

# The Catholic Journal

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## Joy-Riding With The K. of C. Through Japan

The Men of the U. S. S. South Dakota Thought They Would Be Lonesome in Japan—But They Were Surprised.

The glamor of the Orient "gets" us of the effete West. Some of us—there were more than a thousand on the U. S. S. South Dakota—look forward to visiting the East; but when we get there we find it lonesome, exotically too much for our constitutions. The gobs of the U. S. S. South Dakota were feeling home-sick when they came in view of Yokohama, Japan, early in December. They knew nobody there and nobody knew them. When they received shore leave they didn't anticipate much pleasure, not knowing the language, and fearing that the natives weren't keen to play host.

But they were surprised. The first sight they met on the docks at Kamakura was not a Japanese cop or customs official; but a gentleman by the name of "Casey"—a Knights of Columbus secretary. His real name is Larry McGarry of Buffalo, New York, a young musical comedy artist who quit the stage to initiate K. of C. work for the men of the U. S. S. in the Orient. Hearing in Vladivostok that the U. S. S. South Dakota was in Japanese waters, he hurried over to Kamakura and was on the job with a perfect program of entertainment by the time the warship arrived at the Japanese port.

He kept the boys busy with a three-day carnival, including athletics, feasting, sight-seeing and everything else that goes to make up the life worth living for a Yankee sailor on foreign soil.

His program included a visit to the greatest Buddha in Japan—the great Daibutsu at Kamakura, where tens of thousands of Japanese made pilgrimages every year. It is situated on the Holy Island of Japan, and near it is the Cave of the Gods. They got on good terms with the geisha girls—the K. of C. men acting as chaperones. The girls were persuaded to give a show on board the U. S. S. South Dakota—the best show the men had ever seen because it was genuinely Japanese, and the Japanese know how to make music.

The natives were extremely courteous and accomplished profiteers. They regard the invasion as a symbol of American friendship for their country and celebrated it by boosting all their wares to what they had heard were American prices—in some cases charging fifty cents for a package of cigarettes that would cost fifteen in the U. S.; but the K. of C. overcame this when a shipment of goodies was re-routed from Vladivostok to Kaihin, and the sailors were able to enjoy the "everything free" program that has made the Knights famous.

The three day jaunt through that section of Japan ended with a feast at the Kamakura and Kaihin hotels when roast young turkey and cranberry sauce was the piece de resistance.

## Chinese Mission Society Appointed Field In Central China.

The Chinese Mission Society at Omaha, Nebraska has recently received news from Rome, that the Holy See has entrusted to the care of the Society a large populous mission in the Province of Hupeh, in central China, with the city of Hanyang as headquarters.

The city of Hanyang with its two sister cities, Hankow and WuChang, built at the confluence of the Yangtze and the Han Rivers forms the commercial capital of central China. The Yangtze River is navigable to large boats as far as the Triplicity City, as the capital of Hupeh is sometimes called,—a distance of six hundred miles. A line of railroad runs through this district from Peking in the north as far as the Quangtung border in the south, and at present an American company is planning a new railroad through the Yangtze gorges into western China. This railroad will open up a huge wealthy district to the world and will add still more to the importance of Hanyang and the neighboring cities.

The field assigned by the Holy See to the Chinese Mission Society extends over several thousand square miles of central Hupeh. It is estimated that its total population is nearly four million. The city of Hanyang, which will be the headquarters of their activities, has a population of roughly half-a-million, while the three cities together have a total population of two million.

The importance of central Hupeh as a mission field has long ago been seen by the non-Catholic missionaries. At present they have in the district some three hundred missionaries of various denominations. They have in addition a large well-equipped University—Boone University at Wu-Chang, and a number of high schools, where English is taught and students are prepared for American Universities.

Before the end of the present year, the Chinese Mission Society hopes to have between thirty and forty missionaries from Ireland and the United States, working in their newly appointed district. The central position of their mission and the means of communication it affords with the surrounding provinces will undoubtedly be of great advantage to them in establishing the Faith in the heart of China.

By the direction of His Holiness Pope Benedict XV, a large painting has been executed and hung in the Vatican to commemorate the publication of the New Code of Canon Law. The canvas measures 13 feet in length by 12 feet in height. The Vatican School of Tapestry is preparing a similar piece of tapestry for the Consistorial Hall.

Dreadful was the treatment of Armenian Catholics by the Turks. Six Bishops out of 24 were tortured and slain; 117 priests and 53 nuns have been massacred, and the massacred, dead or deported Catholics number over 800,000.

## The Politico-Diplomatic Importance of the Papacy.

Exemplar Of International Court Given By Rome.

POPES THE ARBITERS OF NATIONS DURING MIDDLE AGES.

Men of learning, lovers of peace, have long been seeking to create an institution which would be superior to the sovereign States, not so much in political power or authority as in the realm of justice and right. If two quarreling individuals, we have been told time and time again, must be content to lay their cause before a court whose judgment they are bound to accept, two Nations, two States should also find it possible to submit their controversies to some tribunal. We have long been familiar with such arguments and with efforts directed towards creating an institution which would embody the wishes of those earnestly seeking after relief from the evil they strive to overcome; such wishes have been expressed long before the World War. Whether we designate the institution aimed at an International Court of Arbitration, a Court of Nations or a League of Nations' Court is of no consequence; the important consideration is the basic idea, and all friends of peace are of one mind concerning that.

The Popes As Arbiters. What is now being attempted, what now looms up like a Fata Morgana deceptively near at hand has been realized centuries ago: the nations of occidental Europe had such an institution in the Middle Ages in the Papacy. And if at present a really effective international court is being spoken of as the greatest and loftiest and most beneficent social institution, then these same characterizations apply with equal force to the labors of the Papacy in the interest of peace and the well-being of the nations.

The time from Leo III., who on Christmas day in the year 800 crowned Charlemagne Emperor, down to the end of the reign of Boniface VIII. (†1303) is the epoch of the greatest influence of the Church on the political life of the nations. Again and again, during that period, emperors and kings laid their quarrels at the feet of the Pope and accepted his judgment as arbiter; and innumerable cases are recorded of their coming to Rome for a settlement of controversies regarding the investiture of prelates and rulers, in matters of property, regarding the Crusades, in cases of insubordination of spiritual rulers, in the granting of fiefs, when questions of supremacy were involved, and in many other instances, not to mention those concerning the validity of marriages etc. One may form whatever judgment of the Papacy one will; the epoch from 800 to 1303 marks a period of history during which the Church put into practice what is now being attempted.

Preservation of Freedom. A Supreme Judge of the type represented by the Popes of those ages, who set bounds to the ambitions and caprices even of kings and emperors, would likewise be the safest guardian of the liberty of nations. Freedom, liberty,—frequently the watchwords of those who seek to overthrow public order,—are precious, priceless gifts, and must be safeguarded at all costs. But liberty is not license, or freedom from all re-

straint. Order is a child of liberty, and its helpmate is wise restraint. Such restraint must never be tyranny, whether it be the tyranny of the autocrat ruling by force, or that of the Jacobin mob.

History teaches us that occidental Europe enjoyed an unparalleled measure of liberty, while in the East-Roman Empire and later in Russia arbitrary absolutism reigned. The chief reason for this difference in development lies in the fact that the West had the Pope, and the East did not. The logic of this contention rests on the fact proven by history that when emperors, kings and presidents have a superior and recognize him as such, they cannot possibly become such tyrants as were the Cesaro-Papists, rulers in whom both a spiritual and temporal power are united.

Tribunal Would Have To Do What Popes Did.

The Church has, in the past, shown herself a strong and prudent mother of all the peoples who have shared in her maternal blessings, States and Nations have been her children as well as individuals. And she would, if she were permitted, exercise the same wholesome influence again over the powerful ones of the earth in behalf of all the people. The elder Archbishop Spalding once very properly reminded an opponent of the Papacy (Miscellanies, vol. I, p. 56): He "should have borne in mind that, but for the efforts of the Popes and for the power they acquired in temporal matters by the free consent of the European nations, Europe would, in all probability, never have risen from barbarism nor progressed in civilization. That power was almost always put in requisition to check tyranny and to succor the oppressed. The voice of Rome liberated the captive, struck off the chains of the serf, cheered the oppressed, and struck terror into the hearts of tyrants. Protestants have admitted all this."

Whatever international power, authority or tribunal may be established to protect the interests of all the peoples of the world, its functions would have to be the counterpart of those exercised by the Papacy in the past. Will the new power be able to act as impartially, as wisely and as efficiently as Rome did?

C. B. of the C. V.  
K. OF C. STATUE FOR ANCIENT CITY OF METZ.

The statue of the Marquis de Lafayette, which the Knights of Columbus will present to the city of Metz next September, is now being arranged for by Paul Bartlett, the American sculptor, who has been commissioned to do the work. Every member of the K. of C. in this country is contributing to the fund for the gift. Mr. Bartlett is the sculptor who executed the famous Lafayette statue now in the Louvre. This work was largely made possible by the pennies and nickels of the school children of the United States many years ago.

No small number of the very same children went to France in the dashing khaki uniform of the American Expeditionary Force and thus again acknowledged the faith and feeling of America towards the sister Republic. Many of them have made the supreme sacrifice on the historic plains of Lorraine and Alsace.

There will be four bas-reliefs for the statue of the Knights which is to be a duplicate of the Lafayette work in the Louvre. The original statue shows Lafayette astride of a spirited charger with a sword in his hand held aloft.

## The Irish Bond Issue.

To make quite clear to subscribers the method of issue and the purpose of the Bond-Certificate Loan, it is necessary to recall two Acts of Dail Eireann:

First: Dail Eireann, on August 20th, 1919, unanimously authorized the issue of a loan in the United States of America. This loan is in addition to an internal loan, already subscribed in Ireland, and both are for the purpose of carrying on the Government of the Republic of Ireland.

Second: Dail Eireann, on July 17th, 1919, appointed three trustees: Eamon de Valera, President of the Republic; Most Rev. Dr. Fogarty, Bishop of Killaloe and James O'Mara, T. D., South Kilkenny, "to receive, safeguard, and disburse all funds" in accordance with instructions of the Government of the Republic.

The trustees have directed that the State Chairman, Frank P. Walsh, shall open bank accounts in the name of Eamon de Valera, and all monies subscribed shall be deposited therein; and they have further directed that only on receipt of such funds (dollar for dollar) and without deduction of any kind whatsoever, Bond Certificates will be issued.

These Certificates will only be issued from the New York office, 411 Fifth Avenue, and each Certificate will be signed by the President of the Republic of Ireland, and countersigned by a clerk of Dail Eireann. Records of this issue will be kept in New York, Dublin and Paris and will constitute a Roll of Honor of the Irish Race.

Persons who wish to subscribe and who are not in touch with a local Campaign organization may mail checks direct to Eamon de Valera, 411 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

## EXAMINATION FOR K. OF C. GRADUATE SCHOLARSHIPS

A competitive examination for the graduate Scholarships established by the Knights of Columbus in the Catholic University will be held Saturday, April 10. Applications should be filed on or before March 10.

The examination is open to students who have received the Bachelor's degree in Arts, Science or Letters; and to students who are now in the senior year of their college course. Students who desire, as K. of C. Scholars, to enter the Law School of the University, must have received both the Bachelor's degree (in Arts, Science or Letters) and the degree Bachelor of Law.

All candidates are required to take examination in English, History and Mathematics. Each is further required to take examination in Physics or Chemistry or Biology; and in Latin or Greek or one of the modern languages (French, German, Spanish). The candidate will select the science and the language in which he desires to take examination.

The examination will be held in the College of which the candidate is now a student, or at some center to be determined with a view to the candidate's convenience.

The Scholarship entitles the holder to board, lodging and tuition in the University during the academic year. It is available for the minimum period required for obtaining an advanced degree, viz. for the Mastership in Arts, one year; for the Mastership in Philosophy, two years; for the Doctorate in Philosophy, 3 years.

Forms of application and further information may be obtained from Very Rev. Edward A. Pass, Director of Studies, The Catholic University of America, Washington, D. C.

## Late News

Rev. M. C. ... common and ... have been ... cant position of ... Common County ... Governing Body ... versity.

In a letter to Rev. ... ligan wishing ... detaking in building ... Strandhill. Most Rev. Dr. ... guarantee £100 towards ... ject.

The death has occurred ... rick-on-Shannon of ... father of the late ... P. P. Deceased had ... great age.

Very Rev. Canon ... presided at the ... Cathedral, Enniscorthy ... late Mrs. K. Delaney ... of Mr. E. Delaney ... S. E. K., who died ... er's residence, Enniscorthy ... R. Brown was ... High Mass.

Sister Mary of ... Sales Marybaron ... of the Convent ... Charity ... dra.

The death ... residence ... aged 55 ... air of ... W. J. ... celebrat ... Mass.

Rapid ... in the ... machinery ... the ... hill, owned by ... son. The ... raising ... 500 tons daily ... months hence.

Speaking before ... the ... Castleguard ... P., stigmatized ... tary's Education ... grade, anti-l ... ble, and deserv ... mined opposit ... people, pers ...

Most Rev. ... celebrat ... Mass ... the late ... P. P. About ... The funeral ... by road to ... to the motor ... may of 25 ... with horses.

Miss ... (Arquis) ... Dalton, ... has been ... the Order ... Priory, ...

A handsome ... memory of ... ay, P. P. ... founder of ... invited ... M. S. Hall ...

On the ... as, O. S. F. C. ... tillery work ... striking ... summed week ...

Rev. ... marked ... arch ... about forty ...

Venerable ... P. P. V. ...

O ...