

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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AMERICAN LEGION'S ESSAY PRIZE

WINNER, ROBERT KRUMHOLTZ, TO STUDY FOR THE PRIESTHOOD

Indianapolis, Ind., May 11.—Defeating 200,000 other contestants, Robert Krumholtz, Catholic High school student of Springfield, Ohio, has won first place, with a prize of \$750, in the American Legion's nation-wide essay contest.

Announcement of the results has just been made by the National Americanism Commission of the Legion, which conducted the contest. Legion national headquarters are in this city.

High school students from every part of the country competed, and a huge number of essays were received. Why Communism is a Menace to Americanism was the subject.

Young Krumholtz is a student in St. Raphael High school at Springfield. He plans to enter the priesthood, and is now selecting the college in which he will make his preliminary studies. He gives unstinted credit for his signal victory in the national essay contest to his teachers, the Sisters of Charity.

Second national honors, with a prize of \$500, went to John S. Miller, Jr., of Portsmouth, Va., now at Virginia Military Academy. The third prize of \$250 was won by Miss Grace Nichols, of Healdsburg, Cal.

Judges in the contest were W. W. Husband, Commissioner General of Immigration; George F. Authier, president of the National Press Club, and William Mather Lewis, president of George Washington University, (Methodist) at Washington, D. C.

Communism could never be successful in America because it is directly opposed to American principles, the Catholic boy holds in his winning essay. It is a brief but stirring and convincing appeal against the communist system. Its text is as follows:

WHY COMMUNISM IS A MENACE TO AMERICANISM

"Communism is that system of social organization in which all productive property is owned by the State or community rather than by the individual. Its principles are directly opposed to Americanism, which allows every man that which he earns.

"Americanism stands for freedom and justice to all, while communism is the essence of injustice, since it gives to every man the same, no matter if he be an idler or worker.

"Deep in the soul of every real man there is planted that craving to advance a little higher than his fellowmen. This we call ambition. Communism destroys this worthy and commendable passion at its very roots by compelling all to possess the same. In its stead it promotes laziness, for the people would say, 'Why should I work when I only get the same as everyone else whether I work or not.'

"It can be truly said that anything that is a failure is a menace, and communism from the very beginning of history has proven itself a complete failure, as in the case of the ancient Spartans, who were no more than trained animals lacking the power to act individually.

"History proves that communism can only be successful when all possess unity of belief, and therefore communism could not possibly be successful in our fair land known as the land of the free.

"It has been said by those who are considered authorities on the subject that a modern communist is one who possesses nothing and has yearnings for the equal division of unequal earnings; for idler, bungler or both, he is willing to fork out his penny and take in your shilling.

"America has been held up in history as the first country to give equal rights to women and in the honor and respect due to her virtues. Communism would degrade woman to the mere rank of common property and the beautiful and venerable name 'Mother' would be forgotten.

"Oh, true American citizens! If you are worthy of so honorable a name, unite against this common enemy, communism, and crush it like a serpent. Inure to our followers that peace and happiness to purchase which our ancestors did not hesitate to shed their blood."

MARYKNOLL CHINA MISSION

Maryknoll, N. Y.—Right Rev. A. Rayssac, Vicar Apostolic of Swatow, in the Province of Kwangtung, China, has arranged here for the transfer of a portion of his Vicariate to the Catholic Foreign Mission Society of America—Maryknoll.

The district is an important one, and is not far removed from the present Maryknoll mission field. It contains several churches and residences, which will enable the

American priests to enter at once upon their work. The Superior of this mission will be announced shortly by the Superior General of Maryknoll.

This is the fourth addition to the American mission in China. The priests of Maryknoll have also a mission in Korea.

"NOUS VOULONS DIEU"

ALSATIAN CATHOLICS RESIST SECULARIZATION OF THE SCHOOLS

Paris, France.—Serious incidents have occurred in Graffenstaden, an Alsatian community, following the decision of the municipality to send away the nuns who have taught up to this time in the Public school. The Catholic population has opposed the departure of the nuns.

Graffenstaden has about six thousand inhabitants. A little more than half of the people are Protestant and the remainder are Catholic. The municipality is socialist and the Mayor, M. Baumann, a wealthy industrial man, is a Jew. It was M. Baumann and his aides who took the initiative in informing the sisters that their services no longer would be required.

As soon as the news was spread a violent emotion seized upon the Catholic population. Delegates were appointed to represent the Catholics and to declare in their name that they would not think of demanding that the nuns be retained in schools attended by Protestant children, but that there was a sufficient number of Catholic children to justify the maintenance of the school taught by the Catholic nuns. The matter was referred to the Bishop of Strasbourg, who immediately went to Graffenstaden to examine the situation and tell his people what to do. After hearing the Bishop, 2,000 Catholics assembled and, led by their parish priest, and accompanied by a band, they went to call upon the Mayor in his chateau. In the grounds of the residence of this multimillionaire the band played the hymn, "Nous Vouloons Dieu," which was sung by the 2,000 manifestants. A delegation went up to the chateau, where they were informed that M. Baumann was absent, a memorandum summing up the claims of the Catholics was left with Madame Baumann, who promised to inform her husband of their demands.

CATHOLICS TAKE POSSESSION OF SCHOOL

The next day was the day on which the nuns were to be replaced by secular teachers. But things did not go off as the Mayor had planned. A Catholic Vigilance Committee, headed by a physician, had made plans of its own. At 5 o'clock in the morning the Catholic fathers of the pupils took possession of the school building and occupied it. At 7.30 a large delegation, carrying sticks, went to the church where the nuns had heard Mass and escorted them to the school. When the lay teachers appeared, they were informed politely, yet firmly, that it would be well for them to withdraw. They did so without trouble.

The municipality then called out the gendarmes. The Catholic parents informed them that they would not vacate the premises. The captain of the gendarmes was careful not to cause any conflict, the consequences of which would have been deplorable. He sent for the Primary schools inspector, who negotiated with the pastor.

"GIVE US WHAT YOU GIVE THE JEWS"

"Give us," the priest said, "what you have given the Jews of Strasbourg; religious classes for the children of our faithful. But in any case do not send away the sisters."

The inspector of schools promised to inform the Prefect of these proposals.

A little later the sub-prefect arrived. He showed himself extremely conciliatory, asked permission to talk to the sisters, made them some very courteous compliments, and then negotiated with the men, who presented him, in formal terms, their resolution opposing the departure of the nuns.

In the afternoon the delegation went again to escort the sisters to the school, and took them home again after the school closed.

THE MAYOR'S STRATEGY

But that night, Mayor Baumann, who had not appeared during the entire day, went to the school accompanied by a locksmith, caused all the locks to be changed and sent the fire brigade to occupy the building. He then proclaimed that the Public school was closed.

The Catholics thereupon opened their school, five temporary classes, in a club house, putting it in charge of the sisters until a final solution is reached.

It must be noted here that this incident was not caused by a government order but by the deci-

sion of an anti-Catholic municipality which desires to secularize the community. It must also be emphasized that the Catholics do not demand the retention of the nuns as teachers in the general public schools. They wish them to be retained only in five classes out of twenty. The nuns have taught in this community for 48 years.

CATHOLIC CONGRESS IN MANILA

FIVE HUNDRED DELEGATES FROM ALL PARTS OF THE ISLANDS ATTEND

Manila, P. I., April 20.—An event of momentous importance not only to the Church in the Philippines, but to Catholicism throughout the Orient, has just transpired here in the holding of the Catholic Philippine Congress.

Catholics throughout the Islands rallied so strongly that where 200 delegates were expected, more than 500 came. All seven bishops in the archipelago lent their utmost support, and clergy and laity were welded into a working unity amid the most remarkable enthusiasm.

High civic officials in the Philippines addressed the Congress, and out of it emerged the nucleus and plans for a Federation of Catholic Associations with definite and aggressive programs in virtually every direction of Catholic life.

Commentators freely call the Congress the greatest resurgence in recent decades toward the active Catholicism planted in the Islands three centuries ago. Its urgency is even wider, say some. The Philippines is the only Catholic country in the Orient. Out of this great expression of a will to better the Church here is seen growing in the future a militant missionary spirit that may spread the Faith over the entire East. The Congress is seen as an awakening of an entire people to a divine mission and the first expression of an eager spirit to restore the flame of Faith here and then carry it forward.

The mayor of Manila, the Spanish consul, Senor Jaime de Veyra, formerly Philippine Resident Commissioner in the United States; the president general of the Defensores de Libertad, the president of the Catholic Press Association, and a revision of the personnel and through the publication of a weekly with sections in Spanish, English and the more prominent dialects of the Islands.

Second, the commission of Bishop Gorordo of Cebu, who, being ill, was represented by Father Emiliano Mercado, proposed the improvement of the Catholic press, through a revision of the personnel and through the publication of a weekly with sections in Spanish, English and the more prominent dialects of the Islands.

Third, the commission of Bishop Verzoza, of Lipa, proposed a plan for Catholic charity and aid to the afflicted, support of the needy missions in the North and South, material aid to parochial free apostles of the Faith in public as well as private life.

Fourth, the commission of Bishop Sancho, of Tuguegarao, proposed the formation of a Catholic Labor Association and laid out plans for organizing such a body, to include both men and women.

Fifth, the commission of Bishop McCloskey, of Jaro, recommended that all Catholics join local Catholic organizations and become apostles of the Faith in public as well as private life.

Sixth, the commission of Bishop Hacban, of Calbayog, proposed a definite plan of action for Catholics in the fulfillment of their duties as citizens.

Seventh, the commission of Bishop Clos, S. J., of Zamboanga, appealed for the establishment of Catholic schools and the exercise of the right guaranteed under the Administrative Code to have religious instruction in the Public schools.

SUCCESS OF INSTRUCTION LEAGUE

Each bishop at the Congress assumed responsibility for the carrying out of this vital and timely program within his diocese. Thus the gathering was given the most practical aspect, and the enthusiastic throngs who attended it regard it as the beginning of a great forward movement.

Indeed, already the spiritual awakening seems under way among the Philippine people, who have shown themselves marvelously adaptable through their material advance in the short twenty-five years of American guidance.

One indication is the success already attained by the Ateneo Catholic Instruction League, fostered by the Ateneo de Manila, conducted by the Jesuit Fathers. Its aim is the teaching of catechism to children throughout the Islands, particularly in the vacation period from March to June. Calls to its students and Catholics everywhere to promote the movement have met with notable results. One High school boy alone prepared 150 children for their First Communion, and the youth of the Islands is responding zealously.

BELFAST PARLIAMENT

Sir James Craig, Premier of the Belfast Government, had a rough experience in facing the newly elected North-East Parliament. There was a hot succession of personal taunts and charges. The first point of attack was the unbearable expense of the Government. Sir Robert Lynn declared: "With the exception of the Free State, I know of no other Government in the British Empire which is so expensive as this."

Sir James Craig immediately charged him with being a dis-appointed office seeker. "If you had been included in the Cabinet," he said, "you would be less interested in economy."

Sir Robert Lynn retorted that Sir James had offered him two posts which he declined.

"I raised this question of expenditure long ago," he stated, "but the Belfast gunmen soon made independent members like me shut our mouths."

It was mentioned that the Government was costing \$50 per head of the population and that the officials of the Belfast House of Commons cost \$5 a minute for the time the House sat. The heaviest expense of all was incurred in maintaining the terrible C. Division of the Special Constables, a permanent menace to the safety of Catholic citizens and which was described as "a home for men who did not want to work."

Nettled by such criticisms Sir James described these "Specials" as a "gallant force," and other speakers made the assertion that \$38,000 were being trained to fight on the Border if necessary.

Bombast, however, did not silence the general storm, and strong complaints were made regarding the neglect of the poor, who, it was asserted, were accorded much less amelioration than they received before the Belfast Government was created.

This beginning to the session is regarded as a very somber omen for Sir James Craig, and his Cabinet.

DEMONSTRATIONS STILL GO ON

By M. Massiani (Paris Correspondent, N. C. W. C.)

Paris, France.—The series of Catholic manifestations continues uninterrupted. The largest of recent demonstrations was one at Nancy. From every part of the Department of Meurthe at Moselle the faithful came by motor, by special train, by bicycle. By noon the city was black with the crowds of men, in dark suits, filling the streets. Marching in faultless order, the various groups gathered on the athletic field of a Catholic institution and when the meeting opened, nearly 50,000 men were present.

The Bishop, Mgr. de la Celle, presided, attended by a senator and two deputies of the department. Among the speakers was M. Louis Marin, former Minister in the Poincaré Cabinet, who declared: "The Herriot Cabinet leaves no regrets. It sowed revolt through Alsace. It menaced liberties before which all governments have bowed with respect. It is essential that M. Herriot's successors should find themselves face to face with energetic resistance. Our religious struggles must be suppressed. Our country will recover its strength only when French hearts shall be reunited in a common brotherhood. No intangible laws! All laws of exception must be abrogated. Liberty does not suffice. We must have equality!"

Unanimous applause met these assertions. The meeting then voted to send telegrams to the President, the Nuncio and to the Bishop of Strasbourg.

The communists had announced their intention of organizing a countermanifestation. They had called all the working men of the neighboring industrial centers but were not able to muster more than 150.

ENGLAND OBJECTS

Dublin, Ireland.—Repeatedly public attention has been drawn to the action of the North-East Belfast Government in transferring prisoners to England for incarceration. The prisoners in question are all Catholics and their crime consists in having incurred the political displeasure of the Belfast authorities.

Many English public men have taken grave exception to the practice of keeping such prisoners in English jails, as England is thereby made the accomplice of the Belfast administration and becomes jointly responsible for any injustice inflicted. Attempts to raise the point in the House of Commons have not, however, been successful since the Speaker adopts the attitude that criticism of the Belfast Government is not allowable in that assembly.

The case has now been brought into the English law courts. In the

King's Bench Division, London.

A motion has been introduced seeking a ruling that there is no authority vested in anyone in North-East Ireland to order the transfer of any Irish prisoner to England under any statute whatever.

It is an admitted legal impossibility for the English Home Secretary to transfer prisoners from England to Ireland, and there is a corresponding absence of authority to effect transfers in the other direction.

The English Lord Chief Justice observed that such an issue had not been raised for seventy-two years. Judgment is awaited.

TWELVE NEW CONVERTS

Champaign, Ill., March 14.—A class of twelve converts, the second to be received within the last three months, made its solemn profession of the Catholic faith at St. John's Student Chapel of the University of Illinois here Sunday. The chapel was packed by the 850 Catholic students of the University.

The twelve received this week brings the total number of converts received at the university student chapel in the last three years to seventy-eight. This remarkable record is traceable largely to the Catholic Foundation at Illinois, which provides a course in religious instruction for which credit is given by the university itself.

Students made up the bulk of this week's class. It was received by the Rev. John A. O'Brien, Ph. D., director of the Foundation.

K. OF C. TO RAISE \$200,000

Chicago, Ill., March 18.—A State-wide directorate of 21 men, headed by Supreme Director and State Deputy Edward Houlihan, of the Knights of Columbus, has been authorized by that order to aid Rev. John A. O'Brien, Ph. D., in building up the Columbus Foundation at the University of Illinois.

The Foundation is planning a building program including a chapel, social center, religious educational building, residence halls and a dining hall for Catholic students at the State university.

The project is sponsored by the 80,000 Illinois Knights of Columbus, who have voted to raise \$200,000 for its immediate needs. Students, alumni, and other friends have pledged nearly \$200,000 and many personal gifts have been made to the building fund. Father O'Brien the first priest to receive the degree of doctor of philosophy at Illinois, and chaplain for the 850 Catholic students enrolled there, is manager of the Foundation. He is associate editor of Catholic School Interests, author of Silent Reading and of the Cathedral Readers, and a member of Kappa Delta Pi, honorary education fraternity, Kiwanis, and the National Catholic Educational Commission.

GOMPER'S SUCCESSOR PRAISES LEO'S ENCYCLICAL

Milwaukee, Wis., May 8.—The head of American labor, a Protestant, paid a glowing tribute to an address just made here to the great Encyclical on the Condition of Labor promulgated by Pope Leo XIII.

The speaker was William Green, successor of the veteran Samuel Gompers as president of the American Federation of Labor. Addressing the Marquette Club, he said:

"In the remarkable Encyclical letter which Pope Leo XIII. issued on the Condition of Labor, he showed a concept and an understanding of his subject so thorough, penetrating and far-reaching that it embodies every phase of the principles of social justice, and is as pertinent today as when it was written thirty-five years ago."

Mr. Green quoted passages from the Encyclical letter.

"Personally and officially, I desire that working men and women shall understand the church and the church shall understand labor, labor organizations and their problems," he said.

A movement is now on foot for an annual nation-wide observance of the anniversary of the great Encyclical letter. May 15 of this year is its thirty-fourth anniversary.

ST. PETER'S ILLUMINATED FOR "LITTLE FLOWER"

Rome, May 7.—The great dome of St. Peter's will be illuminated with the Blessed Teresa, the "Little Flower," is canonized May 17. The Holy Father has expressly asked that the ancient tradition be followed out.

Five hundred candles and five thousand torches are necessary in the illumination, and hundreds of workmen will be required to make the preparations. The ancient system will be used, despite electrical devices made available by modern science. The custom is one of the most beautiful in Rome.

CATHOLIC NOTES

Denver, May 1.—The Colorado Legislature had adjourned without taking action on the bills to prohibit the use of sacramental wine, which were fostered by Governor Morley and which aroused lation-wide indignation.

London, Eng.—A twelve-year-old boy organist, James Tyacke, accompanies the singing at Mass at Avebury. He acts locally as accompanist at the school examinations of the Associated Board of the Royal Academy of Music and the Royal College of Music.

Champaign, Ill.—Six captains of athletic teams at the University of Illinois this year are members of the congregation of St. John's Catholic student chapel in Champaign, of which the Rev. John A. O'Brien, Ph. D., director of the Columbus Foundation is pastor.

New York, May 4.—For the first time in the history of the Catholic Church in the United States, two young Korean women made their religious profession last week in the Congregation of the Maryknoll Sisters—the Foreign Mission Sisters of St. Dominic.

Cleveland, Ohio.—Miss Monica Durkin of Notre Dame College and Miss Catherine Cullinan of Notre Dame High School were prize winners in the recent national poetry short story contests conducted by the Central Intercollegiate Press Association.

Washington, May 4.—A cable-gram has been received at the Dominican College here telling of the death Friday night in Rome of the Most Rev. Louis Theisinger, Master General of the Dominican Order, and head of that great congregation throughout the world.

Philadelphia, May 1.—Almost five hundred persons, making up the Philadelphia archdiocesan Holy Year pilgrimage, sailed from this port for Rome Monday, amid a rousing demonstration by thousands of friends on the pier. Twenty-five priests and five sisters were included in the party.

Baltimore, May 1.—The bulk of the \$2,000,000 estate of the late Miss Elizabeth L. Jenkins is beingqueathed for charitable, religious or educational purposes according to her will filed for probate here. The will directs that a corporation headed by the Archbishop of Baltimore be formed for the purpose of carrying out her wishes.

Brooklyn, May 1.—Mathew P. Kelly, a student in the High School Department of the College of the Immaculate Conception here, was the winner of the contest of the South Brooklyn district of the National Oratorical Contest on the Constitution. Students from six Public High schools took part in the contest.

Washington, May 1.—A movement for nation-wide observance each year of the anniversary of the promulgation by Pope Leo XIII. of his great Encyclical on the Condition of Labor has been begun here by the National Catholic Welfare Conference. May 15 is the thirty-fourth anniversary of this monumental document.

Dubuque, Ia.—Knights of Columbus from many points in Iowa, Wisconsin, and Illinois will assemble here during the week of May 24 for the twenty-fourth annual convention of the Iowa State Council, K. of C., and the silver jubilee of Dubuque Council No. 510, known as the "mother council" of the middle west.

New York, May 1.—Indications that the tide of American pilgrims to Rome for the Holy Year is beginning to set in earnest are contained in booking figures given out here by Dr. Michael J. Slattery, Director of the Holy Year Tours for the United States Lines. All vessels of these Lines are booked so solidly, said Dr. Slattery, that he is unable to accept any more large group pilgrimages for sailing before July 22. There is still room, however, for individual bookings.

Cedar Rapids, Ia.—Former Senator William S. Kenyon, now a Federal Judge, in an address before the Men's Brotherhood of the Westminster Presbyterian Church here said: "There seems to be more of intolerance and hate, intolerance in politics and religion, until we find groups of men mustering themselves in cornfields with pillow cases over their heads, sheets around their bodies, rousing religious prejudice and racial strife. Such an organization calls itself 100% American but it is not even 80%."

Washington, May 4.—The Right Rev. Mgr. Edward A. Pace, Director of Studies of the Catholic University of America, was elected president of the American Council on Education, which represents fifteen national educational organizations and 190 universities and colleges. It has offices in London, Paris, Geneva, and Rome, and plans are being laid for office in other European cities. At the meeting here it approved a budget of \$192,000 to carry on its activities for the coming year.