from a little hut in the wilderness the school at St. Mary's mission has developed into an institution large enough to care for the Indian children during the winter months. The dormitory houses one hundred and fifty at a time.

A few years ago the United States Government deeded the property where the mission is now located, to him as a trustee, thus recognizing his work among the Indians of the Northwest.

Bishop Leray, M. S. H., Vicar Apostolic of the Gilbert Islands, says that owing to the depletion of the colleges of his order for war purposes, it will be at least ten years before any European missionaries can come to the islands. The only thing to do in this extremity is to educate as many native catechists as possible. These secondary auxiliaries can act as school teachers, preparing on the interest of civil service extension. "By the establishment of this new bureau," the chairman of the Civil Service Reform Department of the Federation said, "called the United States Employment Service, Women and Girls' Division, vocational service will be rendered not only to women and girls in the cities, but to those who are in the rural districts, to newly arrived immigrants, and women out of touch with the ways and means of the industrial world."

The annual report of the United States Branch of The Society for the Propagation of the Faith, for the year ending December, 1915, has been issued. It shows that the sum of \$503,619.08 was contributed to cause of foreign missions. This is the largest amount ever received from the only expressed. That certain Catholics of our country in a single year, and bears witness that they are not insensible to the pressing needs of the missions at the present time.

Yet generous as has been the offering of those devoted to the cause of the "Propagation," when we remember that there are over sixteen millions of Catholics in the United States, we will see that it represents a yearly contribution of a little over three cents per capita. Therefore, while the present report is a good one, it could be better even without you pay him.

making a severe demand on each individual. To the readers of this column who have helped to make 1915 so successful a year, the Society offers its sincere thanks.

Hard Times In Greece.

The Assumptionists who fled from Turkey to find refuge in Athens have only bad news to report. Fr. Leander Gayaud, says: "Although Greece is not in the European war, the people are suffering much from the stoppage of manufacture and farming. The country is too poor to help support the families of the men called by mobilization, and many have not even bread. Greece depended largely on importations so that the necessities of life are as dear as in Belgium.

"The situation in Turkey is desperate; whole districts are living entirely on roots and herbs. Please ask the prayers of the faithful for the suffering Christians."

Everything Lacking In His Mission But Good Will.

Fr. Henri Sepieter, is a Lazarist Father, who has been sent to a new post in a corner of the S. Kiang Si Vicariate, so small that it does not even appear on the map. He says of it:

"It would not be easy to describe the difficulty of my little mission station. My bishop, warned me that everything was in a deplorable condition, and that my predecessor had lost his health there. I was not surprised, therefore, on arriving to find that a hut, small, low, damp, without floor or ceiling, and placed in a narrow, dirty street, was to serve as my presbytery. Its one room serves as kitchen, dining and bedroom, sacristy, store or anything that may suit my purpose. There, too, I must keep everything from kerosene to altar wine.

"If I was able to bear up under the sight of my dwelling it was different with the chapel. This was hidden in an old Chinese house, lighted only by the door and asit in the roof. No flooring dignified the place, and the rain had plenty of chance to come in through cracks and crevices in walls and roof.

"A poor altar, surmounted by a tiny statue of St. Joseph made up the furnishing. Neither Stations of the Cross nor pictures broke the monotonous dinginess of the place, which is better fitted for housing animals than human beings. In short it is impossible to keep the Blessed Sacrament in such a place of worship, and this is a great deprivation to the missionary.

"Upwards of three thousand catechumens await instruction that they may become true children of the Church, but after describing the presbytery and the church, it is hardly necessary to say that I have no schools. In fact, as far as I can see, everything is lacking in Hoeipou, except the good intentions of the shepherd and his flock."

Weekly Church Calendar

- Trinity Sunday.
- Gospel, St. Matt. xxviii, 18-20.
- S. 18. Feast of the Most Holy Trinity.
- M. 19. St. Juliana Falconieri, V. T. 20. St. Silverius, P. M.
- W. 21. St. Aloysius, C.
- Th. 22. Corpus Christi.
- F. 23. St. Ethelreda, V. Ab.
- S. 24. Nativity of St. John Baptist.

Our New Premium is Ready.

Every subscriber paying for the Catholic Journal in advance this year is entitled to a copy of our New Premium—a beautiful picture of St. Rita, 11x14 inches. Ask the collector for one when you pay him.

News From Ireland

Antrim.
The dedication of Our Lady of Lourdes church, Ballysculligan, County Antrim, was solemnized by Most Rev. Dr. McHugh, the sermon on the occasion being delivered by the Rev. P. O'Doherty, P. P., Carrdonagh. Father McNamee is to be congratulated for his efforts in the erection of a beautifully designed and compact edifice.

The late John Corrigan, who died in Belfast, was well known in G. A. A. circles in Ulster, and until a year or so ago was secretary of the association in County Antrim.

A large quantity of machinery and tow was damaged by a fire outbreak in Braidwater mill, Ballymena.

Armagh.
S. Hill, who has been in charge of the G. N. R. locomotive department, Portadown, is being transferred to promotion to Dublin.

Carlow.
Died—May 11, at her residence, Scotland, Hacketstown, County Carlow, Mrs. Judith Shannon, relict of the late Patrick Shannon, Hacketstown.

Down.
The recent heavy rains did extensive damage to crops in Killeshandra and Arva road districts. In low-lying lands acres of oats and potatoes are under water.

Donegal.
D. O'Brien, P., has been elected a director of the West Clare Railway for the districts of Corofin, Ennis and Ennistymon.

Dublin.
The death, aged 77, has occurred at Queenstown, of Rev. S. T. Harman, M. A., chancellor of St. Finbarr's Cathedral.

The death is announced of John Moore, farmer, Kileendooling, Midleton, eldest brother of Very Rev. Canon Moore, A. P., Rathcormac.

Derry.
A stained glass window has been unveiled in Limavady Catholic church by Rev. Father Leivney, one of the Redemptorists now conducting a mission in the parish. The window is the gift of the parishioners to the memory of the late Very Rev. Dr. O'Brien V. G.

Donegal.
T. Scannell, N. T., Cork, a member of Munster Training College, has been appointed principal of an important school in Donegal.

Dublin.
A temporary postoffice for the reception of letters from all places in the United Kingdom is in full working order at the Rotunda Rink. The Royal Engineers are at work at Amiens street fitting up a temporary telegraph office.

Fermanagh.
Died—May 9, at his residence, Glen, East Davenish, Belleek, Terence Ferguson, J. P., Co. County Fermanagh.

Kildare.
George Lowe, Barronstown, Kildare has died after an operation for appendicitis.

Kings.
Rev. B. O'Donovan, for seventeen years C. C. in Birr, has just died.

Limerick.
Rev. Maurice Foley, C. C., Ardinnan, has been appointed parish priest of Ballyduff Upper, in room of the late Rev. T. Condon, P. P.

Tipperary.
Died—At her residence, Tullavlin, Croom, County Limerick, Maryanne, relict of the late David McCarthy, Tullavlin, Croom, County Limerick, aged 54 years.

While talking to two priests at St. Patrick's college, Thurles, touching the burial of a relative, Edward Ryan, trader, dropped dead.

All G. A. A. matches in Tipperary have been postponed indefinitely owing to the rising.

Yield not to discouragement.

Irish Press and News Service.

Interest In The Fate of Professor John MacNeill.

By Padraic Colum.

Certain scholars in American universities are arranging to make a protest against the sentence imposed upon John MacNeill, Professor of Early Irish History in the National University at Dublin. Professor MacNeill has been sentenced to imprisonment for life by the military authorities in Ireland for alleged complicity in the recent insurrection.

The interest of the American scholars is due to the fact that Professor MacNeill's studies have come to be regarded as valuable, not merely in connection with Irish history, but in connection with Early European history generally. It is now known that the study of the Celtic Polity, the Celtic law, Celtic military organization, mythology and romance elucidate the conditions of Pre-Roman Europe. Professor MacNeill is acknowledged to be the most erudite and most active scholar in the field of such studies.

For years he has been elaborating a revolutionary theory of Early Irish History. That theory is based upon his exhaustive studies of the genealogies of the historic Irish Clans. He has traced the genealogies back until he has found, approximately at the same period with each of the Clans, an ancestor who can be identified as a Celtic god humanized. With this ancestry the period for the study of actual Irish history begins. Professor MacNeill does not place the period much before the time of St. Patrick. He has made a remarkable searching criticism of the traditions that are placed beyond that period. He shows very cogent reasons for regarding these traditions as a literary creation—the creation of the academies attached to the Milesian courts, made in the interest of Milesian ascendancy over other races in Ireland. The Milesians were the people who gave the historic Kings to Ireland. But the most ancient monuments of Irish literature—the Ulster Epic Tale "The Cattle Spoil of Cooley" and the Leinster saga connected with Finn MacCumbal were made by different peoples who were longer in Ireland than the Milesian clans who afterwards came to be dominant in the country.

This revolutionary view of Irish history was very strikingly put forward in the lectures delivered by Professor MacNeill in the National University and in the remarkable introduction to his edition of the book of poems connected with the hero Finn published by the Irish Texts Society about eight years ago—"Dunair Finn" (The Poem Book of Finn).

In all these historic studies Professor MacNeill throws light upon the conditions of other civilizations in early Europe—upon the political and military organization of the Latin people, for instance. At a later period his studies elucidate points in Scottish and Scandinavian history. He was sent by the National University to Germany to purchase the great Celtic library accumulated by the late Professor Windisch.

Professor MacNeill was first in Irish public life as Vice President of the Gaelic League. As an Ulster Catholic he became very concerned about the arming of Sir Edward Carson's anti-Home Rule forces in Ulster, and about the threat of cutting off Ulster with its large Catholic and Nationalist population from the rest of Ireland. Towards the end of 1913 he wrote a series of letters in the Gaelic League weekly "an Cleadheamh Soluis" advocating the formation of a body of Nationalist Volunteers that would counteract the influence of Sir Edward Carson's anti-constitutional forces. In November the Irish Volunteers were formed with Professor MacNeill as their president. In the summer of 1914 Mr. Redmond demanded that a number of his nominees equal to the then executive be co-opted. This demand was granted by Professor MacNeill and his colleagues. In July 1914, the week before the European war broke out the Irish Volunteers landed a cargo of arms at Howth, outside Dublin.

I saw Professor MacNeill on the little quay at Howth that historic afternoon. Amid all that enthusiasm he went about doing necessary things quietly, all the time looking as steady as flint. The arms were safely landed, but that evening unarmed men and women were shot down by the military who had tried to intercept the Volunteers.

During the first year of the war Professor MacNeill came to open disagreement with Mr. Redmond whose nominees now had equal control of the Irish Volunteers. Mr. Redmond had declared that the duty of the Irish Volunteers was to fight the Germans in Flanders. Professor MacNeill thereupon stated that the Volunteers were founded for one purpose only—to see that the Home Rule Bill was put into operation. A split was created in the Volunteer ranks. Part of the Volunteers remained with Professor MacNeill and became known as the Irish Volunteers, and part adhered to Mr. Redmond taking the name National Volunteers.

Professor MacNeill made himself responsible for the journal "The Irish Volunteer" signing the editorials which he contributes to it. He never departed from the constitution idea which was to use the volunteers for the purely constitutional purpose of putting the Home Rule Bill into operation. He pledged himself on their behalf to prevent and to resist conscription. In his journal he warned the Government that the Volunteers would resist disarmament with their lives.

On the day before the outbreak he, as President of the Irish Volunteers, gave this order: "Owing to the very critical position, all orders given to Irish Volunteers are hereby rescinded, and no parades, marches or other movements of Irish Volunteers will take place. Each individual volunteer will obey this order strictly in every particular." It was in this order by Professor MacNeill that Padraic Pearse referred in his last proclamation: "Both John MacNeill and we have acted in the best interests of Ireland."

This order shows that Professor MacNeill thought the insurrection inexpedient and used all his influence against it. And yet he has been condemned to a savage sentence of a life imprisonment. If, a few years ago, a professor in a Flemish University were condemned to such a sentence by the Russian Government the whole world would ring with condemnation.

PLANS—IRISH—MASS MEETING

Robert Emmet Branch Expects to Secure Speakers of Note.

Plans for a mass meeting to be held at Convention Hall on Sunday evening, June 26th, were announced at a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Robert Emmet branch of the Friends of Irish Freedom, held at Hibernian Hall last Sunday afternoon. Speakers will be furnished by the National Committee in New York and the support of many hundreds of Irish people in Rochester has been pledged.

On account of the demand for speakers coming from all parts of the country, the speakers for the meeting have not been announced. Richard P. McCarthy, secretary of the Executive Committee of the Robert Emmet branch, said that possibly two of the speakers would be picked from a group that includes W. Bourke Cockran, Supreme Court Justice Goff and Representative John J. Fitzgerald. A program of vocal and instrumental music is being arranged.

Details of the Irish meeting held in Madison Square Garden in New York on Saturday evening, to protest against the execution of the leaders of the latest Irish uprising, were recounted at the meeting Sunday. As the Robert Emmet branch declared for its principal motive of extirpation the relief of sufferers in Ireland, at last Sunday's meeting, the Rochester demonstration probably will be primarily for that purpose.