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REVIEW OF EVENTS IN THE YEAR 1919.

January 1919—Prof. Edwin De Valera, Sinn Feiner, defeats John Dillon, Nationalist leader, for East Mayo in the recent elections.—Rev. E. A. Bouska, pastor of St. Wenceslaus church, Tabor, S. D. leaves the United States for France where he will attend the peace conference as Bohemian representative for the United States.—Pope Benedict pledges himself to exert his influence with the faithful that every resolution tending towards a just peace shall be fulfilled by the children of the church.—The Vatican White Book will relate only the Pontiff's humanitarian efforts during the war.—A leading Catholic newspaper of Italy denies the report that there will be a special Catholic party in Italy.—Pope Benedict gives President Wilson at Rome a handsome mosaic of Guido Reni's picture of St. Peter, valued at \$40,000. Cardinal Gasparri, at the same time, presents the President with two copies of the newly codified Canon Law.—A girl of fourteen, living in Lockport, New York, miraculously recovers her sight after making a novena to St. Rita.—Two Chinese students at the university of Notre Dame were baptized by the Rev. John Cavanaugh, C. S. C. David I. Walsh acted as sponsor.—Justice Daniel F. Cohalan wins his suit against the 'Mail and Express' and the 'Evening Mail' for false statements made in these papers attacking his patriotism.—The French Government has conferred on Bishop Shahan, rector of the Catholic University, the decoration of an officer of the Legion of Honor.—Delegates of the Centre Party meet at Frankfurt to confer on plans for the protection of Church interests.—Cardinal Gibbons favors strict regulation of the manufacture of liquor instead of total prohibition.—The Pope denies that he has violated his neutrality in the Irish question.—The House of Immigration reports a bill providing for the restriction of immigration to the U. S. during the next four years.

February—Catholic Educational Association established in Pennsylvania.—Pope Benedict strikes a pontifical medal to commemorate peace.—The Rt. Rev. Austin Dowling, former bishop of Des Moines, is named to succeed the late Archbishop Ireland of St. Paul; the Rev. Edmund F. Gibbons is appointed bishop of Albany and the Rev. Dr. William Turner for the see of Buffalo.—The Papal Delegate at Warsaw asks the Allies through Rome to intervene in Lithuania where the Bolsheviks are rampant.—The Apostolic League makes a plea to the heads of the Allied and neutral nations that the Pope be represented at the peace conference and that papal independence be recognized.—The K. of C. have 11 buildings in Germany for American soldiers.—Holland has 20 Catholic dailies.—Cardinal Gibbons at the Irish Convention in Philadelphia presents a resolution that the peace congress apply to Ireland the doctrine of national self-determination.—Figures compiled by the Bureau of Education show that the foreign language press in the U. S. numbers 1,575 publications with a total circulation of over 10 million.—The K. of C. have built up to Feb. 17th 296 buildings in the U. S. and 200 overseas; has sent 817 secretaries abroad and employed 635 at home; and has spent \$14,000,000.—Silver Jubilee of St. Bernard's Seminary of this city. Large sum raised for debt.

March—Pope Benedict received in audience a delegation of an Italian workmen's association. The Pope told them he wanted the workers of the entire world to know that he was their friend. He said he intended to follow the policy of Pope Leo XIII towards the working classes.—Monsignor Burke, President of the Catholic Church Extension Society of Canada, returns to U. S. from Mexico and confirms the report that the persecution of the Church in that country has come to an end. Late dispatches confirm the news that within a short time all the bishops of the Republic will be in peaceful possession of their sees.—K. of C. refuse to abide by the decision of the governing body of the United War Welfare Agencies, limiting the free distribution of gifts to soldiers and sailors to ten per cent of the money allotted to each of the war organizations. The K. of C. intend to distribute almost one-half of their allotted \$25,000,000.—The Most Rev. Patrick Joseph Hayes installed as archbishop of New York.—An effort is made to form a permanent organization in Cleveland of all those who took part in the world war.—The Supreme Court of Georgia decides against a law enacted two years ago authorizing grand juries to inspect convents, monasteries, orphan asylums and private schools.—Solemn consecration of the Rt. Rev. E. F. Gibbons as bishop of Albany takes place in the cathedral of Buffalo.—Cardinal Gibbons signs a check for 10,000 francs to be presented to Cardinal Mercier as a "peace present."—K. of C. insurance records disclose that in proportion the number of deaths (among their members) due to illness—chiefly influenza—have exceeded those due to war.—Solemn consecration of the Rt. Rev. Dr. William Turner as bishop of Buffalo takes place at the church of Mt. St. Sepulchre, Washington.

April—Archbishop Mundelein of Chicago made a statement that the nation should settle the prohibition question itself without being influenced by the churches.—The French government in Alsace-Lorraine restricts priests in the visitation of their schools, and notifies religious teachers that they are to make way for lay teachers the next school term.—The Italian Chamber of Deputies rejects a proposed amendment legalizing divorce.—Erzberger, leader of the Center Party in Germany declares that the Center Party and the influence of the Church were the only things that saved Germany from Bolshevism.—Frank P. Walsh, Edward F. Dunne and Michael Ryan—delegates from the Irish race in America to the peace conference, set sail for France.—Joan of Arc, national heroine of the French and humble servant of God, was solemnly canonized in the presence of Pope Benedict.—Chaplain Francis P. Duffy, of the famous 69th regiment, receives grand welcome upon his arrival in New York City from overseas.

May—President Poincaré nominates the bishop and vicar general of Nancy, France, for the respective sees of Strasbourg and Metz in Alsace-Lorraine.—The archbishop and bishops of the Philippines favor the independence of their local government.—The K. of C. is conducting a club house in Dublin, Ireland for American soldiers on a furlough to the Green Isle.—Most Rev. Albert Daeger consecrated archbishop in the cathedral of Santa Fe.—Archbishop Patrick J. Hayes invested with the pallium—the insignia of archbishops at St. Patrick's cathedral, New York.—The bishop of Basle and the canton of Lucerne, Switzerland conclude an important concordat, whereby the Church is recognized as supreme in the spiritual domain. The government agrees to subsidize all schools; church property is exempted from taxation.—The French government abandons the policy of enforcing in Alsace-Lorraine the irreligious laws which obtain in France.—Pope Benedict declines to join the world church session proposed by Episcopalian bishops. The Pope tells them that unity can occur only "by all returning to the Catholic Church."

Catholics in Mexico are resuming activities now that the persecution has abated. Recently they held a Catholic Social Week, at which a Catholic social program was discussed and furthered.—Archbishop Bonzano shows that the real issue of the general sectarian clamor for unity is very simple of solution. "There is no question of creating unity as though none existed or of making experiments to discover its surest foundation," he says.—The Rt. Rev. Thomas J. Shahan appeals for \$5,000,000 building fund to erect a National Memorial Church on the campus of the Catholic University of America, Washington, D. C.

June—The Catholic Directory of the United States shows a Catholic population of 17,549,324.—The National Catholic War Council is supplying 1000 positions per day to returned soldiers and sailors.—Cardinal Gibbons issues a call to the entire hierarchy of the United States to convene at the Catholic University, Washington, September 24.—De Valera, first President of the Irish Republic emerges from his place of concealment and asks the people of New York for their support in the Irish cause. He refuses to tell how he came to this country.—Pope Benedict grants a plenary indulgence to all who promote the cause of the Catholic Press.

July—Cardinal Gibbons celebrated the eighty-fifth anniversary of his birth.—Catholics of America are adopting certain ruined churches in the devastated districts of France with the intention of restoring them.—Two K. of C. huts are to be built in Panama for American soldiers and sailors.—The Academy of Moral and Political Sciences, Paris, awards the grand prize "for the noblest and most heroic devotion to national needs" to Cardinal Luçon, archbishop of Rheims.—Benedictine Sisters, formerly exiled from France return to Normandy.

August—Joseph Pelletier, official of the K. of C. publicly protests against the Y. M. C. A. for using subscribed money in English propaganda.—The Central Bureau, Catholic societies and priests speak against the Smith-Towner Bill as dangerous to freedom of education.—Most Rev. Archbishop Mundelein contributes \$1,000 to the Irish Publicity Fund.—Cardinal Mercier is to be given a rare art work and a purse

of 35,000 francs by Americans when he visits here.—Four miraculous cures are attested by an eye-witness to have occurred at St. Anne de Beaupre on July 26th. Maryknoll Foreign Missionary Seminary erects two new buildings for students.—K. of C. hold Peace Convention at Buffalo at which they vote \$50,000 for a study plan.—Spirited debate in House over the Irish Question, in which Representative Heflin is answered by Congressman Gallagher of Illinois.—Disgraceful conditions in Mexico are aired by Monsignor Kelley of the Church Extension Society.

September—Cardinal Mercier, hero and Primate of Belgium comes to America on behalf of the Belgium government to thank the American people for their aid during the war. Is received by Cardinal Gibbons and large committee of church and state officials. Bishop Carroll of Helena, Mont., gives welcome address in Baltimore Cathedral, Sept. 21.—Knights of Columbus offer 100 scholarships to returned service men.—The Vatican Choir, of Rome touring the U. S. give opening concert in Carnegie Hall, New York City.—The greatest gathering of the hierarchy of the church since the meeting of 1884 in Baltimore is held at the Catholic University of America, attended by Cardinal Mercier of Belgium and Cardinals Gibbons and O'Connell, about ninety-two high officers of the Church and 600 representatives of the clergy and laity from every section of the United States. Cardinal Gibbons who called the hierarchy together will lead the organization effected at this congress for the co-ordination of all Catholic activities.—The Rev. Francis P. Duffy, who won fame as Chaplain Major of the Rainbow Division and as an opponent of hate, visited Cleveland and Akron as the guest of the Rev. James M. Hanley, a fellow chaplain of the 69th Regt.

October—National convention of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, held at Detroit is the best attended in history of the organization—Catholic Pre-review Service, organized in New York for the promotion of clean movie films issues its first list of approved films thru the medium of the Catholic press of the country.—Cardinal Mercier is given a royal reception in Rochester, N. Y., and a purse of \$25,000.—St. Mary's Church, Canandaigua, N. Y., celebrates 75th anniversary.—Statue of Lafayette to be raised in the city of Metz by the K. of C. proposed.—Knights of Columbus report shows that its free employment service has placed 39,213 discharged soldiers in positions, representing total yearly salaries to the value of 50 million dollars.—Father John A. Ryan, D. D., assails the Steel Corporation. Declares Judge Gary's attitude deplorable. Asserts that industrial democracy will solve present problems.

NOVEMBER—Vatican Choirs of Rome visit this city.—St. Patrick's Cathedral parish of this city celebrates one hundredth anniversary.—K. of C. promise to raise a voluntary fund to be turned over to Cardinal Mercier for rebuilding Belgium's educational system.

DECEMBER—Anna Wilkin Nursery opened by Catholic Charities Aid Association of this city.—Administrative Committee of National Catholic Welfare Council met in Washington.—Hierarchy to issue joint pastoral.—Eamon De Valera, president of 'Irish Republic' spends Christmas holidays with his mother of this city.

National Shrine of the Immaculate Conception

The National Shrine of the Immaculate Conception is to pass into the domain of accomplished fact. In keeping with the wishes of Our Holy Father that it should be begun as soon as possible, the Trustees of the Catholic University voted at their recent meeting to commence the great work at once. Construction will begin in the coming May, and it is confidently believed that the Catholic people of the United States will support the holy undertaking with their usual generosity. Mary Immaculate is the heavenly patroness of the Catholic Church in the United States, where her honor and glory are proclaimed from mountains and rivers and valleys, from cities and hamlets, and where thousands of churches already bear her name will rejoice at the creation of this new and glorious movement of Catholic artistic genius.

The National Shrine will be a noble Romanesque church embracing all the distinctive features of the best types of that famous ecclesiastical style which preceded and survived the Gothic and is represented today in some of the noblest churches of Europe.

This great church will be 420 feet in length, outside measurement. The main nave will be 54 feet in breadth and 85 feet in height. Two lateral naves will be flanked by a series of beautiful chapels, five on each side, while around the apse and in the transepts, will be distributed a number of smaller chapels. There will be two transepts, the main transept being 194 feet in breadth, and the secondary transept somewhat shorter. The facade will be 124 feet in width, and a noble dome will surmount the whole vast edifice, the cross on its top being 254 feet from the ground. A splendid campanile or bell-tower, 380 feet in height, rises at one end of the facade, comparable with the most beautiful specimens of Northern Italy. The general impression will be that of majesty and power, while all the lines of the edifice are marked by grace and elegance. As this church will have no pews, the interior view will be unequalled for splendor and grandeur. The church will hold about 3,000, and the great sanctuary will accommodate the entire hierarchy, and several hundred ecclesiastics, with ample room for the most impressive ceremonies. The episcopal throne of Cardinal Gibbons will be close to the high altar, which will be surrounded by fifteen beautiful small chapels in honor of the fifteen mysteries of the holy rosary. There will be in all 29 altars in the church, not counting the altars in the spacious crypt beneath the sanctuary. This crypt will hold 1200 persons and will be finished in early Romanesque style, making it a unique ecclesiastical creation in our country, as this is the first edifice in which all the peculiarities of that style can be reproduced with success.

In Guatemala the whole machinery of the government is inimical to the Church. Recently the Government imprisoned Bishop Batres, who was directed by the Holy See to preach a series of sermons for the reform and moral betterment of the country.

The recent convention of Lithuanian Catholics, representing 750,000 Lithuanian Catholics, solved for the self-determination of Ireland.

The 7 New Cardinals

ROME.—The Cardinals nominated the following to the Cardinals.

Msgr. Filippo Casaroli, Rome, Sept. 14, 1848; of Jerusalem.

Msgr. August Sili, born in casa di Vico, Italy, July 1, Archbishop of Caserta, 1882, and Vice-Chamberlain of Holy Roman Church.

Msgr. Alessandro Riboldi, born at Dombing, Poland, 1832; Archbishop of Warsaw.

Msgr. Edmund Dalbor, born at Otwo, Poland, Oct. 30, 1852; Archbishop of Gnesen-Poznan.

Msgr. Adolph Bartram, born at Hildesheim, Prussia, March 1859; Prince-Bishop of Bismarck.

Msgr. Trofimo Valfredo, born at Cavour, Italy, Aug. 1858; Archbishop of Trapani and Apostolic Nuncio at Vienna.

Msgr. Juan Boldovinos, born at Puente de San Pedro, Spain, Oct. 20, 1848; Archbishop of Saragossa, received the hat from the hands of the King of Spain, and will wear Rome within a year to wear red hat at the hands of the Pope.

Few foreign Cardinals were Rome to participate in the history. The Pope will confer with Cardinal Pili on conditions at Vienna, both as regards economic distress, and the initiative, especially in behalf the children, will receive altered ecclesiastical status that the city is no longer a tool of an extensive empire, but a Catholic sovereign.

Late News of Ireland

CONNAUGHT
A woolen factory has been started in Tourmalady by Franciscan Brothers. Tourmalady is about seven miles from Ballinrobe.

Lairim County Council appointed Rev. Father O'Connell, C. Lower Drumreilly, a member of Ballinasloe Old Age Pension Committee.

A handsome Celtic cross has been erected over the grave of the late Rev. James Martin, in the church grounds, Ballinrobe, Castlerea.

LEINSTER
The death is announced of M. O'Byrne; D. D., P. P., of hamstown, South Africa. He was a native of Cushinstown, Co. Wexford, and was a brother of Mr. J. J. O'Byrne, Mr. P. O'Byrne, Ballynulty, and Rev. M. O'Byrne, P. P., Kilmora.

Rev. Canice McGonigle, O. S. B., son of Mrs. McGonigle, Drogheda, was ordained priest at St. Patrick's Church, Drogheda. His brother is Hon. Charles McGonigle, Christian Brothers, Drogheda.

MUNSTER
James H. Campbell, Town Clerk, Queenstown, has returned to ill-health. He has been Town Clerk, close on twenty years.

One of the biggest sessions seen in Tipperary was held at Thurles with the participation of P. Kirwan, who was in Moyarkey. His brother, Rev. Dr. Harry Kirwan, Cashel, was among the number of clergy present.

ULSTER
Rev. J. J. Conboy, O. S. B., T. L. Conboy, O. S. B., Kesh, Co. Londonderry, were among the number of clergy present at the session.