

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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MICHIGAN SCHOOL MEASURE

LEADING CITIZENS BRAND IT AS TYRANNICAL AND VICIOUS

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

Detroit, Oct. 13.—Ten Protestant clergymen, two Jewish rabbis, and scores of leading business men of Detroit, all non-Catholic, have issued a signed statement denouncing the proposed amendment which would close parochial and private schools in Michigan. The amendment is branded as tyrannical and vicious. The signers point out that it would greatly increase taxes for school purposes. The statement in full is as follows:

"The renewal of the attempt to destroy educational freedom in Michigan, in spite of the decisive defeat four years ago of the vicious school amendment to the Constitution, we regard as an unfortunate abuse of the initiative and referendum."

"We look with distrust upon these recurring attacks upon the constitutional rights of minorities guaranteeing freedom of thought, freedom of education, freedom of religion and the pursuit of happiness."

"The proposed amendment compelling all children between seven and sixteen years below the ninth grade to attend the public schools after next August 1, aside from the chaos and the cost to the taxpayers that it promises, is a violation of the spirit of American institutions and a repudiation of the teachings of Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Lincoln, Roosevelt and Wilson, who reiterated their belief that educational and religious freedom were cardinal principles of Americanism."

"This attack upon private, denominational and other non-public schools would revive that old absolutism and State tyranny from which Pilgrims, Quakers and Catholics fled in Europe to set up free institutions on these shores. It is a new species of tyranny. No nation in the world excepting Russia has set up a State monopoly in education, even Turkey having been obliged by the Supreme Council at Paris to grant the right of private schools to Christians."

"The proposed school amendment is not intended to bring about compulsory education—this we already have in Michigan."

"It is not intended to raise the standard of education by State supervision of private and denominational schools—this we already have provided for by law."

"It is not intended to oblige all citizens alike to support the public schools with their taxes—this they already do, even when they patronize private schools only."

"It is not an educational movement backed by educators; on the contrary, it is condemned severely by nearly every prominent educator in Michigan."

"This proposal is an attack upon our general educational system which has worked happily for generations and which, in this State, has resulted in a low percentage of illiteracy, only 3%."

"The standard of the private denominational and other non-public schools has, within the last decade, been raised to a high level under State supervision, which supervision has been sought by their supporters with this betterment in view."

CAUSE OF CHAOS

"This amendment, if adopted, would cause distress, strife and chaos when the 125,000 additional children thus thrown upon the already overcrowded public schools attempted to get seats. Already thousands of public school children in Detroit are on half-day sessions. Those children would remain at home after August 5, and how could such a disaster be mitigated or avoided?"

"The taxpayers will naturally recoil from the estimated bill of \$70,000,000 for new schools, the \$9,000,000 for annual maintenance and the supplying of thousands of new teachers necessary to meet such a threatened crisis."

"Why should Michigan almost alone of all the civilized States in the world seek to crush competition in education? England is proud of her schools—Eton, Harrow, Rugby, etc. Herbert Spencer, in his 'Education,' which is a text-book in our colleges, condemns State monopoly in education. We are proud of our private and denominational schools like Harvard, Yale, Cornell, Princeton, Chicago, Notre Dame, Wellesley and in our own State at Alma, Hillsdale, Kalamazoo and Albion, and in Detroit of the Liggett School, and other specialized schools. Jefferson, Cleveland, Roosevelt and hundreds of our great men are the products of private elementary schools."

NO SAFETY PROVIDED

"That the preparatory and higher schools will next be attacked is a promise that lies in the abuse of the initiative and referendum. No minority's rights are safe in such an atmosphere of intolerance."

"The supporters of the private and denominational schools make no complaint because they bear a dual burden of taxation. They are not attacking our public schools. They are not attacking compulsory education, nor State supervision, nor the franchise laws. These they accept and approve, asking only the recognition of their parental rights to choose the school to which they may send their children—so long as its educational standards have been approved by the State."

"We denounce the revival of intolerance, the invasion of parental rights, and the practice of tyranny against minorities. The proposed school amendment to the constitution is un-Christian, unfair and un-American and every patriotic citizen will vote emphatically 'No.'"

N. Y. CHURCH TO CELEBRATE WITH GREAT ROMAN BASILICA

When, on November 9 in Rome, the great Archbasilica of the Most Holy Saviour, better known as St. John Lateran, Cathedral of the Pope and mother church of all the churches in the world, celebrates the 1600th anniversary of its dedication under Constantine the Great, a unique kindred celebration will be held in New York. It will be at the Church of St. Jean Baptiste, the only edifice in North America, so far as is known, which enjoys the privilege of being affiliated with the ancient Archbasilica in Rome.

Cardinal Hayes obtained this rare status for St. Jean Baptiste, which is in charge of the Fathers of the Blessed Sacrament. It means that visitors to this church may gain indulgences similar to those they might gain by visiting St. John Lateran itself. Thus, for example, a plenary indulgence may be gained by visiting the New York church November 9, the day of the anniversary.

At St. John Lateran, in accordance with the desires of the Holy Father the beautiful mosaic picture of the Saviour known as Acheropita will be taken from the Holy of Holies and carried in solemn procession on November 9, and will be exposed to the veneration of the faithful throughout the octave. During the week, solemn Pontifical Masses will be said in the various rites, and sermons will be preached by eminent preachers.

On November 9 itself, the full Papal Chapel will attend, just as if the Pope himself were celebrating the Mass. The Pope no longer goes to St. John Lateran, since it is outside the Vatican.

In his letter to Cardinal Pompili, archbishop of this world-old basilica, Pope Pius sketches rapidly the history of St. John Lateran. He recalls the care of the Popes to adorn this temple in a manner befitting their Cathedral, and mentions the great number of Roman synods held there, including the five great General Councils of the Lateran.

At St. Jean Baptiste, besides the special celebration November 9, ceremonies also will be held on the octave November 16. On the former date, there will be solemn High Mass, with a sermon by a well-known preacher.

The function November 16 will end with a procession of the Blessed Sacrament. The anniversary also will be solemnized throughout the whole Catholic world.

More than 5,000 persons assisted at the celebration of the Feast of the Rosary, on the grounds of the Convent of the Sacred Heart, 133rd street and Convent avenue, New York, presided over by the Right Rev. John J. Dunn, Bishop Auxiliary on Sunday. Rev. Gregory Fitzgerald, O. P., delivered the principal address.

The celebration of this Feast Day as conducted under the personal supervision of Bishop Dunn is one of the most colorful pageants held in this city. His Lordship is the only church dignitary in this country who participates in the blessing of roses on that day, a devotion which he brought back from Europe during one of his visits to Rome.

A procession, which was made up of about 1,000 school children, and the entire student body of the Sacred Heart Convent, each group dressed in a different costume, representative of the Feast, started at the Church of the Annunciation, at 131st street and Convent avenue, and wound slowly to the altar which had been erected on the summit of the hill before the convent buildings.

The men of the parish marched beneath the standards of the Holy Name Society, while the women represented the Rosary Society and the Children of Mary.

At the conclusion of the ceremony, following the ancient custom, were blessed, and solemn benediction was celebrated.

OPPOSED TO HERRIOT PLAN

POINCARÉ AND MILLERAND OPPOSE SECULARIZATION

(By M. Massiani)

(Paris Correspondent, N. C. W. C.)

Paris, Oct. 2.—Several important events have marked, during the last week, the campaign undertaken by the Catholics of Alsace-Lorraine (and by a good number of Protestants also) against the projects of the Government of M. Herriot.

First of all, M. Poincaré and M. Millerand, in public manifestations, have each given support to the cause of the people of Alsace-Lorraine.

Secondly, the first general congress of the League of Alsatian Catholics, held at Colmar, has definitely determined upon the tactics of resistance to the possible secularization of the recovered provinces.

Lastly, moved by the growing protest of these provinces, the Government has made a declaration at Strasbourg, through one of its ministers, to the effect that it entertains no desire of aggression toward the Catholics and that its intentions have been misunderstood. Even if this declaration is not entirely sincere, it is interesting to note it as a retreat in the anti-religious offensive which has been prepared.

The declarations of M. Millerand and M. Poincaré came in response to a manifestation by all the mayors of the cantons of Saint-Avold, in Lorraine, who had sent to the two former presidents a letter protesting against the proposed introduction of laws secularizing the schools.

M. Poincaré immediately replied as follows to the Mayor of Saint-Avold: "My dear Mr. Mayor: I have received the petition you sent me, you and your colleagues of the canton of Saint-Avold. Personally I share all your feelings within my power in order that the reiterated and solemn promise of the Government of the Republic in regard to the schools of Alsace-Lorraine may be kept."

M. Millerand wrote as follows: "On several occasions I spoke in the name of the Government, either as general commissioner or as President of the Republic. Before me, illustrious representatives of France solemnly promised that your traditions and your customs should be scrupulously respected. To tell the truth, there was no need either of promises or of the speeches of representatives when the honor of France was engaged."

"Neither the status of the schools nor that of religions should be modified except with the full agreement of the population of our three departments and of their elected representatives."

The publication of these letters of two leading statesmen coincided with the general meeting of the League of Alsatian Catholics. After the campaign of meetings held successively in all the cantons, this assembly, in accordance with the directions of the Bishop of Strasbourg, brought together the delegates of all the cantonal organizations.

DETERMINED RESISTANCE PLANNED

Discussions relative to the measures to be taken to parry the anti-clerical attack were strictly confidential, but the following is the general impression brought back from Strasbourg by the special envoy of one of the leading Paris newspapers:

"If, by misfortune, our government should obstinately insist on attacking Alsatian liberty in principle, they will find themselves face to face with a formidable resistance, first of all because it is well organized, and secondly because those who are directing it have absolutely resolved to win. Every means of fighting and winning has been examined, and we may rest assured that they will be set in motion with a wisdom and energy which will render them extremely to be feared."

A declaration, adopted unanimously, proclaims the resolution of the Catholics to fight with all their strength against the proposed secularization.

This statement announces the constitution in each locality where it does not yet exist, of an association of fathers and mothers which will be methodically instructed with regard to the duties of its members; exercise close supervision over the schools, allow no infringement of law, custom or tradition to pass without protest; guarantee the liberty of the Catholics of Alsace and report any infractions to the Director's Committee of the League of Catholics.

GOVERNMENT SHOWS SIGNS OF WEAKENING

The impressive amplitude of the Alsatian protest is doubtless responsible for the efforts now being made by the Government to reassure the people. M. Raynaldy, Minister of Commerce, went to Strasbourg to declare that the Cabinet had "decided to undertake nothing which might break the union among citizens." And several days later, the same Minister, dwelling at length in another speech on the religious policy of the Herriot Cabinet, endeavored to calm the irritation of the Catholics by affirming that no new measures would be taken against the Religious Orders; that the application of the law would be devoid of any brutality and that the plans relating to Alsace-Lorraine had been denatured by the authors of the campaign of protest. According to him, those who protest had denounced these plans merely to give themselves the appearance of having caused them to fail, although the Government had never dreamed of carrying them out. This thesis is audacious, and ignores the fact that the alarm was caused by the statements of M. Herriot himself.

AMERICAN INDIAN EXHIBIT

Among the interesting exhibits which will be displayed at the Missionary Exhibition during the coming year is a group of statues portraying scenes and famous characters among the American Indians. The sculptures are the work of Cavaliere Pettrich, a pupil of Thorwaldsen, and were presented by the sculptor to Pope Pius IX. in 1856. Since that time they have been in the Lateran Museum.

Among the statues is a life-size figure of the "Death of Tecumseh," depicting the famous Shawnee chief just after he was shot through the forehead by Colonel Richard Johnson at the Battle of the Thames in 1813. Pettrich is said to have modeled the head from a plaster cast of Tecumseh's features taken by Colonel Johnson himself.

Another life-size figure is that of the Sioux Chief Tah-shah-sah, a man of gigantic stature six feet and seven inches tall.

In a large bas-relief is shown the Council held at Washington in 1837 between representatives of the United States Government and chiefs of Sioux, Foxes and Sacs. Each figure in the group is a faithful representation of some person actually present at this Council.

Among those shown are Black Hawk, and one of his sons, a Sioux Chief Secretary of State Forsyth and Secretary of War Polk. Other bas-reliefs show a war dance of the Sioux and the San Foxes, a buffalo hunt on the banks of the Delaware, and a battle between the Creeks and the Winnebagoes. The latter is executed in accordance with the story told by the Indians of the actual encounter.

There are also twenty-three statues or busts in the collection, each illustrating some type of Indian life or custom. There are priests, medicine men and chiefs, a mother carrying her papoose on her shoulders, and a victorious warrior scalping his fallen foe.

The sculptor Pettrich went to the United States upon the advice of Thorwaldsen himself for the purpose of perpetuating the types and costumes of the Indians who were then thought to be gradually disappearing. The Indians received him cordially and assisted him in every way possible. He went to America in 1835 and remained in the New World for many years. In 1845 he went to Brazil where he lived until 1856. At that time Monsignor Marini was Apostolic Nuncio to Rio Janeiro and it was through him that the sculptor offered his works to Pope Pius IX. The Pontiff promptly accepted them and had them placed in the Lateran Museum. Later, they were shifted to rooms which were open to the public. It has been decided, however, that the approaching Missionary Exhibition offers an excellent opportunity for bringing them forth from obscurity.

CROSS RESTORED TO CAPITOL OF ROME

REPARATION FOR OUTRAGE BY ANTI-CLERICAL PARTY

Rome Correspondent of Catholic Herald

Flushed by their victory in 1870, the triumphant anti-clerical party in Rome took steps to remove all Catholic symbols from buildings under the control of the municipal authorities. The Cross, which adorned the tower of the Capitol suffered this fate, and was cast into a lumber-room, where it lay almost forgotten and disregarded for many years.

Last April a public-spirited citizen raised the question of its restoration, and the matter was taken in hand by a group of leading Catholics. As a result of their agitation, the authorities decided that the symbol of Christianity should once more adorn the summit of the Capitol.

As announced by our Rome correspondent some months ago, the Italian Government has favorably received the proposal of a group of Catholics that the glorious sign of the Redemption should be replaced on the summit of the Capitol. The Cross, which was placed on the tower in the sixteenth century, was removed in 1873 by members of the anti-clerical party, and without the consent of the Municipal Council. In its place was substituted a lance, the symbol of physical force.

The Cross was erected in front of the antique statue of Diana. Owing to the equilibrium of the tower being disturbed by a heavy iron flag-staff which had been placed there, Diana was removed and a new statue erected in 1882. There was, however, no question of replacing the Cross.

The classical statue was sent to the Tabularium, being subsequently transferred to the Palace of the Conservators.

DESPISED AND REJECTED

The Cross had meanwhile been cast into a dark room on a heap of rubble.

PAN-CELTIC CONGRESS IN BRITANNY

A three-day pan-Celtic congress has just been held at Quimper, in the heart of the Breton country. It attracted delegates from Ireland, Wales and Brittany.

The opening Mass in the cathedral of Quimper was followed by the blessing of the 80 flags and banners, some of them of really marvelous workmanship, before the porch of the cathedral. They were borne by Breton men and women in national costume.

At one of the meetings, Miss Agnes O'Farrelly, professor of Irish language and literature at the National University of Ireland, retraced the long martyrdom of Ireland and the indomitable energy of the Irish. "We, like you, wish to preserve the language of our ancestors," she said.

A special section of the congress was devoted to the works of the "Blenn Brug" (Heather), which is an association composed chiefly of ecclesiastics for the preservation of the Breton language in the church and the development of traditional faith.

ROMAN CHOIR COMING TO AMERICA

New York, Oct. 9.—Frank W. Healy, manager of the first American tour of the Sistine Chapel Choir, of which Monsignor Antonio Rella was the conductor, and Archbishop Hanna, the patron, will bring to America, in November, "the Roman Choir," comprising the master singers of the Patriarchal Roman Basilica and the Sistine Chapel of the Vatican, under the artistic direction of the Rev. Antonio Grimaldi, principal basso of the Sistine Chapel, and the musical direction of the celebrated Roman maestro, Cavaliere Angelo Negri. The singers include male sopranos Andriselli, Luzzani, Melispani, and Ferri; male contraltos Mazzetti, Rancho, Taccini; tenors Clementi, Soffiantini, Barchi and Angelista; baritones and basses Grimaldi, Rubini, Rasponi, Doschi and Guidi. The repertoire of classical sacred music, in Latin and Italian will include the masterpieces of Palestrina, Vittoria, Orlando di Lasso, Perosi and Refice, also, such musical features as Gounod's "The Death of Jesus" from the sacred trilogy, "The Redemption," (written for chorus and four voices;) Cesar Franck's "Glory be to Him on High," (for four voices), and Haydn's double fugue, "The Creation." There also will be novelties such as "Chi la gagliarda," the madrigal for four voices by Baldassara-Donati, and Neapolitan folk-songs.

Part one of the program, with the choir in cassocks and surplices will be exclusively ecclesiastical; part two, with the singers dressed in student gowns, will consist of selections from the standard operas.

THREE ANGLICAN MINISTERS BECOME CONVERTS

London, Oct. 5.—Three more Anglican ministers have made their submission to the Church.

The Rev. John Pinsent, who was received at Boscombe, formerly held curacies at Woolwich, Biggleswade, Leiston, Crosby and Lincoln. The news of his conversion will, therefore, create a widespread impression.

The Rev. Frederick Beavan, M. A., late Anglican curate at Holme-on-Spalding-Moor, Yorks, and at Benwell, Newcastle-on-Tyne, has also been received.

The name of the third convert minister is being withheld for personal reasons. His name is very well known in England as that of a controversialist.

CATHOLIC NOTES

London, Eng. — A thousand nuns belonging to the Franciscan Missionaries of Mary volunteered to work among the lepers of the Far East, in response to an appeal sent out by the Mother General, it is announced here by the St. Francis' Leprosy Guild.

Quebec, Oct. 10.—Abbe Pierre Herbert, formerly rector of Laval University, was killed Tuesday night when he was struck by a train as he crossed a railroad bridge near St. Gregoire. The train hurled Abbe Herbert into the water, where his body was discovered Wednesday by a fisherman tending his nets.

Paris, Oct. 2.—The senior organist of the world is probably Canon Bisch-Lobstein, organist in the cathedral of Saint Peter, in Angouleme. Canon Bisch-Lobstein, who was born in 1811, has played the organ in this cathedral uninterruptedly since 1862. Previously he had been kapellmeister for several years. Despite his ninety-three years, his playing is still brilliant. In the course of his career Canon Bisch-Lobstein has seen six bishops occupy the see of Saint Ausene.

Frankfort, Ky., Oct. 10.—Bible reading has been initiated in the Public Schools of Kentucky, in accordance with the law enacted by the last session of the General Assembly. Passages from the Scriptures are read daily as a part of the regular school curriculum. A bulletin suggesting various selections from the Scriptures as suited for school reading has been prepared and sent to county superintendents by the State Department of Education. Teachers are instructed to read the Bible to the classes without comment.

London, Oct. 4.—A distinguished doctor was ordained to the priesthood by the Bishop of Nottingham at Chesterfield today. Father J. E. A. Ferguson, M. D., I. S. O., an authority on tropical medicine, retired five years ago from the government medical staff of British Guiana with the rank of Acting Surgeon General of the Colony. He then went to study at the Beda College, Rome. He received a distinction for services rendered to the Rockefeller Medical Committee with regard to the study of bookworm disease.

The fifteen temporary altars in the crypt of the National Shrine of the Immaculate Conception prepared for the celebration of the numerous Masses said in connection with the Holy Name Convention, will be left standing for some time, it has been decided. Although they are temporary, they are most attractive, and exhibit in some degree the charm which the finished chapels will show. Each of these altars eventually will be a table of Carrara marble, resting on octagonal supports encrusted with malachite, lapis lazuli, jasper and other precious marbles. It is probable that few, if any, similar altars will surpass them as rare works of art.

London, Oct. 4.—Edward T. Agius, personal friend of Pope Pius X., and a brother of the late Archbishop of Manila, died here this week in his seventy-sixth year. His son, a Benedictine, administered the Last Sacraments. His love of the rosary led him to use his beads in all kinds of public places, under the eye and unconscious of the curiosity of bystanders. Pope Pius X. created him a Papal Chamberlain. Mr. Agius was President of the Malta Association, was born at Malta—and he was Malta's representative at the Wembley exhibition.

London, Oct. 4.—A message from the Pope, blessing those who work for peace, was read by M. Marc Sangnier, president of the International Democratic Congress for Peace, held here. The message read: "The Holy Father thanks you for your homage and gives his full blessing to all those who work for the realization of the program of the Peace of Christ by the Reign of Christ." The Congress is non-sectarian. The Catholic delegates, including visitors from France, Germany, Italy, Poland, and Belgium, attended Mass at Westminster Cathedral. M. Marc Sangnier is a Catholic.

Dublin, Oct. 4.—Archbishop O'Donnell makes a strong plea for the release of the political prisoners still detained by the Belfast Government. Most, if not all of these men, are untried. The Archbishop says that in anything like moral times no Government has the right to imprison numbers of men over a long period without trial. It is a great wrong to do so, and it can serve no laudable purpose. The releases that have been made, north and south, have not led to disturbance; rather have they promoted peace. In the interests of public peace as well as on behalf of so many innocent sufferers Archbishop O'Donnell calls for the release of the remaining political prisoners held by the authorities of the six counties of northern Ireland.

REPARATION

The Mayor of Rome agreed to this course being adopted. The matter was then taken up by a Commission held under the auspices of the Society Fides Romana.

Thanks to the exertions of this body, the ancient Cross will once again occupy its honored place on the summit of the Capitol.

The Cross, which is attributed to the sixth or seventh century, is just over four yards in height. It will be formally replaced on the Capitol on Nov. 4th, a date which is rendered notable by the signing of the Armistice with Austria in the late War.

PRIVATE SCHOOLS NOT UNAMERICAN

Under the title "Private Schools Not Un-American," The Washington Post published the following editorial:

"There will be much vigorous dissent from the sweeping condemnation of private schools as un-American which was made the other day by Prof. Sharp, of Boston University. With his encomium upon the public school system as characteristically American, there can be no quarrel, or with his high estimate of its indispensable value. But we certainly cannot decree that thoughtful minds of any essential incompatibility between the two systems, of public and private schools, or of anything in the latter that is necessarily opposed to the political and social principles of America."

"For the genius of America does not call for standardization in education, in industry, or in any respect. In industry we may grant that each worker should be entitled to at least a minimum living wage. But we certainly cannot decree that nobody shall rise above that standard by doing more or better work, and thereby entitling himself to more pay, or profit. So in education. We may and should provide free instruction for all in the general essentials. But we cannot deny to those who can afford it, and who desire it, the additional and special advantages which are to be had only in private schools; remembering always that those who go to the expense of sending their children to private schools continue at the same time to pay their full share for the support of the Public Schools from which they derive no direct benefit."

"If Prof. Sharp were right he would be condemning the great institution with which he is connected, and himself for teaching in it. Boston University, like the great majority of our institutions of higher learning, is a private school. It would be intolerable to charge it, and countless other colleges and universities, with being un-American and as 'tending to breed antagonism and suspicion.' As a matter of fact there is generally more inculcation of patriotic principles in private universities than in those maintained by the States for the reason that they are more independent. State institutions are by no means always entirely exempt from at least the danger of partisan influence, and for that reason are less inclined to stress the teaching of politics, government and patriotism than institutions which are not dependent upon the favor of the party in power."

"It is the glory of democracy that it most practically recognizes the principle of 'many men, many minds,' and is therefore the very negation and antithesis of standardization. Its purpose is to afford opportunities to all, which, of course, must mean opportunities to achieve as much and to rise as high as their inclinations may lead them and their abilities may make possible. Private schools may afford facilities which it would be impossible, and absurd if it were possible, to provide in Public schools. To deny the right to provide and to enjoy such facilities would be to deny one of the 'inalienable rights' of man."