

The Catholic Record.

"Christianus mihi nomen est Catholicus vero Cognomen."—(Christian is my Name, but Catholic my Surname)—St. Pacien, 4th Century.

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SCHOOL AMENDMENTS DEFEATED

MICHIGAN AND WASHINGTON VOTERS FOIL BIGOTS

Proposed legislative enactments similar to the Oregon anti-private school law recently held unconstitutional in the Federal Courts, were decisively rejected by the voters of two States in the national election this week. Michigan for the second time and by a vastly augmented majority turned down a proposed amendment to the State Constitution which would have compelled attendance at Public schools of all children between the ages of eight and sixteen. In the State of Washington an initiative measure which, likewise, would have compelled all children between eight and sixteen to attend the Public schools was overwhelmingly defeated.

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

Detroit, Nov. 7.—An attempt to destroy religious and educational freedom in Michigan has once more been buried under an avalanche of votes. In the election Tuesday the voters of this State overwhelmingly defeated the proposed amendment to the State Constitution which would have required every child between the ages of eight and sixteen to attend the Public schools. The amendment was lost by approximately a two to one vote on the face of unofficial but practically complete returns. With more than a million votes tabulated from all parts of the State the count stood 675,000 against the amendment and 350,000 for it. Four years ago the same amendment was rejected by a vote of 610,699, to 363,917.

CATHOLIC CAMPAIGN AGAINST AMENDMENT

A committee of laymen cooperating with the Right Rev. Michael J. Gallagher, Bishop of Detroit, and the Right Rev. Mgr. John M. Doyle, Chancellor of the Detroit Diocese, conducted a dignified defense against the measure. Bishop Kelly of Grand Rapids also was active in the fight. It was pointed out that no attack is being made on the Public schools and that the Public schools are cheerfully supported by Catholics who also build and maintain their own schools. Attention of the voters was called to the fact that parochial school standards of teaching, regulated by State laws, are equal in every respect to the standards in the Public schools.

A defense fund of \$100,000 was raised in the Detroit Diocese to pay for distribution of literature and other expenses of the committee.

Many prominent non-Catholic citizens of Detroit, including the pastors of a number of Protestant churches, joined in a public protest against the threat to religious liberty and the rights of parents involved in the proposed amendment. Lutherans, Seventh Day Adventists and other Protestants worked systematically to bring out a heavy vote against the amendment. The overwhelming vote against it was due very largely to Protestant opposition, inasmuch as, the total number of Catholic voters of Michigan is only about one-fifth of the entire electorate.

The campaign on behalf of the amendment was carried on by the so-called Public Schools Defense League under the leadership of James Hamilton, who led in the same fight four years ago.

Another proposed amendment to the Michigan Constitution authorizing the enactment of an income tax law was also defeated. This amendment had been construed as involving a possible threat of taxation of charitable and religious institutions if it should become a part of the Constitution.

Seattle, Nov. 7.—The anti-private schools initiative bill which would have compelled all parents to send children between the ages of eight and sixteen to the Public schools of Washington has been defeated by a decisive majority in the election here this week. When finally compiled, it is estimated, the vote against the bill will be approximately two to one.

As was anticipated the cities rolled up large majorities against the proposed law and even in the rural districts the bill did not receive the support which had been expected. It is probable that the Ku Klux Klan, working through its dummy organization, the "Good Government League," will not carry more than five out of the thirty-nine counties when the complete vote has been tabulated.

Washington citizens of all creeds joined in opposition to the bill. Protestant ministers, members of the Masonic order, business leaders, labor organizations, and newspapers openly fought against adoption of the law. Only one important daily paper, the Spokane Spokesman-Review, and six small weeklies, supported the measure.

LITTLE BITTERNESS IN CAMPAIGN

Although the same Klan leaders who put through the notorious anti-private school bill in Oregon were in charge of the effort for the bill here, Washington passed through

the campaign without the bitterness and turmoil that was experienced in the neighboring State two years ago. This was due largely to the fact that positive and prompt action was taken to organize public sentiment against the proposed law immediately after it was filed last January. A powerful but unobtrusive campaign was initiated and carried on up to election day. It is said here that the various precinct forces fighting the Klan bill were more thoroughly organized than were the advocates of any other issue or candidate.

The anti-private school bill was fought on its merits and justice rather than on technical legal grounds. The question of its constitutionality was not especially stressed. The chief arguments used against it were the need of tolerance and respect for the rights of parents. Throughout the campaign the schools issue was kept clear of the campaign of any candidate and the controversy centering around it divided interest with the Presidential race in the public mind. The vote on the school law was heavier than on any of four other initiative measures and two constitutional amendments submitted to the electorate at this election. It seems probable that the sentiment aroused against this measure carried all other initiative measures to defeat.

NON-CATHOLIC OPPOSITION

Non-Catholic opposition to the bill was centered in the organization known as the Friends of Educational Freedom of which Col. E. L. Inglis is secretary. William Figgott, wealthy steel manufacturer and philanthropist, was chairman of the Catholic committee, and William P. O'Connell, Managing Editor of the Catholic Northwest Progress, was executive secretary of the campaign against the bill.

Throughout the campaign proponents of the bill were kept on the defensive and a strong attack on the Klan in the public press during the last few days is believed to have had a great influence in determining the vote.

BISHOP O'DEA'S STATEMENT ON RESULT

The Right Rev. Edward J. O'Dea, Bishop of Seattle, in a public statement issued when the defeat of the measure became apparent, said:

"I am deeply grateful to the Friends of Educational Freedom, a non-Catholic organization, which nobly and generously defended the cause of genuine Americanism from the beginning. My thanks are also due to the press and the Protestant and Jewish clergymen of the State who took a public stand against the proposal to outlaw private and parochial schools. Citizens of Washington having faced the test of the genuine Americanism and having vindicated their reputation as fair-minded liberty-loving people by defeating this un-American measure, have rendered noble service to their State and nation."

LIKENS MICHIGAN EFFORT TO CLOSE SCHOOLS TO REEDS

New York, Nov. 6.—Under the title "Private and Public Schools," The New York Times today gives its opinion of the attempt to close the private schools in Michigan, in the following trenchant editorial:

"The attempt made in Oregon to abolish the private schools in that State has been imitated in other States, notably in the State of Michigan. There the defeat of the proposed anti-private school amendment to the Constitution seems assured. This proposal had the color of a patriotic movement and has had the support of the Klan, but while it succeeded in Oregon to the extent that a law to this end was enacted (though later declared unconstitutional by the Federal Circuit Court,) the Michigan measure has a second time been defeated by a public vote.

"What is sought by such a measure is in effect what has been attempted by a decree of the Soviet Government in Russia, announced early this year, absolutely forbidding any teaching outside of the Government schools. All children are to be compelled into the Public schools. In the case of Russia they are communistic schools. In Oregon and Michigan it is a different doctrine and influence, 'pure Americanism,' under which those who have proposed this amendment wish to bring all the children, in order that the divisive influence of the home, the Church, the courts may be overcome. At any rate, that is the expressed desire of certain spokesmen for such a movement. But for the great mass of voters, the specific proposal is looked upon not as a 'pro' but as an 'anti' measure—to prevent the establishment of private schools in which children may receive such tuition, conformable to the general public standards and requirements, as their parents desire for them and are willing to provide at their own expense.

"In Russia there is an open, official attack upon religion. By banishing its teaching in the Public schools and by preventing the formation of private classes or

private schools, the Government is attempting to stamp out religious instruction altogether. There is, of course, no such motive to be attributed to the anti-private school movement in some of our Commonwealths, but the result will not be far different if it succeeds. For there can be no strictly religious teaching in the Public schools, and unless there are schools or classes organized at private or Church expense the children are untaught except by their parents. Fortunately, this need is being met in several States, and especially in large cities, by providing for the release of Public school children for religious instruction at certain hours during the week.

"It is absurd to accuse private or parochial schools generally of being un-American. No more democratic spirit is to be found anywhere in America than in many of them. They are a menace to the common good only as they draw away from the Public school the financial and moral support it should have, or if they do not maintain the standards prescribed for the Public schools. The parent should have freedom to give his children such special tuition and training as he thinks for their best good and their highest development. Moreover, private schools give opportunities for useful experimentation. A stronger pro-public school sentiment in America is not only defensible, it is desirable and greatly needed. But a narrow anti-private school attitude is indefensible, undesirable and un-American. It violates the essential rights of the individual and the family.

FRANCISCAN CONVENT AT JAFFA LOSES SUIT

Jerusalem, Oct. 27.—The Spanish Crown has been adjudged legal owner of certain lands adjoining the Franciscan Convent at Jaffa which have been the subject of litigation for the past three years. Originally the lands were bought with money supplied by the Spanish Government but with the understanding that the purchase was made for the benefit of the convent. At that time only a Turkish subject could hold title to land in Palestine and as a result neither the Spanish Crown nor the Franciscan Community could be recorded as the owner.

When the need for observance of this requirement passed, with the establishment of the British Mandate, the Spanish Government requested that the lands in question should be recorded as belonging to the Crown of Spain. This request was objected to and a counter claim set up that ownership should be vested in the "Custods" of the Holy Land for the Franciscan Community. On appeal the case was heard by the Chief Justice of Palestine and two other judges and decision was rendered in favor of the Spanish Crown. There is a possibility of an appeal to the Privy Council.

PROTESTANTISM DYING IN PARTS OF EUROPE

Washington, Nov. 8.—Protestant churches of Europe are threatened with destruction because of insufficient funds, according to report made to the Federal Council of Churches here yesterday.

"There are many areas where we are in danger of losing literally the entire Protestant expression of Christian faith," says the report.

"It is most vital for the future welfare of the Kingdom of God that the powerful Protestant churches of America should rally to the support of the struggling Protestant churches on the European continent."

The report was submitted by Doctor Charles S. Macfarland, general secretary, and Fred B. Smith, a layman. They have just returned from abroad.

ENGLISH CLERGYMEN CONVERTS

London, Eng.—The flowing tide of conversion from the Anglican ministry is demonstrated by the fact that in five years no fewer than fifty-seven convert clergymen have passed through St. Charles' House of Studies at Hatfield. This is by no means the complete total, for many have not gone to St. Charles' on their embracing the Church.

St. Charles' House, Hatfield, which this week celebrated the 79th anniversary of the conversion of Cardinal Newman, is devoted to the preliminary preparation of convert clergymen for the priesthood. Consequently married clergymen are not included in the reckoning.

The House was founded in order to allow newly-received clergymen who desire ordination to begin their philosophical studies as soon as possible after their reception, so that there will be no break in their studies.

They are there fitted to go to Rome, or to the home seminaries, to pursue their theology course.

WEMBLEY EXHIBITION CHAPEL CLOSES

London, Eng.—The Catholic chapel at the Wembley Exhibition closed yesterday with a solemn Te Deum.

The unique little church, planted right in the heart of the British Empire Exhibition, and the only place of worship in the grounds, has received remarkable attention from the millions of visitors from all parts of the earth who have visited Wembley this summer.

Wet weather was responsible for the release of Public school children for religious instruction at certain hours during the week.

"Most of the exhibits at Wembley," said a London daily newspaper, "are feeling the scarcity of visitors. But there is one exhibit which continues to attract attention. That is the little Catholic chapel of St. Peter and Paul. The priest on duty is always busy with inquirers, and the church is never without worshippers, who leave the amusements and commercial exhibits to say a prayer before the altar."

Priests have taken it in turns to attend the Wembley chapel, and all were astonished at the crowds it attracted.

Thousands of visitors were sincere inquirers after Catholic truth. They were shown the chapel, and when they desired, its contents were explained to them. The Catholic Truth Society's publications and Catholic newspapers were on sale in the entrance hall.

Mass was said daily, and was attended by Catholics working at the Exhibition, and the afternoon Benediction never lacked a good congregation.

A remarkable feature of the priests' activities in the "Exhibition parish" was the number of confessions heard.

As many as forty people a day were receiving absolution. Some of them, perhaps, had not been to confession in years and may have been brought back to the practice of their religion by chance contact with the Church at the exhibition. The success of the experiment is probably due to Catholic pride in the enterprise of their Church in planting its flag in this model of the Empire. They like to feel they belong to a church which can move with the times and take advantage of so brilliant an advertising opportunity.

Dozens, if not hundreds, of American prelates and priests visited the chapel during the summer. Among the latest were Father F. A. Houck, of Toledo, Ohio, author of several popular science works; and Father Markert, S. V. D., of Techny, Ill. Both expressed their delight at the work done at the Wembley chapel.

BIRTH CONTROL EVIL IS BECOMING ALARMING

By Rev. Dr. Wilhelm Baxen von Capitaine Cologne Correspondent, N. C. W. C.

Cologne, Nov. 1.—The alarming plunge of the birth rate in Berlin has led to a new low figure, the rate for 1,000 inhabitants in 1923 being reported as only 10.4, where even in 1922 it was 12.1. Socialism and a growing frivolous spirit among the people are blamed.

Birth control is spreading to such an extent that all Christian parties are combining to fight the evil.

Even before the World War, the birth rate in Berlin had fallen to half that of the period immediately after 1870, and it is now far below the pre-war years. In 1876, the year of the highest birth rate in the city, 47.2 babies were born for each 1,000 inhabitants. The figure had dropped to 21 in the years 1910-14, and from 1915 to 1918 it was down to 13.4. In 1919 and 1920 the number of births rose because of the many marriages after the war, but after that it started again to sink rapidly. In 1921 it was 14.7, then came the 12.1 in 1922, and now 10.4 in 1923.

In recent years the number of marriages each year in Berlin has exceeded the number of births, a thing unheard of in preceding years.

FRENCH POLICE PRESENT QUESTIONNAIRE

Paris, France.—Even the sweet, smiling vision of the Blessed Teresa of the Child Jesus, venerated in other lands under the picturesque name, "The Little Flower," has not stopped the Herriot government's radical inquisition into the religious communities of France for the purpose of expelling them from the country.

In many places, authorities are going to communities with the purpose of having the religious fill out a questionnaire by which it is hoped it will be possible to prove that they have violated the religious expulsion law. Thus the communities are asked to take part in their own persecution.

All France, which venerates with special tenderness the miracle-working little Carmelite nun, was

shocked to learn that on the feast of Saint Teresa, a Commissioner of Police appeared at the Carmel of Lisieux, which had been the blessed maid's home in life, to present the odious questionnaire. After visiting the Carmel, the Commissioner went the rounds of the other convents of the city.

In at least one district in Paris, similar action has taken place. It is the eighteenth, where an orphanage in the charge of the Sisters of Saint Joseph of Loretto was visited by order of the mayor.

In many cases, the religious have refused to answer the questionnaire. It has been pointed out by La Croix that the Commissioners have no right to ask any question except concerning identity. Should they proceed further, they are acting illegally, says this paper.

INSULT TO CHRIST TO BE PROTESTED

Jerusalem, Oct. 27.—New phases are continually developing in the furor created when the "Doar Hayom," official Zionist organ here, published a sacrilegious attack upon Christianity culminating in a blasphemous denial of the Incarnation. Not only Catholics but Mohammedans, Orthodox Greeks, and many of the Jews themselves were outraged by this article. Attempts are being made to induce the civil authorities to take action against the Zionist paper. If these attempts fail to produce results it is regarded as probable that the incident will be brought to the attention of the Vatican and also—since Palestine is a mandated territory—laid before the proper authorities of the League of Nations.

The opinion prevails here that the outbreak of blasphemy was caused by a feeling of resentment at the recent conversion to Christianity of Hans Herzl, son of the founder of modern Zionism. That conversion roused Zionist fanatics here to astute close bordering on fury. It was thought, however, that Doar Hayom would see fit to retract its statement, following the protests voiced by the Latin Patriarch of Jerusalem. The Patriarch called the matter officially to the attention of the British Governor and asked the clergy and laity to join in public prayers and acts of reparation for the blasphemy.

Doar Hayom, however, instead of retracting, retaliated with other articles intended to hold the protests up to ridicule and referring to the Patriarch as a "second Torquemada."

In the absence of any action on the part of the civil authorities the Patriarch has himself instituted criminal proceedings against the Zionist paper and has engaged a prominent attorney to handle the case. The Patriarch's example stimulated others to protest. The Greek Orthodox Young Men's Club of Jaffa, among others, has made a formal request that the Government take action against the paper and against the writer of the article.

Even more significant of the widespread indignation aroused is the message addressed to the Moslems of Palestine by the Arab Executive who characterized the article in Doar Hayom as a "sacrilegious insult." He announced his intention of instituting legal proceedings against the paper. His indignation is based on the teaching of the Koran that Christ was born of a Virgin which makes the statement of the Zionist paper as objectionable to the Mohammedans as to the Christians.

There are rumors that a personal apology will be tendered by the proprietors of the paper to the heads of all non-Jewish communities in Palestine but nothing definite regarding such action has been announced.

FLAG EPISODE BRINGS DISMISSAL

Des Moines, Ia., November 10.—Three members of the Des Moines police force implicated in the anti-Catholic flag episode during the convention of the National Conference of Catholic Charities here in September, have been dismissed from the force. The men are Captain William De Vies and Patrolmen Hershel Dunagan and George Dickey. Charges against the men involved their alleged assistance to members of the staff of a Ku Klux Klan newspaper in "faking" a picture showing a Catholic banner floating above the American flag from the roof of the building in which the Charities Conference was meeting.

In handing down its dismissal, the Civil Service Commission declared the policemen were found guilty of participating in a conspiracy to insult guests of the city. Counsel for the Klan announced that an appeal from the commission's ruling will be taken to the District Court and, if necessary, carried higher.

During the investigation the accused members of the force were suspended by order of the City Council but subsequently were put back to work on orders from the Superintendent of Public Safety.

THE HOLY YEAR

BISHOPS TO GIVE POPE GOLD HAMMER

By Mgr. Enrico Pucci (Home Correspondent, N. C. W. C.)

Preparations for the opening of the Holy Year and for the Vatican Missionary Exhibit are moving forward rapidly and with excellent coordination of effort.

So far a total of about one hundred and twenty thousand lire has been contributed by 415 members of the Catholic episcopate throughout the world to pay for the gold hammer and trowel which the Pope will use in the solemn ceremonies connected with the opening and closing of the Holy Door of St. Peter's. These contributions were sent in response to an appeal made to the hierarchy by Cardinal Pompili.

From the very ancient times it has been customary for the Popes to distribute souvenir medals to pilgrims who visit Rome during a Holy Year, a custom which will be adhered to next year. The medals, designed by the Engineer Mezzana, are now being struck off. On one side they bear an impression representing the Pope in the act of signing the Bull proclaiming the Jubilee Year, while the obverse side bears a picture of the Dome of St. Peter's surrounded by rays with a field of ripe corn in the foreground. Underneath is the legend: "Videte regiones, quas jam albae sunt ad messem."

Besides this souvenir medal there will be an official commemorative medal for the Holy Year and the Missionary Exhibition. The design for this was agreed upon by the Directing Committee of the Exhibition and the Central Committee for the Holy Year. It portrays, on one side, the ceremony of the opening of the Holy Door and, on the other, the Missionary Buildings in the Cortile della Figma.

Another special medal to be conferred in the presence of the Pope is also being prepared. It will be presented to those who distinguish themselves in activities for the success of the Holy Year, particularly in the matter of organizing pilgrimages.

Several special publications in connection with the Missionary Exhibit are being arranged for. There will be a fortnightly illustrated review, L'Esposizione Missionaria Vaticana, edited by Monsignor Luigi Grammatica, with the assistance of many noted scholars, which will be published in such form that a file of the various numbers will constitute a desirable souvenir of the Exhibition.

An abridged guide directing attention to exhibits of special interest, and a small atlas containing summarized missionary information, are also being prepared. Then there will be a large atlas, innumerable maps, three great plastic reproductions of different parts of the world, and other exhibits in the Geography Section showing the geographic distribution of missionary activities. Souvenir planners for 1925 have been prepared bearing a brief monograph in Italian, French, Spanish, German, and English, on the Catholic Apostolate.

The question of transportation for pilgrims and visitors is one that has been handled in cooperation with the Italian Railroad Administration. Pilgrims who come to Rome alone during the Holy Year will be granted a reduction of 30% of the usual fare, parties of fifty or more will be given a reduction of 40%, while parties of 400 or more chartering a special train will be given a rate of one-half the usual fare.

YOUTH HAS BIG PART IN CATHOLIC CHURCH

London, Eng.—G. K. Chesterton corrects the impression that the Catholic Church is composed of "aged ecclesiastics."

Never in history has there been an institution in which young people have played so great a part, he said to a gathering of University of London students.

Whenever people were becoming pagan—or merely weary G. K. C. added characteristically—the next thing that happened was a new uprising of Catholic enthusiasm among the younger generation, almost to the astonishment sometimes of the Catholic Church itself.

Nobody in the world, except Catholics, was the least confident that society and its institutions would endure. Catholics were the only moderns who really existed in the future, because they knew that the Church would endure.

"Everybody knows that everything is breaking up," he added, "but Catholics at least are certain that, whatever happens, they will be there to see it."

CATHOLIC NOTES

Cincinnati, Nov. 6.—To encourage daily Communion among the laity Rev. Francis T. Culley, has been appointed spiritual director of the Peoples Eucharistic League of St. Peter's Cathedral. A priest is present in the cathedral every fifteen minutes between 6 and 8 a.m. to give Communion. Members of other parishes may join the League.

Philadelphia, Oct. 31.—Right Rev. Bishop O'Gorman, C. S. Sp., former novice master of the Holy Ghost Novitiate, when it was located at Cornwells, near Philadelphia, Pa., has just completed twenty-one years of missionary life in Sierra Leone, a district of Africa, which when he went there was known as the "White Man's Grave."

New York, Nov. 7.—Governor Alfred E. Smith, before voting or taking any other part in the activities of Election Day, attended a Requiem Mass at the Church of the Assumption in Brooklyn celebrated in memory of his mother, who died after he had begun his second term in the Executive Mansion. The Governor was accompanied by his wife and family. For many years during her life, Governor Smith made an event of celebrating his mother's birthday. Since her death he has provided that a Requiem Mass be celebrated on the same day each year.

Washington, Nov. 7.—The Rev. J. J. Himmel, S. J., for fifty years a member of the Jesuit order and once president of Georgetown University here, died Monday at the university following an attack of acute indigestion. He observed the golden anniversary of his membership in the Society of Jesus only last year. He was sixty-nine years old. Father Himmel, who at the time of his death was keeper of the archives at Georgetown and was virtually in retirement, had a varied and distinguished career as an educator and also in the mission field.

Los Angeles, Nov. 7.—Father M. Brualla, pastor of the Old Plaza Church here, has given his life that suffers with the dread pneumonic plague, which has struck this city. He recently received the consolation of their faith in their dying moments. Father Brualla is dead of the plague following his administration of Extreme Unction to several sufferers with the disease. He persisted heroically in his religious duties although it had been established that virtually every person who came in contact with the sufferer with the plague was doomed to a speedy death. The toll from the sudden attack of the deadly malady in Los Angeles has reached twenty-one.

Boston, Nov. 5.—St. Francis Xavier College, Antigonish, N. S., will receive from \$800,000 to \$1,000,000 under the terms of the will of the late Neil McNeil which was allowed by the courts here this week. Objections interposed by some of the McNeil heirs have been withdrawn. When McNeil died in 1921 it was found that he had bequeathed the income from his estate to seventeen nieces and nephews during their lifetimes with the proviso that the estate itself should then go to the College. Some of the heirs took steps to contest the will on the ground that undue influence had been exerted upon McNeil by officials of the College.

Washington, Nov. 4.—Funeral services were held here yesterday for Mother Claire Benoit d'Azay, daughter of the late Count Pierre Benoit d'Azay of France and for thirty-five years a member of the Sacred Heart Order. Mother Claire died at the Convent of the Sacred Heart here after an illness of ten days. She was actively engaged in teaching up to the time of her last illness. Mother Claire was born in Chateau d'Azay, her ancestral home, sixty-five years ago. She gave up her position as a member of the French nobility to join the Sacred Heart Order and two years later was sent to the United States. She has held important teaching positions in many of the Sacred Heart schools throughout the nation.

Paris, Nov. 5.—Gabriel Faure, Director of the National Conservatory of Music and by common consent the greatest French composer of modern times, died here yesterday. He was in his eightieth year. Faure, an ardent Catholic, was known chiefly as a composer, although his musical activities were by no means confined to writing music. His first compositions were published when he was twenty years old. Powerful symphonies and instrumental works were his chief contributions, but he also composed a Requiem Mass in 1887 that is regarded as a classic. He wrote a number of motets dealing with religious subjects, chiefly dedicated to the Blessed Sacrament and the Blessed Virgin. For the theatre he composed "Masques and Bergamasques" which brought him wide recognition.