

In vain will you found missions and build schools, if you are not able to wield the offensive and defensive weapons of a loyal Catholic press.—Pope Pius X.

# CATHOLIC JOURNAL

The Catholic Family Newspaper

The work of the Catholic press has been most praiseworthy. They have been as effective auxiliaries to the papal in spreading the faith.—Pope Benedict XV.

36th YEAR, NO. 45.

ESTABLISHED 1889

ROCHESTER, N. Y., FRIDAY, AUGUST 6, 1926.

N. C. W. C. NEWS SERVICE

THREE FIVE CENTS

## Liberty Outraged By Calles, Avers Cardinal Dougherty; Mexico Expels Papal Delegate; Dramatic Scenes

MEXICAN PRESIDENT TERMED "PUNY NERO" IN LETTER OF PHILADELPHIA ARCHBISHOP, ASKING PRAYERS THAT HIS EYES BE OPENED—DEFENSE OF PERSECUTION BY SOME UNBELIEVABLE, HE SAYS.

(By N. C. W. C. News Service)

Philadelphia, July 31.—"It seems unbelievable that any citizen of the United States, who loves freedom and hates iniquity, could behold such crimes without indignation." His Eminence Dennis Cardinal Dougherty, Archbishop of Philadelphia, declares in his letter to the clergy of his archdiocese in which he asked universal prayer for the Church in Mexico. The complete text of Cardinal Dougherty's letter follows:

"Rev. and Dear Father: His Holiness, Pope Pius XI, has decreed that on Sunday, the first of August, Feast of St. Peter in Chains, prayers be offered up throughout the Catholic world for our persecuted brethren in Mexico and for their persecutors.

"When St. Peter had been cast into prison by Herod, the faithful prayed without ceasing for his deliverance. For this reason the Feast of St. Peter in Chains is an appropriate day on which publicly to pray for Mexican Catholics, that in God's mercy they may be freed from their sufferings, and the Faith may not be stamped out in their land.

Reviews Persecution "Within a few years the Mexican Government, ruling Catholic people, has expelled three successive Papal Delegates. When it rejected Archbishop Caruana a short time ago, it forged a document to make it appear that upon entering Mexico he had represented himself as being a Protestant.

"It has deported foreign-born priests, religious, and Sisters, some of them citizens of the United States. Even in the night, Government soldiers and police have driven out Nuns without giving them time to prepare for their journey, as if they were criminals, whereas their only offense was that they were Catholics, striving to educate children and do deeds of charity.

"Forty-seven Visitation Nuns, with the American Mother Superior at their head, who for twenty-seven years had been in charge of a convent school, founded by American Catholics, were ordered out at night, although forty-two of them were Mexicans. They are now about to take refuge in Philadelphia.

"The Mexican Government has dissolved all Religious Orders within its borders. For any subject of a Religious Order, who may dare to return to Community life, it has fixed a penalty of one or two years' imprisonment, and six years' imprisonment for any Religious Superior who may re-enter a Religious Community. None but native clergy are now permitted to function in Mexico. Their number is limited by the State; and conditions are imposed upon them, which in conscience they may not accept.

"Churches, Episcopal residences, parish houses, seminaries, asylums, convents, academies, colleges, and all other Church buildings with their grounds have been usurped by the Government; and worship will be permitted, always under the vigilance of the civil authorities, in such churches only as the State shall designate.

"Under the penalty of fine or imprisonment the establishment and direction of religious schools are forbidden. In no school whatever, public or private, may religious instruction be imparted; and for any infraction of this law, a fine and imprisonment are prescribed.

Laws Violate Constitution

"The Rev. Clergy are prohibited by law, under severe penalties, from criticizing in public or in private, the laws of the country or the personnel of the Government; and also from writing against them, although the Constitution of Mexico, drawn up in 1917, had granted freedom to write and to public writings on any subject whatsoever. The formation of a political group with even a religious tendency is strictly forbidden by law, so that Catholics may not organize to defend their rights and obtain justice.

"Confiscation of Church properties, expulsion of Priests and Nuns, violation of the rights of Catholics, and other brutal and impious acts are perpetrated on the plea that they are according to Mexican law, even when they are against the Constitution. In other words, iniquitous laws are first made, and then used as a cloak for robbery and persecution. These same laws are neither invoked nor enforced against Protestants.

"It seems unbelievable that any

citizen of the United States, who loves freedom and hates iniquity, could behold such crimes without indignation. Yet the Mexican Government has been praised by certain American enemies of the Catholic religion, even though no small number of the victims are their fellow citizens.

"If remembered at all, President Calles will go down in history as a puny Nero or Diocletian. We pray God, however, to open his eyes and soften his heart.

"At all the Masses on Sunday, August first, let a special memento be made for our Mexican brethren; and after the reading of the Gospel in English, let prayers be offered up for our Holy Father's intention; that is, that the Mexican persecution may cease, and the persecutors be forgiven.

Milwaukee, July 31.—Declaring that the Mexican situation has become a real persecution of the Christian Church and is no longer a matter between the Vatican and the Mexican Government, The Living Church, an episcopal national weekly published here, asks in its current issue that all Protestants "fall on their knees" tomorrow and pray with the Roman Catholics for "the persecuted church in Mexico."

The publication says in part: "The new restrictions that are effective July 31 involve prohibition of teaching religion in primary schools, private as well as public, and a multitude of other prohibitions, including confiscation of church property, limitation of opportunity for services, and much else, such as are directed against the practice of the Christian religion in any form.

"We hope that many other American Christians than Roman Catholics will carry out the earnest suggestion of the Pope for united prayer on August 1, when the new regime begins; and we can appreciate that the probable entire suspension of public services of the Roman Church, indicated in the Monday morning papers, may very likely be followed by like action on our part. Of course our work in Mexico is absolutely trivial in comparison with that of Rome; but we shall certainly not wish to make capital out of the distress of the principal Church of the land.

"For Americans, Episcopalians and Protestants as well as Roman Catholics, The Living Church urges: 'that we all fall on our knees Sunday and earnestly pray God to guide all who have responsibility for Christian work of any form in Mexico, according to His will, and to overrule the present persecution for ultimate good. We hope that in many of our churches such prayer may be publicly offered at next Sunday's services.'

Mexico City, July 31.—A score of important events have marked the critical last 36 hours in the swift-moving drama of religious persecution and passive resistance being enacted in Mexico. Some of them are:

Summary expulsion from Mexico, by order of President Calles, of Monsignor Crespi, in charge of the Apostolic Delegation to Mexico since the expulsion of Archbishop Caruana, on the mere statement that his presence was "inconvenient."

An even greater and more profoundly impressive thronging of all churches and shrines than took place in the last fortnight, as the priests of the nation performed their religious functions for the last time before the suspension of priestly activities went into effect.

Locking and sealing by the Government of all church buildings except actual edifices for purposes of worship, to prevent removal of church treasures.

Reinforcing of Federal troops throughout the capital city and holding of detachments in instant readiness.

Throwing of military patrols into all the country surrounding Mexico City, where excitement among the Indians is reported at a high point.

Killing of an aged man while in the custody of Federal troops after he had been arrested in connection with the showing of religious pamphlets in his store window.

Official warning, amounting to summary coercion, of newspaper editors by Attorney General Ortega that news of religious matters must be treated "carefully" or the editors would suffer the consequences.

Many reports of arrests, some of women and the families of wealthy Mexicans, for distribution of Catholic pamphlets.

Dramatic Scenes Created

Mexico City witnessed a dramatic scene as the end of priestly functions arrived, in accordance with the orders of the hierarchy that all priests discontinue their services to

night. Throughout the day huge crowds thronged all churches. Thousands walked barefoot to the shrines. By dusk, most of the churches were being closed by the priests, preparatory to making inventories of church property. Thousands of the devout were disappointed at being unable to enter. As darkness arrived a heavy cordon of police was thrown about the Cathedral.

Great crowds gathered at many points in the city, but they were quiet. There was drama and a sense of the ominous in their very silence.

A huge concourse had camped all night around the Cathedral, and with the first signs of dawn long lines were formed at the doors. When the portals opened, the later arrivals had little chance of entering. Hundreds of police, both within and without the Cathedral, attempted to keep order.

Streets of Mexico City were thronged throughout the day by processions going to and from fashionable churches for last-minute wedding ceremonies. More than 100 wedding ceremonies. More than 100 classes were performed.

At the Guadalupe Shrine a veritable sea of people worshipped and every confessional was constantly filled.

On Friday the labor unions pledged their support to President Calles, and heard him declare that the suspension of priestly functions was a treacherous act on the part of the Catholic Church, and a challenge to the Government just at the time it was attempting to solve weighty problems.

The Catholic episcopacy, in a statement, denied Calles' charge and asserted that their action had been taken only because the church is unable to submit to the demands made upon it by the Government, which are contrary to the conscience of religion. The statement continued:

"It can be shown that President Calles intends to destroy the Church, with or without the aid of laws. The present laws were drawn up by an armed group of revolutionists, and all of them are anti-religious and destroy the existence of the Church because they prohibit religious teachings in the schools, submit the clergy to state authority, despoil the Church and all its property, annul the religious vote, do not allow churchmen to extend their blessings in hospitals and asylums, and, in fact, prevent all appeal to the people by means of the newspapers."

Papal Official's Expulsion

Monsignor Crespi was given 24 hours in which to depart from Mexico. Later, upon the intercession of the Italian Legation, the time was extended to 48 hours. He plans, however, to leave as soon as possible and go to Linden, N. J., where he will visit relatives before continuing to Rome. In a final statement to the press, he said:

"I am leaving Mexico with a clear conscience. I have not taken any part whatever in the religious conflict, which has been handled solely by the Mexican Archbishops and Bishops. My attitude has been absolutely neutral in all Mexican local affairs and the authorities are acquainted with that fact.

"But I am the representative of a power which has publicly announced its support of the Mexican Episcopate's attitude and my presence is not desired. Let God's will be done.

"I am sorry the outrage done me is so tremendous, that it violates the sacred rights of liberty and reflects upon the Church. At the same time, I am sorry that it is so unimportant that it does not deserve to be considered as constituting an offer of atonement on my part alongside the great sufferings of my Mexican brothers. In truth, the Master had greater sufferings than these."

It was revealed, when Monsignor Crespi was handed his instructions to depart, at the Interior Office, that they had been written July 24 but were delivered only July 30.

Troops Strengthened, Arrests Made Friday afternoon the Government agents began closing and sealing church structures other than those for worship.

The throwing out of Federal patrols around Mexico City was for the purpose of assisting local authorities, in case there should be need, in enforcing the religious laws. It was likewise for the purpose of presenting a show of force with a view to awing the Indians.

A report was circulated that forty Mexican society girls, some the daughters of the most wealthy families in the land, had been detained for questioning in connection with the distribution of Catholic literature. Many other Catholic leaders are known to have been arrested.

Killing of the aged shop-keeper after his arrest in connection with the display of religious pamphlets was reported from Puebla. A general protest at the display of the religious pamphlets and was injured when the shop-keeper defended himself. Thereupon the aged man was arrested. His body, riddled with bullets, was found later in an automobile.

## Greek Dictator Dissolves Mount Athos Republic

By Dr. Alexander Mombelli  
(Jerusalem Correspondent, N. C. W. C. News Service)

Jerusalem, July 22.—Using a pretext, General Pangalos, the Greek dictator, has dissolved the very ancient Republic of the Orthodox Friars of Mount Athos, one of the most ancient, most picturesque and at the same time, despite its tiny size, most solidly established principalities in the world.

Act Pleases Freemasons General Pangalos explains his act by the vague assertion that it is a part of a new orientation of Greek policy. It is freely said, however, that he took the step at the behest of the Freemasons, with whom he is affiliated.

Something of the centuries of history of the Friars' Republic will give a hint of the seriousness of the suppression to Orthodoxy.

Mount Athos, which also is called Holy Mount, is a promontory on a little Macedonian peninsula. In ancient times it was inhabited by numerous hermits, who lived apart from each other. In the tenth century, however, cenobitical, or communal, life was introduced.

In the year 962, Saint Athanasius the Athonite, the friend of Emperors Nicephorus, Phocas and Taimices, founded on the Mount the Great Laura (monastery). Monks flocked to it from everywhere. Each of the nations where Orthodoxy now flourishes sent monks to represent it in the convents of Mount Athos. It came to be considered a Holy Place for pilgrimages.

From the tenth to the twelfth century the known monasteries on the Mount counted more than a hundred. When Mahomet the Second was about to take Constantinople, the friars of Mount Athos, then all of the Orthodox faith, made their submission to him. Thereafter they were authorized to form a sort of privileged republic, which has survived almost unchanged to this day.

No Women on Peninsula

At present Mount Athos counts twenty monasteries and a great number of smaller convents, peopled by about 6,000 monks and several thousand secular servants. There is not a woman in the whole peninsula.

A Council, made up of twenty members and meeting at Kardes, the Capital, has been entrusted with the care of the interests of the Republic. The convents are divided into monasteries, sketes, kellas and hermitages. Eleven monasteries (the kolobias) are organized on monarchical lines, and their friars do not have any individual possessions. The other nine (idiorhythmes) have a democratic form of governance, and their monks have the right to private property.

The most important of all these convents is the Roussicon, which belongs to the Russian friars and which numbers no fewer than 800 members.

## Large K. of C. Party Arrives In Ireland

Dublin, July 19.—The liner Regina has arrived from New York and landed a large party of Knights of Columbus from Montreal and Chicago. Those from Chicago are in charge of Mr. J. Maloney, Papal Knight. The party is making an extensive tour of Ireland, including Killarney, and will then proceed to England.

bile on the outskirts of the city. Soldiers in charge of it said that their car had been attacked by unknown persons and that the shop-keeper had been killed while they, strange to say, escaped unscathed.

(By N. C. W. C. News Service)

Washington, July 31.—It has been learned here from White Pine Camp, the summer White House in the Adirondacks, that although this Government has been studying the proposal to lift the embargo on the shipment of arms to Mexico, nothing will be done in this matter at present. Simultaneously it was announced here that Secretary of State Kellogg will review the entire Mexican situation with President Coolidge when he visits his early in August.

This Government, it was explained, favors the lifting of the embargo, but desires that the action be taken only when it will be accompanied by the safety to the Mexican Government and people. It is said that the present unsettled condition in Mexico had influenced this Government toward continuance of the embargo.

President Coolidge has let it be known that he and Secretary Kellogg have gone into the proposal and that there is no expectation for favorable action that he and Secretary Kellogg will take in the immediate future.

## Catholic Relief Bill May Pass at Present Session of Commons

(By N. C. W. C. News Service)

London, July 24.—By promising to give facilities for the Catholic Relief Bill when it comes on for its third reading in the House of Commons, the Government has assured the passage of the measure, which will abolish the penalties imposed by law upon Catholics during and since the Reformation.

The Government's action means that it will make themselves responsible for the bill and call upon its supporters to vote for its passage or, at any rate, refrain from opposing it.

Catholics regret, however, that the Government has decided to allow a free vote on the question of the right of Bishops and priests to wear their vestments outside their churches.

If this clause fails to find support, public processions of the Blessed Sacrament and, indeed, almost all Catholic processions in the open will remain illegal, since they involve the wearing of vestments.

A free vote does not necessarily mean that the clause will be lost, but it will give the few bigots in Parliament an opportunity of delaying the bill.

The bill will probably come on for its third reading after the summer recess and before Christmas, but it is possible that it may be passed before the end of the current session.

## Swansea City Leases Catholic Church Site For 30 Cents a Year

(By N. C. W. C. News Service)

London, July 24.—Less than 30 cents a year is being asked by the Swansea Corporation for the rent for a site it has leased to the Cardiff diocesan authorities for a new church at Town Hill, the foundation stone of which was laid a few days ago by Archbishop Molloy of Cardiff.

Since the land is public property, the Corporation is prevented by law from charging more than a nominal rent for it, but it may make what use it likes of the land and no one can claim it as a right.

In his address at the stone laying, Archbishop Molloy cited the Corporation's act as a generous gesture of tolerance, in marked contrast to the spirit of bigotry which the Church has to face in other parts of Wales.

## GUATEMALA EXPELS NATIVE PRIEST AND WILL NOT LET SALVADOR CLERGYMEN LA

(By N. C. W. C. News Service)

San Salvador, Salvador, July 21.—The first four priests to return from the Eucharistic Congress, one to Guatemala and three by way of Guatemala to Salvador, had, after the spiritual joys of the splendid Eucharistic Congress, a most distressing experience.

These priests, Very Rev. Ricardo Leopoldo Vines, Vicar-General of the Archdiocese of Guatemala, in the Republic of Guatemala; Very Rev. Leopoldo Vines, Vicar-General of the Diocese of Santa Ana, Republic of Salvador; Very Rev. Diego Rodriguez, Roman doctor and priest of the Diocese of Santa Ana, and Very Rev. Pedro Dulmink, official delegate of the Diocese of Santa Ana, and rector of the Church of San Lorenzo in Santa Ana, had bought in Guatemala a round-trip ticket from Puerto Barrios (Guatemala) to New Orleans. This round-trip ticket was paid for and gave them the right to a 25 per cent reduction of the ordinary fare.

They sailed from New Orleans to Puerto Barrios on the steamer Guayasana of the United Fruit Company on July 10 and reached Puerto Barrios on July 15. When they reached Guatemala, they were absolutely forbidden by order of the President to disembark and they had to stay on the boat four days as prisoners, to take a gasoline boat to Tela, Republic of Honduras, and so finally return home.

New Decree Promulgated And why all this? Because there is a new decree which forbids the entry into the country of religious, and the exercise of their ministry to foreign priests without the consent of the President. But these priests were secular priests, and did not intend to exercise their ministry during their short stay in Guatemala. Furthermore, their passport

## FRIAR'S HABIT AMBASSADOR'S BURIAL ROBE

(By N. C. W. C. News Service)

Louvain, July 24.—The Marquis de Villabona, Ambassador of the King of Spain to Belgium, whose funeral was solemnly celebrated at Brussels last week, expressed a desire before his death to be buried dressed in the Franciscan habit of the Friar Minor. Father Van de Velde of the Brussels House of the Order gave one of his hooded robes that this wish might be met.

The Marquis, whose body was taken to be buried in the Sacramental de St. Hilario, Madrid, with the United States Minister to Belgium, Brand Whitlock, and the Minister of Holland, Mr. Van Vollenhoven, was unwilling in service to Belgium during the war. All three were made honorary citizens of the king after the conflict and marble busts of each adorn the Halls of Parliament.

## CARD MERCIER BUST ORDERED BY INSTITUTE

(By N. C. W. C. News Service)

Paris, July 21.—The Académie des Sciences, which constitutes the Institut de France, the French Academy, the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles-Lettres, the Academy of Moral and Political Sciences, the Academy of Fine Arts, and the Academy of Sciences, decided, in placing a bust of Cardinal Mercier in the gallery of the Institut, to place in the Academy of Moral and Political Sciences.

The various associations of service men of France have decided to open a national subscription to participate in the erection of the monument which is to be placed in the Academy of Moral and Political Sciences.

## French Pastor Finds 2 Ancient Dolmens and Roman Pottery

(By N. C. W. C. News Service)

Paris, July 21.—Abbe Hermant, pastor of L'Hopital, in the Arrondissement of Paris, who is widely known through his discoveries of curious antiquities, recently found two dolmens in the vicinity of his parish and dug up more pottery, tiles and various objects showing that the district had at one time a population in Roman times as it has today. Abbe Hermant has also explored a very beautiful grove which served as a tomb for date from about fifteen centuries before the Christian era.