

The Catholic Record.

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

VOLUME XLVII.

LONDON, CANADA, SATURDAY, MAY 9, 1925

2430

PARIS LAW SCHOOL IS CLOSED BY STRIKE

INJUSTICE TO CATHOLIC DEAN AND TEACHER RESENTED BY THE STUDENTS

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

Recent incidents in the Law School of Paris have attracted world-wide attention and have involved the closing of the school, the suspension of the Dean and a general strike of the students of Paris and the provinces.

At the root of the trouble is found a rank injustice in the form of discrimination against a Catholic because of his religious convictions.

A chair of international law having become vacant, the council of professors, according to the custom, presented two names for appointment by the Minister of Public Instruction. First, by a vote of 40 to 3 came the name of M. Le Fur, professor at the School of Rennes, a well-known Catholic, and second, by a much smaller vote, M. Georges Scelle, professor at Dijon, department chief in the Ministry of Labor, a declared radical-socialist. The Minister, M. Francois Albert, appointed the man who had been presented as second choice.

STUDENTS RESENT INJUSTICE

When M. Scelle presented himself at the Law School to give his course, a large number of students shouted "Injustice! Injustice!" and made it impossible for him to speak. Every attempt to speak was met by the same clamor. The number of students joining in the protest increased steadily. One day, when the police tried to break up a manifestation in the street near the University, some violent encounters took place, in which 80 students and 70 policemen were injured.

Not only did the Minister of Public Instruction refuse to change his appointment, but he demanded that the Dean of the Law School, M. Berthelemy, a universally known and respected jurist, call the police into the school whenever M. Scelle's course was announced. M. Berthelemy refused to do this, declaring that it was against all traditions and contrary to the liberty of all universities to hold courses under the protection of armed forces. The government then suspended the Dean.

Here another detail attracts the attention of Catholics. M. Berthelemy, the victim of this measure, is a Catholic who, a year ago, consented at Cardinal Dubois' request to become the legal adviser of the Diocesan Association founded in Paris.

This fact did not escape the vigilance of certain anti-clericals and one of their papers recently denounced the Dean in ugly terms.

STRIKE DECLARED

The measure taken against M. Berthelemy carried the exasperation of the University world to a climax. All the professors, with the exception of two who are advanced politicians, joined in protest and passed a resolution in sympathy with the Dean. As for the students, they have sent messages of affection bearing thousands of signatures. The General Association of Students, an absolutely neutral group embracing students of every creed and every party, has declared a general strike of 48 hours as a protest, to be observed by the Colleges of Letters and Medicine as well as the Law School. Throughout the provinces the same unanimity has been manifested, all the young people joining to manifest their indignation at the double injustice inflicted on two splendid men by a Minister who has nothing to reproach them for but their faith.

TIME FROM SCHOOL FOR RELIGION

New York, N. Y.—America should follow the example of practically all of the nations of Europe and provide religious instruction for Public school children, declared the Rev. Dr. William C. Schaeffer, pastor of St. John's Lutheran Church, Allentown Pa., in an address here. Dr. Schaeffer made it clear that he does not advocate religion in the Public schools themselves, but believes arrangements should be made for religious instruction during specified hours by teachers of the denomination selected by the parents or guardians.

The speaker told how his own public school now has between 700 and 900 children who receive religious instruction one day or evening a week under a salaried director and forty-two volunteer teachers.

"We believe in the Public schools but we do not believe the Public schools should teach religion," Dr. Schaeffer said. "That would be against our Constitution. But we don't want an education that is Godless. We don't want to rear a pagan race. We must have righteousness and intelligence. Over against the Public school we must

have the week-day church school.

"I am striking for my country. The time has come for the Church to quit retreating. What we are going to do in Pennsylvania is to ask for an amendment of the school law which will allow localities where there is a majority vote for it, to permit an hour a week of school time for religious instruction in the respective churches of the pupils."

A NEW REFORMATION NEEDED

PROTEST AGAINST "ROMISH PRACTICES" IN CHURCH OF ENGLAND

By George Barnard
(London Correspondent, N. C. W. C.)

London, Eng.—A new Reformation is needed to put the Church of England back to where it started, in the opinion of ardent Protestants who assembled at the Albert Hall this week to protest against insidious approaches to the doctrines and practices of the Roman Church within the Church of England. Sincere Protestants are alarmed at the Anglo-Catholic trend and they had no difficulty in getting a crowded house in the biggest hall in London to proclaim "the Protestant character of the National Church as settled at the Reformation and enshrined in the Book of Common Prayer and the Thirty-Nine Articles."

The Home Secretary, Sir William Joynson Hicks, M. P., took the chair. And although he began his speech by explaining carefully that the meeting was not called "against the Church of Rome," he managed to offend Catholics—rather unexpectedly, in view of his recent praise of the Church when he was the guest of the Catholic Police Guild.

But at the Albert Hall, when announcing that the assembly was to commemorate the Reformation of the Sixteenth Century, he welcomed the support of the Free Churches whose beliefs, he said, "like those of the Church of England are based on Holy Writ, with no priestly interference, no purgatory, no compulsory confession."

Apart from this Catholics can sympathize with the Home Secretary and with all sturdy Protestants, who see their national Church being transformed by its gradual adoption of most of the things which it shed at the Sixteenth century schism.

Everywhere within the Church of England today are evidences of the trend. There are candles, crucifixes, statues, confessionals, "Mass," reservation of the "Blessed Sacrament"—one or all of these things—in a vast number of Anglican churches. They are introduced by degrees, so that each place of Anglican worship has its own particular attitude between "Low" and "High."

The religious attitude of the bishops differs from diocese to diocese, so that one will tolerate and approve what another will condemn. Congregations change their churches as they find that one minister is of their religious caliber whilst another is beyond or below it. Vicars advertise for curates specifying certain limitations of belief or demanding certain ritualistic progressions.

QUEER NOTIONS OF CONFESSIONAL

Lately the House of Clergy of the Church of England has been toying with the idea of canonizing a few popular modern saints, and would obviously set about the task if it could unearth the machinery. They have also discussed the question of the secrecy of the Church of England confessionals, and have arrived at a decision which seems to mean that no minister who is really a gentleman would think of divulging the confessions of his penitents.

So the honest to goodness Protestant is naturally alarmed at the condition of his house. Sir William Joynson Hicks stated the matter clearly when he said at the Albert Hall meeting: "There is no room in the Evangelical Church for those who want Romish practices. If they desire them, let them go to the proper place."

"Against such men I have no complaint. They become honest opponents and are entitled to believe in the teachings of Rome. But if they hold such views they are not entitled to remain in the Evangelical Protestant Church."

He has no illusions about the kind of reunion of which some Anglicans dream. Referring to the Malines "conversations" he said: "We know, as Rome knows, that reunion can come only by submission to Rome."

LEAFLET ATTACKS MASS

At the doors of the Albert Hall a blasphemous leaflet attacking the Mass was distributed—probably without the Chairman's knowledge. Several passages are unprintable in a Catholic paper. Contrary to law the leaflet contained no reference to the party responsible for its publication. If it was not distributed by the Protestant societies who organ-

ized the Albert Hall protest, it came from people animated by the same purpose of purging the Established Church of Catholic tendencies.

The Home Secretary has since disavowed all sympathy with or knowledge of the scurrilous pamphlet.

MEDIAEVAL FAITH IN RURAL MISSOURI

By James H. Cox
(Dublin Correspondent, N. C. W. C.)

In the social life of Ireland, Catholic organizations are coming into marked prominence. Recently a serious film crux has arisen. Film agents and proprietors are asserting that unless the present censorship is appreciably relaxed they will not permit more movie pictures to be shown in the Twenty-Six Counties. This has caused natural alarm among the picture-house proprietors, who have hastened to join in a plea for a milder censorship. Mr. Montgomery, the official censor, has thus come in for very sharp criticism, some of the agents insisting that the trade censorship carried out in Great Britain by Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M. P., should fully satisfy the Irish conscience. In this struggle of moral and material interests the Catholic Vigilance Association, which was largely responsible for bringing the censorship into existence, has rallied to the Censor's side, and it states that his excisions have gone a long way to disinfect the cinemas.

The Infant and Society is another example of Catholic social effort which has come to be relied on as an indispensable cog in the national wheel. Mr. E. P. McCarron, B. L. Secretary to the Ministry of Local Government, has just stated publicly that his department is much indebted to the society's zeal for the welfare of children, checking irregular feeding and the want of air and sunlight. "State charity," he said, "is a poor substitute for voluntary work, and the Local Government Department has reason to know that in the best interests of Dublin the work of the society should be greatly extended."

Catholic organizations are educating public opinion on the scandal of the slum, and the good estates of Archbishop Byrne. "The greatest thing in life," His Grace said, "is the sacrifice of oneself for others. If that idea could be impressed on the educational system it would form a much more perfect type of education than could ever be attained from other methods. Let us think of those who have to live in the slums. Let us not close our eyes to that social tragedy. There are hundreds and hundreds of families with one room apiece to live in, and there are 25,000 persons in the fell clutch of such conditions in the city of Dublin. Human society cannot stand that. A solution must be found."

The Archbishop spoke these words at the annual dinner of the celebrated Blackrock College Union, and his pronouncement is understood to foreshadow the striking of a blow by Catholic college men, who are the thinkers of the nation, for the proper housing of the one-room dwellers.

A telling proof of the social power of the Church, even in the most practical affairs, appears in the fact that the Free State Government, in the endeavor to stem the ravages of liver fluke among sheep, has appealed to the parish priests throughout the country to allow the posters on the subject to be exhibited on the church boards and to help by announcing the curative treatment from the pulpit.

The curative agent is an extract of male fern, and a Louth County priest was the first to call attention to its beneficent properties.

ALABAMA DISLIKES K. K. K. HARVEST

Jasper, Ala., April 6.—Recent floggings and other outrages with which the name of the Ku Klux Klan has been linked in this vicinity have evoked a resolution of protest from the citizens of this city in mass meeting. The resolution also pledges support to the officers of the law and urges them to perform their full duty and enforce all laws "without regard to creed, race or condition."

After condemning "acts of violence in this country by people in disguise" the resolution goes on to say: "Our government is a government of law where statutes and written constitutions are paramount, and there is no authority for punishment until convicted in a court of justice. There has been no occasion for punishment of any citizen by persons in disguise since General Nathan Bedford Forrest, Grand Wizard of the Ku Klux Klan, disbanded that organization, ordered the members to burn their regalia and no longer constitute a secret behind which criminals, as well as good men, could hide."

Present at the meeting were several victims of recent outrages.

for all Jews. The mandates, surely, will go the way of all flesh.

"Personally I can conceive of only one sort of mandate in the Middle East. It is the custody of the Holy Places of Christendom held by the Holy See."

THE CATHOLIC SOCIAL POWER IN IRELAND

By James H. Cox
(Dublin Correspondent, N. C. W. C.)

The new door in the rear of the Vatican Basilica, made necessary by the large Holy Year crowds and the larger ones expected at the time of the Canonizations scheduled for next month, has now been practically completed.

As described in previous dispatches to the N. C. W. C. News Service the door is cut through the base of the famous monument to Pope Clement XIII., the work of Antonio Canova. The difficulties encountered in cutting this door offered another proof of the admirably solid construction of St. Peter's. The wall through which the door is cut is five meters thick with an external coating of Travertine Marble eighty centimeters thick. Workmen experienced the greatest difficulty in piercing this wall and on the first day they were compelled to stop work four times because of broken tools.

DANCING IN SCHOOLS

Erie, Pa.—Dancing attendance at functions where dancing takes place, or contributing in any way to the holding of dances or social functions in which dancing is a part of the program, is strictly prohibited for all students of the Catholic Cathedral Preparatory School for Boys here, by order of the Rev. Dr. Joseph J. Wehrle, Head Master of the School. Violation of the rule which applies to vacation periods as well as to the school terms, will be punished by expulsion from the school.

In a letter to the parents of all students of the Cathedral Preparatory School, Dr. Wehrle explains the reasons for his actions and asks the cooperation of the parents.

Dr. Wehrle's action has drawn an expression of approval from the Rev. L. R. Williamson, Pastor of the Bethel Baptist Temple here. In a letter published in the Erie Dispatch-Herald, Dr. Williamson advances the argument that if such a step is necessary for the safeguarding of the morals of young men in the Catholic schools it is just as necessary in the Public schools.

AMERICAN PRIEST TO LECTURE AT LOUVAIN

Champaign, Ill.—The Rev. John A. O'Brien, Ph.D., chaplain for Catholic students at the University of Illinois and Director of the Columbus Foundation, has accepted an invitation to deliver a series of lectures at the University of Louvain, the national university of Belgium, late in June.

Dr. O'Brien will lecture on "The Technic of Educational Research," "Psychology of Reading," and "Scientific Educational Tests and Measurements." Two of the lectures will be in English and one in German.

Lantern slides showing the behavior of the eye in reading will supplement the lectures, which will be given before the faculty and students of the university. These slides were made by Dr. O'Brien when he was conducting research at the University of Chicago.

In addition to lecturing, Father O'Brien will assist in reorganizing the advanced courses of experimental education in the School of Pedagogy which was established at Louvain two years ago.

INSTRUCTION LEAGUE AN IMMEDIATE SUCCESS

Springfield, Ill.—No fewer than twenty-two centers have been organized in and near Springfield by Bishop Griffin's new Religious Instruction League, an organization formed to care for the religious training of Catholic children attending Public schools.

Mobilized by the bishop, clergy and laity have joined in the new project with an enthusiasm which has made it an instant success.

Bishop Griffin launched the League when it became apparent to him that hundreds of Catholic children, many of them foreign-born, were in danger of losing their faith because they lacked religious instruction in the schools they attended. He evolved a practical plan, and placed Father L. Huffer in charge. All pastors cooperated,

and lay workers joined in the effort zealously. The city was districted, the centers were established and the children were sent out in a house-to-house canvass. Many of the teachers are laymen and laywomen. Classes are conducted at some centers every day, at others several times a week, and the plan had proved successful in every respect.

ST. PETER'S NEW DOOR

By Max Enrico Pucoli
(Rome Correspondent, N. C. W. C.)

The new door in the rear of the Vatican Basilica, made necessary by the large Holy Year crowds and the larger ones expected at the time of the Canonizations scheduled for next month, has now been practically completed.

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BOOK OF ALL HALLOWS

Dublin, Ireland.—Many hundreds of the secular clergy in America will be interested to hear that the 1923-24 Annual of All Hallows has just appeared. All Hallows is the famous missionary college at Drumcondra, Dublin, where so many Irish priests are trained and ordained for work in the United States.

The main purpose of All Hallows is the preservation of the Faith in the breasts of the scattered Irish and their descendants throughout the world. From it emerges the priest who follows the tracks of the Irish emigrant everywhere, keeping him, as well as his kith and kin, true to the Faith of his fathers.

So it naturally happens that the great majority of All Hallows men are destined for the United States. In large numbers, however, they are to be found also in South America, the Philippines, Australia and New Zealand.

Of late years, new forms of missionary zeal have received a tremendous impetus in Ireland, and the country has been providing funds and priests for the pagan mission fields of China and Africa. The Irish Nigerian Mission alone is an immense undertaking. While the effort in China is of very recent origin, its progress has been remarkable. The Irish priests have a temperamental sympathy for the Chinese, in whom they discovered a valuable sense of humor.

These new activities are, however, causing a certain anxiety. In the well-known magazine of the Irish Jesuits, the Irish Monthly, the case has just been made that the zeal for baptizing primitive nations should not distract Ireland from providing shepherds for her own flock in America, England, Scotland, Canada, New Zealand and Australia.

This, it is argued, is the duty that lies nearest her hand.

The Irish Monthly has almost sounded a note of alarm on the point, implying that there is already a grave danger of spiritual leakage among the Irish Catholic stock abroad. This is leading to some press correspondence. One suggestion is to intensify the great work of All Hallows by plentifully endowing burses for the education of boys with vocations, who, as priests, will afterward go "in quest of the Celt" and keep the Light before his eyes.

and lay workers joined in the effort zealously. The city was districted, the centers were established and the children were sent out in a house-to-house canvass. Many of the teachers are laymen and laywomen. Classes are conducted at some centers every day, at others several times a week, and the plan had proved successful in every respect.

They included: George Tallant who was abducted and flogged by "masked men" after he had made some comments uncomplimentary to the Klan; Claude Harris who was also flogged; and W. O'Neal who was shot at and wounded when he resisted a band of masked persons who came to his home to try to abduct him. Former Probate Judge J. W. Shepherd presided.

PRIEST ONCE ACTOR GIVES MISSION

By Max Enrico Pucoli
(Rome Correspondent, N. C. W. C.)

Father Austin, C. P., known to the theater-goers of a dozen years ago as the actor Richard Stoneleigh, has been delivering a series of lectures during the special mission for actors and actresses conducted by the Passionists in St. Malachy's Church, New York. This church is widely known as the "Actors' Chapel" and at each of Father Austin's noonday sermons it has been filled with men and women of the theater. In one of his recent sermons Father Austin made a plea for a higher moral tone on the stage when he told his congregation: "Great discredit is brought on your calling by the lack of character displayed by some of the actors and actresses and by the type of plays which frequently disgrace the American stage. We have the suggestive bed-room farce, where fifth is proffered for fun and the eternal triangle play where infidelity is practically advertised and advocated."

"We had better pass over in silence the licentious, suggestive dances, the plentiful lack of raiment where sex charm is boldly paraded, the risqué double-meaning jokes which make the vulgar laugh and the judicious grieves. Certain plays are produced under the specious pretext of warning the innocent of dangers that surround them; but they serve only to pollute the mind with unholy thoughts and imaginations, and teach the vicious new ways of sin. And we are told: 'It is what the public wants.' This is but an alibi of the devil and his cohorts to lure weak souls to sin. Men do not go to sewers for refreshment; the clean plays and songs, the graceful innocent dances survive through all ages and prove that the general public taste is not so depraved as the money-grabbers would have us believe."

Father Austin declared that the evils of the theatrical profession are exaggerated in the public mind and that the standard of morality among actors and actresses would compare favorably with that in any other profession if the other professions were subjected to the same searching publicity visited on the stage.

WASHINGTON, MAY 1.—Officials of the School of Foreign Service of Georgetown University here announce that arrangements have been made for two summer study tours abroad for the students of the School of Foreign Service. One of the groups will go to the Academy of International Law at The Hague, Holland, and the other to the University of Coimbra in Portugal.

New York, April 30.—Convicted on a charge of unlawfully soliciting alms in the guise of a Benedictine nun, Theresa McCormack of Portland, Ore., was sentenced to serve forty-five days in prison by Magistrate Barrett in the Jefferson Market Court here. While imposing sentence the Magistrate took occasion to say that actions such as those charged against the woman strike at the faith of all people.

Ridge, Md.—National Negro Health Week was observed here under the joint auspices of the Cardinal Gibbons Institute, St. Peter Claver's Church, and the local branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. During the week Victor H. Daniel, Principal of the Gibbons Institute, delivered several illustrated lectures on various phases of hygiene and sanitation.

Paris, April 11.—Headed by Deputy Groussau, and sponsored by the group of Religious Defense of the Chamber of Deputies, a trip to Rome will be undertaken shortly by members of Parliament desiring to visit Rome on the occasion of the canonization of the French saints next month. The members of Parliament will be given a special reception in Rome and a special place will be reserved for them at the ceremonies at St. Peter's which they will attend in a body.

New York, April 30.—"The forces of Bolshevism are eating at the vitals of our national life," was the warning sounded to 3,000 members of the New York Post Office Branch of the Holy Name Society at its annual Communion breakfast at the Astor, Sunday. "Men are wavering. Too many issues are under-estimating the nation. If we are to accomplish anything in the world today, we must have the faith in our Government that you show in your lives. We must have faith in religion and in America, and an aim to perpetuate both to the end of time."

Milwaukee, Wis., April 28.—Through science and the efforts of Prof. William Duffey, head of the public speaking department at Marquette University, Ray Pawloski, a fifteen year old Milwaukee youth, is talking for the first time in eleven years. A blow over his head in infancy paralyzed certain nerves, and he has been mute since that time. However, the youth has attended school and is one of the brightest boys in his class, doing all of his work in writing. His teacher became interested in his case and called in Prof. Duffey for Marquette, an expert on speech correction.

CATHOLIC NOTES

Cologne, April 6.—Although most of Germany is in subject poverty today, it is reported here that no other country in the world outside of Italy is sending so many Holy Year Pilgrims to Rome.

New York, April 16.—William D. Guthrie, of this city, has been nominated for the presidency of the New York City Bar Association, to succeed Henry W. Taft. Mr. Guthrie recently argued the Oregon School Law constitutionally before the U. S. Supreme Court, as counsel for the Sisters of the Holy Names.

Milwaukee, Wis., April 28.—With 523 seniors as candidates for degrees, Marquette (Jesuit) university will graduate the largest class in its history at the annual commencement exercises at the Milwaukee Auditorium, Wednesday, June 10. This number will far exceed last year's record-breaking number of seniors, 463.

Mobile, April 17.—The gold medal given by the City Commissioners of Mobile for the best essay on Lafayette has been awarded to Miss Lillian Westbrook, a pupil of the Cathedral Girls School conducted by the Sisters of Charity of St. Vincent de Paul. Students from the Public, private and parochial schools of Mobile competed for the prize.

Detroit, April 28.—The estate of the late Mrs. Manette J. Reilly, amounting to approximately \$800,000 has become available to Catholic institutions of the Diocese of Detroit, following the death of Mrs. Reilly's sister, Miss Marie D. Lansing. Under the terms of Mrs. Reilly's will the sister enjoyed the income from the estate during her lifetime.

Rome, April 17.—March, the first month of Spring, was marked by an enormous increase of pilgrimages, coming to the Eternal City from all parts of the world, to gain the Jubilee indulgences. From near-by Frascati and from far-off America, tens of thousands of faithful—from every people and nation and tribe and tongue—came to pray in the Roman Basilicas and to render filial homage to the Pope.

Washington, May 1.—Officials of the School of Foreign Service of Georgetown University here announce that arrangements have been made for two summer study tours abroad for the students of the School of Foreign Service. One of the groups will go to the Academy of International Law at The Hague, Holland, and the other to the University of Coimbra in Portugal.

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