

## Startling Facts Concerning The Immigrant.

### Over Two Million Living Here Do Not Know English.

### Only One Per Cent of These Attending School.

"Strangers within our gates" has been the name applied to those newly arrived people from Europe who are living among us of America. Strangers they will indeed be and remain if they are unable to participate in the life going on about them and to appreciate vividly their duties and responsibilities to the country to which they have come. Strangers they will become even the more if they find themselves imposed upon and mistreated at every step in their social and economic relations—in their work, in the purchase of the necessities of life, and in the courts. It cannot be expected that these newcomers will properly enter into the obligations of our democracy if they are shut off absolutely from any correct knowledge of the real meaning of that democracy. They will not vividly or consciously feel their place as a portion of the American nation if a wall is forever between them and the members of our citizenship.

Conditions of this character, as a matter of fact, exist in this country today, to further alienate the alien rather than bring him into participation in the upbuilding of the nation. He does find himself apart, separated from those who are in reality Americans. He is often sneered at and browbeaten and robbed and maltreated, and he finds himself unable to protect himself from those who resort to these things. There is one fundamental reason why this state of affairs continues and that is because of the lack of knowledge on the part of the newcomer of the language and laws of these United States, handicaps which not alone injure him and his family but prevent him from enrolling among our citizens.

The extent of this lack of knowledge is not generally appreciated. How many people realize that there are over two million of these immigrants—two million and one-half of them living in America who know nothing at all of the English language, which is spoken all about them? The United States census of 1910 shows us that there were 2,953,011 foreign born white persons in the United States 10 years of age and over unable to speak English. Of these, 2,565,612 are over 21 years of age! And them, too, of course, must be added in many cases those who can only speak the language so imperfectly as to be greatly handicapped in their business dealings and in their grasp of conditions here. That is certainly a serious situation—both for the immigrants themselves and for the country in which they have for the time at least settled. But it becomes still worse when we learn how small is the effort which is being made to conquer this difficulty. "Of the two and one-half million over 21 years of age who can speak English, only 35,614 are in school, a paltry 1.3 per cent." [Public Facilities for Educating the Alien, U. S. Bureau of Education, 1916, No. 18, p. 10].

There is certainly no one who will deny that something should be done in so important a matter. It presents a challenge, in fact, to the people of this country. Are we to continue to allow the alien to remain alien and stranger among us? And of the American people the greatest burden of responsibility falls upon the Catholic portion, for the greater percentage of these newcomers are of our faith. Our duty to them, to our religion and to our country compels us to act—and to act effectively—in this regard. The greatest work before the Catholics in America at the present time is this work of educating the immigrant. Other agencies, public and private, are striving in the earnestly working at its

ican First" campaign. Catholics must get busy—now! Procrastination and neglect will have caused a damage which it will be absolutely impossible to repair.

C. B. of C. V.

## My Rosary

By E. M. McCarthy

Continued from last week.

Nellie was in the habit of giving Tom the rose every time he came, but she thought, "I can run in and get another one before he comes." The innocent child did just what Charles knew she would, as she said, "Why, yes, Charles, I will give you this for your mother" and handed him the rose. Quickly he put it in his coat and seized her hands and kissed them with love, as it seemed to Tom at a distance. Nellie tried with all her strength to free her hands. Just then she saw Tom with a look of great anger come swiftly towards her. She could not utter a word. What was the matter with Tom? She tried to tell him but her tongue would not move. He froze her heart with his look. He could only say:

"You! you! the one woman in the world I loved," and coming nearer to her with, if possible, more anger. "I would not believe this if all the world would tell me! I saw you give him my rose, and Oh, Heaven! I cannot say it. Never will trust any woman again." He pushed her aside and hurried down the walk.

Now, we must not blame Tom too much—he, like many others, when their hearts are crushed with sudden sorrow, cannot understand how any dreadful catastrophe can befall them, but when the clouds are clear they see and wonder that they did not act differently. He would advise others and tell them they were too hasty in judging the lady in question, because he would look at it from all sides. But only on one side did he look when his heart and pride were at stake. He forgot the beautiful girl's white soul pleading for him. He only had one thought: Nellie was just trifling with his sacred feelings. He did not stop to think that no greater insult could be given to a pure woman and no woman of purity and honor could debase herself so.

The next day Tom was to prosecute a saleswoman for stealing and he had circumstantial evidence for his case. When he came in court the poor woman gave him one look that sufficed. He knew she could not expect mercy from him. Ordinarily he would not have gone into court with such a look of determination, but she was a woman, and them, too, of course, must be added in many cases those who can only speak the language so imperfectly as to be greatly handicapped in their business dealings and in their grasp of conditions here. That is certainly a serious situation—both for the immigrants themselves and for the country in which they have for the time at least settled. But it becomes still worse when we learn how small is the effort which is being made to conquer this difficulty.

Just one thought came to Tom as he left court: could Nellie be innocent? But his answer came quickly: I saw her. Then he thought of Charles. Most men would have the man only in mind at such a time, but Tom was so overwhelmed at what he saw he only thought of the girl he loved. But now, he thought, "If I only had a hold of him. He hurried to Charles' store only to learn that he was at home ill.

When Charles saw Tom coming toward himself and Nellie he quickly hid behind the bushes. The poor little fellow! His plan did work, but not as he expected. He had hoped that Tom and Nellie would quarrel and she would turn to him. He was so excited he could hardly get home. His head was aching so badly that it seemed to whirl. The next day he was not at work before the Catholics in America at the present time is this work of educating the immigrant. Other agencies, public and private, are striving in the earnestly working at its

at once a trained nurse whom he knew to be skillful. She had a great deal of personal magnetism and when she placed her cool hands upon poor Charles' head, it quieted him. He was delicious most of the time now and he constantly called for Nellie and Tom to forgive him, telling over and over again what he did. Some times he thought he saw Nellie's white frightened face; then Tom's in its terrible anger, so for days his frail little body was tortured.

Nellie's grief was deep when she recovered her senses. She could not understand why Tom should be so angry or say the words he did. "Surely, dear Mother of God," she said as she looked up to heaven with tears in her burning eyes, "I am innocent, dear Lady of the Rosary, help me! Taking out her rosary she softly said the sorrowful mysteries. When she had finished she bowed her head and kissed the cross, saying, "My Lady, thou wert innocent, too. Help me to bear this trial with perfect resignation. Help me, my sweet Mother, to be noble and pure like thyself. Offer this cross, Mother of Sorrows, to thy Divine Son, pray for the weak one who caused this and pray for us, dear Mother of God!"

Was the suffering of Nellie and Tom to bring about the conversion of Charles? He who is all-wise knew best, for Charles was being brought to God by suffering. As gold is purified by fire, so the heart is suffering. Dr. Dowd was obliged to have a consultation, and the doctor whom he called to consult with was a man of great knowledge and experience. When he saw Charles, he told Dr. Dowd if he could get rid of what was on the patient's mind he would sleep and he thought would recover; at least he would have a chance as youth was his side. "But what," he asked, "is this he is continually talking about? The Rosary! The Rosary!"

"I will tell you," Dr. Dowd replied, "as we go home." So he told Dr. LaForce all about how the foolish boy acted. "And the other things he is constantly talking about," he said "must have happened, but I have been so dreadfully busy I have not seen my friends, for they are my friends." He then told him of Tom and Nellie.

"Oh, ho!" the doctor exclaimed, "there's the trouble; but this fever has been slowly developing for some time. Tell me, Dr. Will, the meaning of the Rosary." They have heard of the Rosary many times. I know Nevin composed a beautiful song of that title. The prayer you call the Rosary I do not understand," Dr. Will said as they entered their car. "I will be glad to explain the mysteries which are contained in the Rosary. There are fifteen and all relate to the birth and death or suffering of the awful Passion, of our Saviour, and His glorious resurrection. The fifteen are divided into three parts, five mysteries in each. Now, the first is called the Annunciation, meaning the Angel Gabriel's Annunciation to the Virgin that she was to become the Mother of Jesus, the second Person of the Holy Trinity. The second, the Virgin and her spouse St. Joseph visiting her cousin Elizabeth. The third, the birth of the Redeemer of the world. The fourth is called the Presentation in the Temple, and the fifth is the Finding of Jesus in the Temple. Dr. LaForce, I wish I had time to explain each one as we say them on our beads." Taking out his Rosary, he continued, "On the cross, we say the Creed as a profession of Faith; then the Lord's Prayer which is the best of all prayers; then three Hail Marys on the smaller beads; and so on until all the five mysteries are said, and for each one a short meditation. I assure you any one who says the Rosary or any part of it derives wonderful help, as Jesus loves to have us meditate on His wondrous power, and God's mysterious ways are not like ours." "Dr. Will," said Dr. LaForce, "I enjoy your explanation very much and you must come home with me to lunch and if you will be kind enough, explain the other two." At which Dr. Will laughed as he took the arm of Dr. LaForce and then

went towards his beautiful home on Fifth Avenue.

To be continued.

## Catholic Notes of Interest.

Domestic

The Irish library of the College of St. Thomas, in St. Paul, Minn., receives annually from the Ancient Order of Hibernians of Minnesota six hundred dollars.

At the jubilee of the Franciscan Order in New York, Father Sixtus Lagorio's oratorio, "St. Francis," with music by Adrian Ariani was sung. The chorus was the Metropolitan Opera Company. The oratorio made a deep impression.

Archbishop Moeller announced that the receipts of the special collection for his new theological seminary at Norwood Heights, near Cincinnati, amounted to \$132,000.

A Consistorial Congregation Decree, of date July 18th, changes the method of choosing Bishops in the United States. It is an important decree but has not as yet been officially published.

Dubuque, Iowa, an archiepiscopal city, is said to be the most Catholic city in the United States. Its population is only about 45,000. It has nine parish churches and about twenty Catholic religious institutions.

Cardinal Gibbons has blessed and formally opened the new day nursery of the Gibbons Guild, in Baltimore. It is a parish nursery and kindergarten for 75 children daily.

The Cathedral of Salt Lake City, Utah, has received from Switzerland vestments costing \$5,000.

St. Mary's Hospital at Minneapolis, Minn., costing approximately \$500,000, six stories, 268 feet long, 200 private rooms, is now in course of construction.

Foreign

Accounts from Rome tell us of the active mediation of the Holy Father on behalf of the European prisoners of war.

The oldest existing Christian bells are of Irish, or at least Celtic origin.

The Episcopate of France announces that there will be a solemn national pilgrimage to the Shrine of Our Lady of Lourdes on the termination of the European war.

The Emperor of Germany warmly thanked the German Bishops for their greetings and prayers.

In the Seminary for native priests, in Madagascar, Africa, are now 22 students.

In the Solomon Island the Sisters of the Third Order of Mary have already five convents.

The Belgians throughout the world are preparing to honor Cardinal Mercier on his 65th birthday, November 22nd.

The sequestered Cathedral of Dublin, Ireland, is 300 feet long, 106 feet high, and was restored in 1857 at a cost of \$1,750,000.

At Kenia, East Africa, the Seminary has now 30 students.

The French Academy has awarded the vice-director of the Vatican Observatory 2,000 francs for his valuable work on the photographic chart of the heavens.

## News From Ireland

Carlow

Miss A. Dooley has been elected matron Tullow hospital, in succession to Nurse Crimmins, resigned.

Died—Kathleen Rafferty, late of Parade, Bagenalstown.

The Pharmaceutical Society has awarded a gold medal to Herbert Mackey, L. P. S. I., Ennis.

Waterpark, Carrigaline, the residence of Mrs. M. McDonnell, has been destroyed by fire. Mary Field of Macroom, a servant, is missing.

Derry asylum committee have passed a vote of condolence with Hugh T. Barrie, M. P., on the death of his mother.

Right Rev. Dr. Murphy officiated at the profession in the Dominican Convent, St. Hill, Blackrock, of Miss K. O'Sullivan (in religion Sister M. Austen), daughter of J. C. O'Sullivan, Rathdown terrace, N. C. R., and Miss M. A. Lemass (in religion Sister M. Joseph), daughter of P. E. Lemass, L. R. C. S. I., Clifton terrace, Monkstown.

Amongst the one thousand passengers landed from one cross Channel steamer at the North Wall recently, were a number of aged ladies, who were paying Ireland the compliment of being "safer" than Great Britain at present.

Almost complete failure of the potato crop is reported from certain districts in Fermanagh.

P. A. Collins, N. T., has been elected teacher of mathematics and English in Queenstown Technical schools.

Rev. Father Byrne, C. C. Cahirciveen, has been promoted to be P. P. of Caherdaniel.

The death has occurred in his 87th year, of D. Baily, Rathanny, father of J. Baily, president of Tralee Coursing club, and a director of the Tralee Race Company.

Died—September 22, Stephen Heydon, of Brownstown, Athy, Kilkenny.

At the recent examinations held at St. Kieran's College, Master James Maher, Bridge House, Callan, succeeded in gaining one of the four scholarships offered.

A boy, named John Walker, twelve years of age, was killed by a traction engine at Banagher, Leitrim.

The late T. D. Pettit, J. P., Carrick-on-Shannon, left his estate valued at £7,517 to his aunt, Agnes Barrett, and his sister, Agnes, in equal shares.

Died—September 22, at the residence of his parents, Altagowan, Carrick-on-Shannon, Joseph P. McLoughlin, aged 25 years.

Died—September 24, at 57 O'Connell street, Limerick, Nicholas George, elder son of Brian E. F. and Lizzie Sheehy.

Married—September 14, at St. Joseph's church, Berkeley street, Dublin (with nuptial Mass), by the Rev. Joseph O'Callaghan, C. C., Richard Collins, Dooniskey, Lissanda, County Cork, to Josie Hayes, Borrisoleigh, County Tipperary.

Most Rev. Dr. Hackett consecrated the parish church, Dungarvan, which was built about 100 years ago, and has been greatly improved on various occasions since then.

Loreto Convent, Mullingar, secured two £15 senior grade exhibitions in the intermediate examinations, not one as stated.

Miss Gately, principal Grange National school, has been promoted principal of Blessington Girls' National school in room of Miss K. O'Neill, retired.

Irish Press and News Service.

## Over Taxation of Ireland.

According to a Treasury return published recently, the taxation of Ireland has nearly doubled in five years. The revenue derived from Ireland was in 1910—1911, \$49,665,000, and the revenue for 1915—1916, the latest financial year was \$90,415,000. The financial year ends on the 31st of March.

The figures for the preceding three years were: 1914—15, \$61,937,500; 1913—14, \$55,672,500; 1912—13, \$53,657,500.

The revenues raised in Ireland during the year 1915—16 represented a tax of \$20.50 per head of the population. In 1914—15 the contribution per head was \$13.50, in 1913—14, \$12, and in 1912—13, \$11.50 per head. In 1910—11 the contribution was \$11.00 per head.

This rapid increase in taxation has alarmed Irish business men and the prospect at present is that the existing excessive taxation will be doubled in the near future. As Ireland has always been overtaxed in proportion to her resources, it will be hard to bear the present and the impending new burdens. The taxation question is coming to the front and like the taxation of the American colonies, it may lead to serious consequences.

As Ireland is mainly an agricultural country, the burden of taxation will fall mainly on the farmers, and it looks now as if the added imports will press more heavily on them than the former rackrents which have been partly abolished by semi-revolution.

According to the findings of a Royal Commission over twenty years ago, Ireland has been overtaxed since 1800 to the amount of \$12,500,000 a year. In spite of the recommendation of the Commission, appointed by the Government itself, the taxation of Ireland has been only not decreased but has nearly doubled. This has occurred in face of the fact that the population has decreased.

## Irish Relief Bazaar Receipts \$75,000

The circus and fair for the benefit of the families of the Irish rebel prisoners closed at Madison Square Garden recently. The receipts so far total \$75,000. The Bazaar proved to be the most successful charity ever organized in any city in this country.

The Holland Submarine, invented by John P. Holland, the Irish Revolutionary, the first submarine invented, has been turned over to the Manhattan College for exhibition.

## Order of Alhambra

Musa Caravan will hold a regular meeting Tuesday evening, Nov. 7th, Election night, at 307 Main Street East.

## Weekly Church Calendar

Twenty-first Sunday after Pentecost.

Gospel, St. Matt. xviii, 23—28.

S. 5. St. Elizabeth, Mother of St. John the Baptist.

M. 6. St. Leonard, H. C.

T. 7. St. Willibrord, B. C.

W. 8. St. Severus and Comp. MM.

Th. 9. Dedication of Basilica of Our Saviour.

F. 10. St. Andrew Avellino, C.

S. 11. St. Martin of Tours, B. C.