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Missions In Pacific Ruined By Japanese

Bishop Walliser Tells of Calamity Due to Expulsion of Capuchins

[By the N. C. W. C. News Service]

Washington, D. C., July 19.—The fruits of more than twenty years of toil by Catholic missionaries in the Caroline and Mariana Islands are in danger of being destroyed by the inroads of Japanese teachers and preachers of various Protestant denominations, who have practically a clear field for the work of winning over the unfortunate Catholic inhabitants bereft of missionaries since the expulsion of the Rhenish Westphalian Capuchins by the Japanese government.

So declares the Right Rev. Salvator Walliser, Bishop of Tamagora and Vicar Apostolic of the two island groups, who is a guest at the Capuchin Monastery here. Bishop Walliser's little missionary band, comprising twenty Capuchin priests, twenty-one Capuchin lay brothers and fifteen sisters of St. Francis, were evicted from the island in July, 1919, and since that time the mission has been entirely abandoned.

"Had the Japanese been a trifle less discourteous and somewhat more ingenious," declared Bishop Walliser, "the most deplorable calamity that has overtaken this Catholic mission could have been averted. If missionaries other than Germans were desired, recourse could have been had to the Holy See before the Capuchins were rudely deported. The Sacred Congregation assuredly would have consented to replace the German missionaries with others more agreeable to the Japanese. Thus the change would have been brought about in a civil and legitimate manner and without too great harm to the spiritual welfare of the Catholic islanders."

The Sacred Congregation for the Propagation of the Faith has selected the Spanish Jesuits for the work which was abandoned when the Capuchins were compelled to leave. This selection was made after several other missionary societies had been approached and the labor which the newly appointed missionaries will have to undertake to revive the once-flourishing post is certain to be extremely difficult.

Catholic Work In Islands

The work in the Caroline Islands, which include the Island of Yap, was originally in the hands of Spanish Capuchins, but with the purchase of the islands by the German government in 1906, was put in the hands of Rhenish Westphalian Capuchins, who also took charge of the Mariana Islands missionary work when that group, comprising fifteen islands, also was purchased by Germany. The people were lazy and immorality was rife even among the little children when the first missions were founded. But, by perseverance and unremitting toil, remarkable progress had been made by the missionaries up to the time of their eviction. Sixteen principal stations and a number of smaller places were being provided for.

Bishop Walliser will leave shortly for Rome to consult with the authorities as to the future field of labor for the Capuchin missionaries.

Sacred Congregation's Secretary, Card. DeLai, Praises Bishops' Pastoral

[By N. C. W. C. News Service.]

His Eminence James Cardinal Gibbons has received the following letter from His Eminence G. Cardinal de Lai, Secretary of the Sacred Consistorial Congregation, praising the Pastoral Letter sent out by the American Hierarchy: His Eminence James Cardinal Gibbons, Archbishop of Baltimore.

Your Eminence: The Pastoral Letter addressed last September by the American hierarchy to the Catholic people of the United States has afforded very great pleasure to the Sacred Consistorial Congregation. Your wise provisions for the administration of religious life in your dioceses deserve the fullest approval, particularly your insistence on the closest possible union with the Apostolic See. On this close relationship, indeed rises, as on a solid foundation, that unity which Our Divine Redeemer desired; on it also depend the life and welfare of the Catholic people. It remains now to execute earnestly and efficiently the measures proposed with so much wisdom and zeal, particularly all that concerns the administration of the Sacraments, the devotion to the Blessed Mother of God, the growth of Catholic Associations, the close attention to the welfare of immigrants, and other matters.

May God grant you all the grace needed for the success of your hopes and in particular for the active cooperation of the clergy and the faithful with their Bishops. I remain, Your Eminence's most humble and obedient servant, G. CARDINAL DE LAI, Secretary of the Sacred Consistorial Congregation.

French Catholic Chaplain Losses During The War

[By N. C. W. C. News Service]

Paris, June 30.—In reply to a question asked by a Catholic deputy, the Minister of War has just made public the losses sustained during the great war by the corps of military chaplains of the French army.

Five hundred and fifty-five Catholic chaplains were drafted; 68 died on the field of honor; 131 were awarded the Cross of the Legion d'Honneur and 14 received the Military Medal. (The Military Medal is given only to non-commissioned officers and privates, whereas the Legion d'Honneur is especially reserved for the commissioned officers.)

Almost all the chaplains had the War Cross bestowed upon them, but the ministry of War keeping no record of all war crosses distributed, the Minister was unable to give out the whole exact figure.

Out of 112 Protestant chaplains mobilized, 6 died on the field of honor; 13 were awarded the Legion d'Honneur, and 1 received the Military Medal.

Out of 33 Jewish chaplains, 3 died on the field of honor and 2 received the Legion d'Honneur.

These statistics include only those officially commissioned as chaplains. The number of the Catholic priests who died on the battlefield, when fighting in the ranks of the French army, or when acting either as stretcher-bearers or as attendants on the wounded, exceeds, in fact, 3,600.

Belgians To Seek Homes In the U.S., Priest Predicts

Talk With Msgr. Stillemans of Belgian Immigration Bureau

[By N. C. W. C. Service]

New York, July 19.—Heavy immigration of Belgians to the United States may be expected within the next few years, if the present difficulties in obtaining papers and transportation are obviated, according to Monsignor J. F. Stillemans, director of the Belgian Bureau, which cares for Catholic immigrants from Belgium and Holland.

"At present," said Father Stillemans in an interview with a representative of the N. C. W. C. News Service, "not many Belgians are arriving in this country, owing to the difficulties of obtaining passports, and the visa of the American consuls abroad. Very few of the Belgian girls now coming here are of the type that will engage in housework. Most of them are of the better educated class and are admirably suited for governesses."

"But heavy immigration must be expected in the future. So many people in Belgium are so upset that they naturally look elsewhere for a new start in life, and America's participation in the war, as well as its splendid relief work in Belgium, has caused them to turn their eyes more and more to this country."

"Another factor is that many Belgians who were in England during the war learned the English language, and therefore are better fitted to make their way in this country."

As to religious conditions among the immigrants after their arrival, Father Stillemans declared that much depends upon the places where they locate. If they select a Belgian colony where Catholic faith and practices have been kept intact, they continue their loyalty to the Mother Church. If they fall in with those who have abandoned the faith, they often become extremely negligent.

"However, it is notable," continued Father Stillemans, "that the children of Belgian immigrants almost invariably are sent to Catholic schools and that mixed marriages are very rare among them."

The Belgian Bureau is located at St. Albert's Church, 431 West 47th Street.

During the war approximately 9,000 Belgians came to America. Most of them were of very excellent families who were victims of war conditions and a great majority have readily adapted themselves to American conditions, and will remain here.

Profession of Franciscans

[By N. C. W. C. News Service]

Washington, D. C., July 19.—Four members of the Franciscan Order were professed with impressive ceremonies at the Monastery at Brooklyn, D. C., Sunday. Their profession was made at high mass at 9 o'clock. All the Monks of the Brooklyn monastery and many visitors attended. Those who took vows were Frater Paschal Kinser, O. F. M., of Newton, Ill.; Brother Felix Burkhardt, O. F. M., of Sheboygan, Wis.; Brother Francis Wagner, O. F. M., of Baltimore, and Brother Anthony Bruya, O. F. M., of Middlebury, Vt.

EMPRESS EUGENE TO REST IN ENGLISH BENEDICTINE ABBEY

[By N. C. W. C. News Service]

Madrid, July 20.—The body of Empress Eugenie, late widow of Napoleon III of France, will lie in the beautiful mausoleum in the Benedictine Abbey, Farnborough, Hampshire, England, and near the remains of her royal consort and their son, the Prince Imperial. This tomb is said to be unique in England, if not in the world. The remains of the former Empress were taken from Madrid to England last week.

Arrangements for her sepulture were made by the former Empress of France ten years ago, when she directed the construction of a remarkable addition to the mausoleum in which were entombed Napoleon and the young Prince, and, which stands near the home she occupied for most of the fifty years of exile from France. This mansion cost about \$500,000.

In the large church that forms part of the abbey, on each side of the altar, are the sarcophagi of Napoleon and the Prince Imperial. Behind the altar, and over a small door leading into the monastery, and "arcosolium," or niche with vaulted roof, was built in 1910. It was designed by French architects and constructed of stone, and formed the framework of a tomb which was to be her own—the third and last in the abbey.

In the church of the abbey requiem mass was sung annually during Eugenie's lifetime on the anniversary days of her husband and son. One of the last occasions of Eugenie's appearance at Farnborough Abbey was the thanksgiving service for the end of the war on the day after the armistice was signed.

Bishop of Clonfert Addresses Irish On Land Question

[By N. C. W. C. News Service]

Dublin, July 1.—Grave questions of moral right and wrong complicate the Irish situation at every stage. An agrarian revolution is just now in operation. In this essentially agricultural country Catholic peasants have been denied the ownership of the land which in many places, notably Connaught, is used as grazing ranches. In these areas the population is sparse. Human beings have been squeezed out by sheep and bullocks. On the infertile lands, incapable of supporting families, there is a dense population.

Historically, this condition of things is due to the various anti-Catholic plantations, more especially to Cromwell's confiscation, the most thorough in Irish history; the evil was intensified by the Williamite settlement and the famine in the middle of the last century.

In a tinkering way the government has in recent years endeavored to redistribute the land amongst the people. So widespread has been dissatisfaction at the dilatoriness of the process that the people have now adopted their own remedy. They have driven off the cattle and taken possession, leaving the fixation of terms of purchase to arbitration courts which they have locally established.

While stating that the employment of violent and unlawful methods for the expropriation of owners cannot be justified, the Bishop of Clonfert appeals to owners to settle fair demands on equitable terms. Addressing those seeking the land he says: "Let not your claims exceed the bounds of justice."

New Catholic High School Proposed

[By N. C. W. C. News Service]

About 100 priests and laymen Sunday afternoon at Cathedral Hall discussed the subject of underwriting a sum of \$6,000 or more to make necessary improvements at the present high school, Brown and Frank streets.

Then came the question of the proposed new high school. Out of the meeting grew the appointment of a Survey Committee which will look into the question of possible sites, of probable cost and of architectural designs. Personnel of the committee is as follows:

Bishop Thomas F. Hickey, chairman; Monsignor Dennis J. Curran, vicar-general of the Rochester diocese; the Rev. A. M. O'Neill, rector of Immaculate Conception Church; the Rev. M. J. Hargather, rector of St. Michael's; the Rev. John P. Boppel, rector of St. Boniface's; J. A. Kraus, James G. Comerford, J. G. Hickey, Frank X. Kelly, J. G. Menihan, J. J. McInerney, Peter A. Vay, Colonel J. H. Weiss, John L. Keenan, P. H. Yawman, Andrew Wollensak, J. J. Stafford, Thomas W. Finnane, William C. Barry, Jr., Eugene J. Dwyer and Joseph M. Quigley.

Outlining the history and growth of Rochester Catholic High School, Bishop Hickey told many things which were new to his auditors and indicated that within a few years the building would be inadequate for requirements. There is at present, he said, a fine high school for girls, Nazareth Academy, Lake avenue, conducted by the Sisters of St. Joseph. Such a one is needed by the boys, he said. Rev. John Sullivan of St. John the Evangelist Church was chosen chairman, and the Rev. George W. Kettel, secretary. After Father Sullivan had told of the needs of the present school a sum of more than \$6,000 was pledged. Then Eugene J. Dwyer, who opened the proposition of a new high school at the Chamber of Commerce meeting, as well as the college idea, emphasized the necessity of a sound religious education in primary secondary high schools and concluded with a peroration for a college. Endorsement of the plan was given by these representatives of different parishes:

B. V. Logan, speaking for the Immaculate Conception parish; J. J. Stafford, for St. Peter and Paul's; John E. Rice, for St. Augustine's; Joseph M. Quigley, chief of police, speaking for St. Monica's; the Rev. John Baier, for Holy Family Church; Patrick McKenna, for Holy Apostles; Edward Rombaut, for Holy Rosary; Colonel Joseph H. Weiss, for Sacred Heart Church; Michael Davin, for St. Mary's; the Rev. John Boppel, for St. Boniface's; John Haggerty, for the Church of the Blessed Sacrament; John J. McInerney, for the Church of St. John the Evangelist; Thomas Green, for Corpus Christi; the Rev. Paul Holtz, for St. Joseph's; John Meyer, for the Church of Our Lady of Perpetual Help; Andrew Wollensak, for St. Michael's Church; Leo Thelen, for St. Andrew's; John Keon, for Holy Cross Church; Charlotte Martin, for St. Bridget's Church and the Rev. Daniel Sullivan, for St. Anthony's church.

"The Little Church Around the Corner will empty its pocket for this great work," said the Rev. Alophense Notebaert, rector of the Church of Our Lady of Victory, in Pleasant street. Another step toward the realization of a new Rochester Catholic High School was taken Thursday afternoon at the meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Committee of Survey, Bishop Thomas F. Hickey, chairman, presiding. The meeting called for the purpose of organizing the General Committee into subcommittees to undertake surveys and report at a later date.

So far has the school plan advanced that the Rochester Catholic High School is to be incorporated under the laws of the state. The papers are now being drawn up.

It is now likely that two schools one for the East and one for the West side will be constructed.

St. Andrew's Seminary Golden Jubilee

The golden jubilee of St. Andrew's Preparatory Seminary, Frank street, will be celebrated in September.

St. Andrew's Seminary, founded by the late Bishop McQuaid after his return from the Vatican Council, was opened on September 14, 1870, with a small congregation of students. The school was named in honor of Bishop McQuaid and St. Andrew's, at Rochester, in which city he is buried as a saint.

In 1880 a second building was erected. The third and last building made possible about 20 years ago through the generosity of the members of the diocese, and on this building an indebtedness of \$10,000 still rests. Improvements and additions, at an estimated cost of \$3,000, are now being undertaken and friends of the seminary hope that the occasion of its golden jubilee will furnish opportunity for removing all indebtedness and making the necessary changes.

Coincident of the golden jubilee of the ordination to the priesthood of the Rev. M. J. Hickey, D. D., president of the seminary and chancellor of the diocese, who has been announced as St. Andrew's as professor, and as president, ever since his ordination, which took place at Rome, Italy, July 25, 1894.

The committee in charge of the direction of Bishop Thomas Hickey, plans a memorable celebration in September.

The Rev. Stephen J. Byrne, the Cathedral, has been named treasurer of the jubilee fund. Following are the other members of the committee:

Right Rev. D. J. Curran, V. G. Right Rev. Andrew B. McKenna, D. D.; Rev. James T. Dougherty, Rev. William Payne, Rev. John F. Staub, Rev. Arthur A. Hickey, Rev. Benjamin M. Gorman, Rev. John Boppel, Rev. Joseph A. Maloy, Rev. John Gefell, Ph. D.; Rev. Thomas Connors, Rev. George W. Kettel, Rev. William Byrne, Rev. John Crowley.

K. OF C. PARIS CLUB

[By N. C. W. C. News Service]

Paris, July 16.—The Paris Club, opened Paris Club at the Hotel of Columbus, recently opened by Archbishop Hanna, is increasing rapidly. The members of the club are the colony and American residents here. The Paris Club is located at 60 Avenue Hoche, near the Boulevard Haussmann. Those who wish to visit the club should apply to the secretary, M. de la Roche, at the club.