

# 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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## SCRANTON BISHOP ENDS STRIKE

### BISHOP HOBAN'S SUCCESSFUL MEDIATION ACCLAIMED BY PRESS AND PEOPLE

Scranton, Pa., April 10.—After every effort had failed here to settle a trolley strike which forced 250,000 people in the city and from thirty miles around to walk through five inches of snow, the Right Rev. Michael J. Hoban, Bishop of Scranton, stepped in, called a conference, submitted a plan for an agreement and ended the strike, with no bitterness on either side and to the vast relief of the entire city and the surrounding countryside.

The feat is hailed by the Scranton press as a striking example of civic patriotism and a rare tribute to Bishop Hoban's sense of fairness, which led each side to put confidence in the justice of his solution.

### CITY TRAFFIC AND INDUSTRY PARALYZED

From Tuesday last week till Thursday, Scranton walked, while the 600 conductors, motormen and barmen of the Scranton Railway Company were idle, their demands for increased wages and a modification of the "swing shift" system defied by the company. The snow storm added to the city's woes and factories and mills were paralyzed because their workmen could not reach them. Strong efforts on the part of the mayor, the press and civic organizations, both before the strike went into effect and after, were unavailing.

At this juncture, Bishop Hoban took a hand. He invited to the episcopal residence Col. L. A. Watres, president of the Chamber of Commerce; E. J. Lynott, editor of the Scranton Times; John Durkin, mayor of Scranton; J. J. Coleman, general manager of the Scranton Railway Company; W. W. May, assistant manager; J. J. Brennan, president of the Trolley Men's Union and the business agent of the union. These men responded to the call.

The conferees unanimously chose Bishop Hoban chairman, and he outlined the purpose of the meeting. The analysis of the situation was notably fair, barred all bitterness and encouraged conciliation. As in every issue, there were two sides to the street car strike, said the bishop. Wisdom on the part of the disputants, then, should prompt them to compromise at once, before both sides suffered heavily through losses in earnings and wages.

Also Bishop Hoban pointed out, there was a third party to consider—the public, without which neither employer nor employees could exist. The public had rights, and it would be the best policy for both the company and the men, if the public were to be pleased rather than further incensed at the inconvenience, to effect a settlement. He cited examples of ill feeling caused by former strikes. Business was harmed, merchants lost patronage, industry lost production, everyone was bitter.

He then asked both sides to tell their grievances, and asked further for an expression from the representatives of the public. Everyone expressed his opinion. After hearing all sides, the Bishop made a proposal for a common work plan based on conciliation, and requested all to return Friday for another conference.

### FEDERAL AUTHORITIES TAKE PART

The federal authorities, hearing of the proposed settlement, immediately sent T. M. Finn, John Davis and L. A. Thomas, federal mediators, from Washington, and Governor Pinchot sent Mathew C. Frederick, of the State Department of Labor and Industry. They arrived for the second conference. At this gathering, Bishop Hoban elaborated his plan to modify the "swing shift" system, granting pay increases where the greatest justification for such action seemed to exist.

The Bishop's proposal was taken back to the labor group, and the company officials took it under advisement. On the following day, again at the invitation of the Bishop, the group once more gathered at the episcopal residence, and after some hours of discussion, both sides accepted the tentative solution the Bishop had advanced. The plan, after providing a direct solution of the more acute points at issue, proposes to submit other considerations to arbitration.

The press of Scranton and vicinity freely gives Bishop Hoban the credit for the settlement, praising him highly for his action and calling attention particularly to the fact that, because of the tactful handling of the mediator, the strike has left no bitterness.

Bishop Hoban is no stranger to the role of industrial mediator. Twice before he has brought the street car company and its men together, and because of the city's general confidence in his sense of justice, he has on several other occasions acted as an arbitrator.

## DISCOVERS RELICS OF GREAT MARTYR

### BLESSED ANDREW BOBOLA DIED IN YEAR 1657

An absorbing account of the rescue of the great Martyr, Blessed Andrew Bobola, is contained in a recent article appearing in The Month. Blessed Andrew was martyred most brutally by Russian Cossacks at Pinsk in the year 1657. He was solemnly beatified by His Holiness, Pope Pius IX., in 1855.

The remains of the Martyr were preserved at Polodsk in Western Russia, and held in veneration even by the Orthodox.

### SEARCH FOR RELICS

When the Soviets began to desecrate and rifle the churches, all things sacred, including relics, were treated with little reverence. It then became a matter of intense interest to Catholics employed on the Papal Relief Mission to discover what had become of the Martyr's body after the churches of Polodsk had been plundered.

In July, 1922, information was given out that the relics of Blessed Andrew Bobola were in a museum somewhere in Moscow and very probably on exhibition before the curious eyes of the public. This news was most distressing to the Catholics of the country.

Previously the Bolsheviks had entered the church at Polodsk, broken open the door leading into the chapel of Blessed Andrew Bobola and brought out the case containing his relics. A priest who was present demanded their authority for such an act, and for answer was fired upon, but fortunately escaped the bullet. As the reliquary was placed upon an auto truck, a woman in the crowd who protested against the outrage was killed on the spot.

The relics were taken to Vitebsk whence they were to be transferred to a museum at Moscow. The Russian government, it appears, was at first disposed to return the relics to Poland, but because of conditions imposed, the restitution was postponed. Thereupon the Vatican requested the return of the relics, trusting to its beneficent record of dispensing largesse in abundance to the distressed country.

Arrangements were finally concluded for the transfer of the relics to Rome, the matter being kept a complete secret. Those who had the affair in charge were then conducted into the Petrovka Museum where they had sought for the relics a whole year before.

"The store room into which we were conducted," says one of the commission, "was filled with discarded furniture, old plaster casts and wax models and other abandoned exhibits piled up topsy-turvy and covered with dust. Close to the door, and almost blocking the entrance, was the large reliquary containing the body of Blessed Andrew Bobola. The reliquary is made of zinc with a coating of silver paint and is decorated with heavy brass trimmings. It is coffin shaped with dome-like cover, bearing a large brass recumbent crucifix, and is fitted with glass along the sides permitting a full view of the relics within.

"It is about six feet three inches long, twenty-five inches wide at the head, nineteen at the foot and thirty-seven inches high. An ordinary cord had been tied about the reliquary and sealed with the wax seal of the police department of Vitebsk, thus assuring us that the relics had not been touched since their coming to Moscow.

"There were no signs of vestments apparent in the reliquary but the body was in a sufficient state of preservation to identify nearly all the marks of martyrdom as related to the Breviary office. After a most minute examination of the relics, we were thoroughly convinced of their authenticity."

After a long and painful delay the precious relics were at length prepared for their long journey to Rome where they arrived safely on the Feast of All Saints. They were brought to the Matilda Chapel in the Vatican where they now rest amid the numerous other holy relics for which the Chapel is famous.

## PIONEER LAY SPEAKER DIES AT ENGLISH HOME

London, Eng.—A man who for twenty-five years spoke in the streets on Catholic doctrine, and paved the way in the North of England for the present successful Catholic Evidence Guild campaign, has just died at the age of sixty-four. Charles Unsworth was a well-known figure in Bolton, Lancashire, where he used to stand on the steps of the Town Hall every Sunday evening. At first he was insulted and attacked, and on one occasion was arrested whilst maintaining the right of free speech.

He always looked forward to the day when England would become so tolerant that it would be possible for a Catholic priest to speak in the streets. His ambition was realized

last October, when Father Hugh Pope, a well known Dominican, went to Bolton and preached from the Town Hall steps. The veteran lecturer, whose early efforts had done much to make such an event possible, was wheeled from his sick bed on a frosty night to see the fulfillment of his dream.

## GIFT FROM POPE AWAITING CARDINAL MUNDELEIN'S RETURN

Chicago, April 11.—A book from the Vatican library, five hundred years old, with its pages in parchment, and its script done by a monk, containing the Ecclesiastical calendar and the "Book of Hours," and other Church data, awaits the return of His Eminence, Cardinal Mundelein, May 11, as a personal gift of Pope Pius XI.

It was placed today in the Cardinal's library at his home, 1555 N. State Parkway to be formally presented to him when he comes home. The book was given to Rev. Edmund A. Walsh, S. J., professor in the School of Foreign Service at the University of Georgetown, by Pope Pius as a present to the Cardinal while he was still an Archbishop. Father Walsh has had the book since last August, but because of delay he did not reach Chicago until after Archbishop Mundelein had been called to Rome.

"Archbishop Mundelein is building a wonderful seminary at Ares, Ill., I understand," Father Walsh said the Pope told him, "and I want His Grace to have this book as a personal and special present from me to form the 'cornerstone' of a wonderful library he is going to establish at the seminary."

Under the direction of President D. F. Kelly, K. S. G., of the Associated Catholic Charities, and the directors of that organization, plans for a mammoth reception to Cardinal Mundelein upon his return May 11, are being perfected. Jews and Protestants, as well as the Catholic population will take part, one Rabbi, Dr. Louis L. Mann of Sinai Temple, urging his people to do honor to the prelate who has brought honor to Chicago. The Auditorium theater has been engaged for a public testimonial to be held on the evening of May 12.

## POPE PROMISES AID TO SAVE COLOGNE CATHEDRAL

By Rev. Dr. Wilhelm Baron von Cantelane  
Cologne Correspondent N. C. W. C.

Cologne, April 4.—His Holiness Pope Pius XI. has promised to do all he can to save the Cologne cathedral, the "most powerful manifestation of Christian thought and belief" in Germany, from the decay which threatens it and other great cathedrals of Germany. His Holiness has declared that the Catholic world cannot permit time to destroy this famous specimen of medieval gothic architecture.

Assurances of his sympathy in the campaign to preserve the cathedral were given by His Holiness to Herr Hertel, the cathedral architect, who has had a long audience at the Vatican in which he gave the Holy Father a statement on the condition of the cathedral, which the Pope had greatly admired when he was in Germany. Hertel has made photographs of both the exterior and interior of the cathedral, and has published the first volume of a great work describing the structure in detail. On his visit to the Vatican, he presented the Pope with a copy of this volume.

An extensive movement has been launched to restore the Cologne cathedral, and it is pointed out that the movement should interest both Catholics and Protestants, since the cathedral is regarded as a national monument and has been called the greatest example of early gothic architecture in the world. Great concern has been aroused in Germany over the ravages of time on other of the ancient cathedrals of the country. It is hoped restorations urgently needed may be made soon at Mainz, Xanten, Paderborn and Aix-la-Chapelle, as well as at Cologne.

## CARDINALS ARCHDIOCESE HALF BRITISH IN AREA

London, Eng.—Half the territory over which Cardinal Hayes has spiritual charge is British, remarks the Universe, which says that the new dignity given to the Archbishop of New York will on that account give particular joy to British Catholics.

The Bahama Islands, which were settled by the British in 1629, form part of the Archdiocese of New York. Their area, as given in the "Official Catholic Directory," is 4,466 square miles. That part of New York which is in the archdiocese is 4,717 square miles in extent.

The Catholic population of the Bahamas, which were placed under the spiritual care of the Archbishop of New York in 1885, is only about 800.

## K. K. K. FACE CHARGE OF MURDER

### MASKED BAND OF 600 FIRES INTO CROWD AT LILLY

Johnstown, Pa., April 8.—Twenty-four Ku Klux Klansmen face murder and rioting charges as a result of the latest Klan outrage Saturday night at Lilly, a small mining town near here, when 600 members of the hooded order fired into a crowd of villagers, then leaped on their special train and sped away. Meantime, two dead, two dying, and twenty others, including a ten-year-old boy, more or less seriously wounded, is the toll of the Klansmen's descent.

The twenty-four were arrested upon the arrival of the special train here. A search revealed twenty-six 44 revolvers. Those held waived preliminary examination yesterday, and are held for the June term of the criminal court at Ebensburg. Two constables of Indiana, Pa., and a councilman of a suburb of Johnstown are among the group charged with making the little town's railway station a shambles. Lilly is patrolled by state troopers, and feeling is intense. Six Lilly men are held in the Ebensburg jail in connection with the riot.

### BLAMED ON MINE TROUBLE

The shooting came as the Klansmen were boarding their special train after a demonstration in the town, conducted despite the knowledge that the townspeople were strongly opposed to the visit. The crowd which had collected at the station tried to turn a fire hose on the hooded men, and the contention is made the Klansmen were "officially" denied the Klan deny strongly that the demonstration in Lilly was for the purpose of showing the power of the order. However, there had been trouble at a mine there in connection with the discharge of certain members of the Klan. For two weeks there had been uneasiness. The United Mine Workers are strong at Lilly, and the union opposes the Klan. Most of the residents are Catholics. The Klansmen were discharged from the mine because the other miners refused to work with them.

Feeling over the discharge of the miners had run so strong that leading citizens of Lilly appealed to Judge John E. Evans, the district attorney and the sheriff for police protection against the Klan. "Twice before the Klan had visited Lilly and tried to light fiery crosses. Both times they were driven away by the townspeople. The dead as a result of the shooting are Floyd Paul, twenty-five and Philip Conrad, twenty-five, Patrick Bradley, and Harold Bradley and Frank Miasok lie in the Altoona hospital at the point of death. Each is suffering from pistol wounds in the abdomen. Operations have been performed.

Three Klan members are in a hospital here. They are worthy Davis, of Johnstown; Harry Johnston, of Revloc a mining town nearby, and Samuel Evans, of South Fork.

### FOUR WOMEN INJURED

Four women were hurt in the confusion that preceded the shooting. In its woe over its dead and dying today, Lilly denies any action that might have provoked the sudden shooting down of its townspeople. The only hostile act the town admits is the turning of the fire hose on a group of the hooded men. Until that time throughout the Klansmen's demonstration and the burning of two fiery crosses, the villagers, it is declared, merely looked on, exercising unusual restraint, considering the tense feeling.

Rumors had preceded the Klan visit. It was said there would be a demonstration because of the discharge of the miners. At about 8 o'clock Saturday night, there was sudden confusion as every light in the town went out. Then, against the sky, there appeared two flaming crosses, in a field about half a mile from the business section. Five hundred robed figures surrounded it. Half an hour before, they had alighted from the special train and marched, four abreast, to the field. There had been no hostile demonstration, although a crowd of men and boys had followed the marchers.

The crosses burned out. The Klansmen returned to the train. The little knot of townspeople gathered near the field broke up, also went to the station. Most of the Klansmen had entered the train. Suddenly there rang out a single shot. This was followed by a volley. The crowd of townspeople, recoiled, scrambled wildly for shelter.

Three hooded figures were picked up wounded and there was a rush of their comrades for the train. STATION MADE A SHAMBLE The lights throughout the town flooded on. They revealed the ghastly sight of men lying all about, bleeding. A call was sent to Altoona for police and hospital aid.

## GOOD CITIZENS OBEY ALL LAWS

Washington, April 11.—"The good citizen obeys all laws with which he comes in contact. He does not single out for observance those that he likes, rejecting those that he dislikes," the Rev. Dr. John A. Ryan, of Catholic University, declared at the opening here of the College and University Conference in Behalf of Law Observance and Citizenship.

"The outstanding need of our country today is a genuine patriotism of peace," said Dr. Ryan. The duties of patriotism in time of peace he defined as "duties of the voter and the duties of the public official."

"No one is bound to obey an unjust law," he said, taking up the duties of the subject. "Nevertheless, the presumption is always in favor of the law. One should not assume without grave and definite reasons that any law is not just. For the sake of the common good, the lawmakers have the authority to decide what legislation is necessary and useful. Deny this principle in practice and you destroy the foundations of order and of common welfare.

## STUDENT CONVERTS

### ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY REPORTS FORTY-FIVE IN YEAR

Champaign, Ill., April 7.—What is considered to be practically a record of its kind was reached last Sunday when the fourth class of University students made their public profession of Faith at St. John's Student Chapel at the University of Illinois. Three previous classes numbering 12, 16 and 14, respectively, have been received into the Catholic Faith. The addition of the last class of three students brings the numbers received into the fold within the past twelve months of school, up to the surprising total of 45.

The conversions are traceable to a variety of causes. Some of them are due to the habit of many Catholic students in bringing their roommates, if unaffiliated with any church, along with them to Mass on Sunday. A number of them are traceable also to the courses in religious education conducted by the Catholic Foundation at the University. The courses are taken for University credit counting toward degrees, not only by Catholic students but also by a considerable number of unaffiliated non-Catholic students. After completing the course in Fundamental Christian Apologetics, many of them embrace the Catholic Faith.

Moreover classes of instruction in the Catholic Faith are conducted three or four times during the year by Rev. John A. O'Brien, Ph. D., Director of the Catholic Foundation at the University of Illinois, for the benefit of non-Catholic students who are interested in securing a correct understanding of the Church's teachings. Into these classes the Catholic students bring any of their student friends who have evinced an interest in learning about the Catholic Faith. This desire to learn more about the Church is the first of the steps leading ultimately to the embrace of Catholicism.

Because of the considerable number of students coming to the University without any church affiliation, there is a singularly fertile field here for the exposition of the true teachings of the Catholic Faith which are so often misrepresented. Among the converts are numbered some students from foreign lands. After their entrance into the Church the converts become members of the Newman Club, designed to propagate the true teachings of the Catholic Church after the example of the great Cardinal.

Many of these student converts, after graduating from the University, become teachers in the High schools and colleges throughout the country.

## MARX DEFENDED FOR POLICY REGARDING SCHOOL ACT

By Rev. Dr. Wilhelm Baron von Cantelane

Cologne, April 10.—The Catholic Branch of the German National party has attacked the Center party and Chancellor Marx, charging them with failure to pass the School Act. The Centrum is accused of having too close a union with the left, a thing which, it is charged, has made passage of the School Act impossible.

Catholic papers have justly reprobated the union of the Centrists with the Socialists has long since been given up, and that the Center party did not have a sufficient majority in the Reichstag to force through a School Act satisfactory to both Catholics and Protestants. Furthermore, it has been said repeatedly that it was not the Socialists, but the Democrats, who blocked the School Act, making it impossible for the Centrist coalition to obtain action in the face of the hostility of the Democrats and Socialists.

It is pointed out that, on the Catholic side, a special collection was taken up to further the Act, and in Saxony the Catholic Committee made an urgent appeal to the chancellor, himself the head of the Catholic school organization, to speed up passage of the Act. Chancellor Marx has done all he could for the Act, and in the new Reichstag is expected to press for action on it. The Protestant Parents' Union also has urged immediate action.

London, Eng.—Only the Catholic Church can knit the people of England together, declared the Bishop of Nottingham, Mgr. Dunn, when speaking at Leicester of the great social changes which are taking place in this country. These changes are, said the Bishop, regarded by some people with anxiety and apprehension. "But in the midst of all these changes there is one great sheet anchor which England might hold on to, and that is the memory of her Catholic past."

"The old Church of this country is coming back," said Bishop Dunn. "It is not merely a spasmodic movement. The foundations are being laid strongly and will do much in the unknown future. The Church has its roots in the hearts of the people. She did not die, and is now springing up again."

## CATHOLIC NOTES

Washington, D. C., April 11.—More than \$9,000,000 was spent in the erection of new central Catholic high schools by sixteen American archdioceses and dioceses alone in the years 1921, 1922 and 1923, it is shown in a compilation just made by the Education Department, National Catholic Welfare Conference.

London, April 7.—The University of Athens has bestowed an honorary degree on T. P. O'Connor, the "Father of the House of Commons," the occasion being the celebration of the centenary of Byron's death. Mr. O'Connor was unable to visit Athens to receive the degree in person, as he is staying in the South of France on the advice of his physician.

London, Eng.—An unusual scene was witnessed at St. George's Cathedral, Southwark, when nearly a hundred missionaries gathered for the blessing of the Bishop before commencing Lenten missions in churches throughout South London. The missionaries wore the habits of their respective Orders. The Bishop will himself preach at one London church during the intensive mission.

London, April 7.—G. K. Chesterton does not agree that people are better off under the present system of economics than they were "in the old Catholic days." The peasants were happier, he thinks. It had been objected to him, he said, that the peasants had no amusements. But the peasants knew how to amuse themselves, whilst the people of the modern world were doing what the people of Rome did in her decadent days—they were looking on at circuses.

London, April 7.—Nothing more will be heard of Lord Buckmaster's Divorce Bill this year. Lord Buckmaster asked the Prime Minister to grant time for its discussion in the House of Commons, but, as already foreshadowed by the N. C. W. C. correspondent, he learned that the time of the House was too heavily mortgaged. It will be recalled that the bill, which aims at facilitating divorce, was passed by the House of Lords, where it was introduced as a private members' bill.

Dublin, April 7.—The Irish Tourist Association has done a lot of practical work in the direction of making the attractions of Ireland better known among outsiders. Advice from America received by the Association show that a number of large parties intend paying visits to Ireland this summer. Mr. Casanva, the agent at Cobh (Queenstown) of the United States Lines, is vice-president of the Association and one of its most active members. He is now in America.

Cologne, April 11.—Prince Gustav Biron of Kurland, one of the most popular personalities in Berlin and under the imperial regime a leader highly esteemed in the upper aristocracy, has been converted to the Catholic Church. The Prince's residence is the Castle of Wartenberg. He is the head of the royal house which from 1737 to 1795 ruled over the duchy of Kurland. The family lost its power after the French Revolution. It has large estates in Baden-Baden, and owns the villa Eden. A son of the Prince preceded him in returning to the Catholic Church some years ago.

Cincinnati, April 8.—Following the announcement by Rev. H. P. Brockman, S. J., President of St. Xavier College this week that the institution has been given the sum of \$50,000 in two parts by an anonymous donor, the College Administration has announced its intention of building a \$200,000 chapel on the Avondale campus of the school. The College authorities have not announced whether the recent gift will be applied toward erection of the chapel, ground for which is to be broken next year, according to tentative plans.

Madison, Wis., April 8.—The second annual Catholic-Protestant conference on community service in rural districts will be held here June 30 to July 11, it has been announced, and the plans already are thoroughly in hand. Topics will be health programs, agricultural subjects, economics of community life, rural sociology, boys' work, and community recreation and surveys. A between-conferences program also is being prepared. Virtually every Protestant body engaged in this type of work is cooperating. The conference is the outgrowth of last summer's successful gathering.

Fishermen along the Irish coast are forming an association for the promotion and protection of their industry. The clergy are taking an active part in the movement. At a meeting of fishermen in Dingle, Kerry County, Rev. Canon McDonnell, P. P., was the principal speaker. One third of Ireland's mackerel export comes through Dingle and at one time the town carried on an extensive trade with the United States. The principal grievance of the fishermen is that they are not afforded adequate protection against depredations by steam trawlers from other countries.