

"Hush, child," said Professor Walker.

"But anyhow, Professor, isn't Quinn more than half right?" said Steve Pomeroy, again taking up the cudgels. "Looking things squarely in the face, isn't this highbrow stuff dull at best—dry discussions, and dreary descriptions, and conversations about as interesting as poking up sand with a stick? I've tried it, and I can't even understand a lot of it, much less get interested; and I've come to the conclusion that this old classic stuff is bound to be dull."

(Suppressed cheers from the class.)

TO BE CONTINUED

## EXPOSES RELIGIOUS BIGOTRY

### NON-CATHOLIC CONGRESSMAN DELIVERS STRONG ADDRESS BEFORE THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

N. C. W. G. News Service

Washington, D. C., Sept. 28.—In one of the most complete exposures of the virulence, ignorance, and malice of the anti-Catholic and anti-Jewish political and publicity campaigns now being waged in the United States ever delivered in Congress, Walter M. Chandler, of New York, himself a Protestant, in a speech before the House of Representatives on September 11, singled out Gilbert O. Nations, editor of The Protestant, for special castigation, declaring him to be a liar, a hypocrite and a foe to true American principles of justice and tolerance.

Mr. Chandler began by quoting from President Harding's speech delivered before the Catholic Baptist Church, of Washington, a few months ago, in which the President said:

"There is no relationship here between Church and State. Religious liberty has its unalterable place, along with civil and human liberty, in the very foundation of the Republic. Therein is shown the farseeing vision of the immortal founders, and we are a better people and a better Republic because there is that freedom."

"I fear it is forgotten sometimes. In the experience of a year, in the Presidency there has come to me no other such unwelcome impression as the manifest religious intolerance which exists among many of our citizens. I hold it to be a menace to the very liberties we boast and cherish."

#### PRESIDENT'S FEARS JUSTIFIED

That President Harding's fears and anxieties are entertained by many members of Congress, and that at no period since the proclamation of the Declaration of Independence has the menace to religious freedom been so great as it is today, were facts that should be known by all, Mr. Chandler went on to say. He continued, in part, as follows:

"The propaganda of prejudice and persecution now in progress in the United States is sometimes open and sometimes insidious, but it is always aggressive and perpetually malignant. At times we hear its utterances from the pulpit or from the political rostrum, at times we get it through the press or read it in books and pamphlets, and again it conceals itself in Ku Klux garb of mask and gown and does its dirty and destructive work in mob action under the cover of night."

"The leaders and champions of this un-American propaganda are almost without exception designing and unscrupulous men whose motives are mean and mercenary and whose bank accounts appeal more powerfully to them than do the guarantees of religious freedom in the Constitution of their country. Its votaries and victims are generally the most ignorant, narrow-minded, and lawless of our countrymen."

At this point, Mr. Chandler denounced a vicious Texas organ, now defunct, misnamed Pure Democracy, edited by Donald B. Allen, who is still carrying on his bigotry promotion work, and then turned his attention to Gilbert O. Nations and The Protestant. After saying that hitherto he had treated the flood of anti-Catholic and anti-Jewish propaganda now pouring in upon Congressmen and Senators with silent contempt, Mr. Chandler continued:

#### ROME IN CONGRESS

"But recently I received a pamphlet, sent by whom I do not know, that mentions me personally, makes charges against me and threatens me with political punishment. The impudent and belligerent character of the booklet challenges my serious consideration, all the more so since it contains a charge and a threat."

"This pamphlet is entitled 'Rome in Congress,' and was prepared by one Gilbert Nations, who describes himself as a 'Ph. D.' This gentleman seems to be the editor and publisher of a monthly magazine entitled The Protestant, with offices at 3639 F Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. This magazine is a violent anti-Roman Catholic publication, and is about a year and a half old."

"In order to acquaint myself thoroughly with the views of Mr. Nations, and to determine how much consideration he and his magazine deserved, I sent to the Con-

gressional Library and secured all back numbers of The Protestant. I have spent nearly a week, at odd moments, examining them. I find that they contain an amazing amount of liberty trash and rubbish, and that their pages are filled with ludicrous citations from canon and other laws and with grotesque references to literary works that have not the remotest connection with the subject discussed or the thesis proposed. A perusal of the magazine convinces the reader that the editor of The Protestant is a literary paranoiac with a strong propensity to mendacity and a distinct predilection for hypocrisy."

"Nearly every issue of this magazine from the first to the last publication devotes considerable space to an appeal for subscribers and a cry for financial help. In more issues than one the alarm is given that the ship is about to sink and that the lifeboats are being made ready to be lowered. Throughout the publication are strong suggestions of strained financial circumstances as well as mental and moral bankruptcy, and from the whole enterprise we feel justified in concluding that the author of The Protestant has prostituted his meager talents not for love of Protestantism or solicitude for the Republic and its free institutions, but rather from a sordid desire for mercenary gain."

"The motive at the back of the publication of this magazine is the same as that at the back of the publication of the Menace and all others of its kind, a desire and a determination to make money, even if truth is outraged at every turn and the Constitution of the country is trampled under foot, even if religious freedom is ruthlessly struck down in her own temple, even if good fellowship among the citizens of a common country is utterly destroyed."

"The Rome in Congress" pamphlet gives a list of the Senators and representatives who had voted for measures such as the Burnett and Johnson immigration bills, the Gallivan and Borah Irish freedom resolutions. Prohibition. Woman Suffrage, and the Towner-Sterling bill. The pamphlet asserts that all votes for re-immigration bill, Prohibition, Woman Suffrage and the Towner-Sterling measures were "Protestant" votes, and all votes against them "Papal" votes, while the reverse was true of the Irish resolutions. Mr. Chandler was listed as a "Catholic."

After showing the nonsensical character of this analysis of the voting on these measures, reminding his hearers that three Protestant Presidents, Cleveland, Taft and Wilson, all vetoed the immigration bills because of the "literacy" tests they contained, and that scores of Protestants voted for the Irish resolutions because of their belief in the righteousness of the Irish cause. Mr. Chandler was especially ironical in his treatment of the Prohibition test of "Papal" leanings, as construed by Gilbert O. Nations.

#### "PAPAL PROHIBITIONISTS"

"According to the reasoning of the author of this pamphlet," declared the speaker, "those who voted for prohibition are Protestants and patriots, those who voted against prohibition are Catholics and traitors. The queer-headed, addle-brained man who makes this contention seems to have forgotten that the Germans of America, most of whom are Lutheran Protestants, are violently opposed to prohibition, and that the 3,000,000 Jews of America who are neither Protestants nor Catholics, are also violently opposed to prohibition. If he had an ounce of gray matter in his head and were capable of a moment's serious and intelligent reflection, he would know that the anti-prohibition ranks number millions of Protestants of all denominations—Methodists, Baptists and Presbyterians, amen-corner brethren and backsliders alike. He would also know that a very considerable percentage of Catholics in America are in favor of prohibition. The late Archbishop of St. Paul was a prohibitionist."

"The absurdity and imbecility of attempting to identify a particular church organization with an economic problem that affects all the people, or even with a certain question of morals, may be easily shown by considering the matter from a world-wide viewpoint. To identify the Protestant Church and Protestant teachings with prohibition and then be compelled to stare Germany in the face would be something that only a fool and fanatic, like Nations, could stand without embarrassment and a blush, for we must remember that Germany is the land not only of Martin Luther and thorough-going Protestantism but of beers, wines and whiskies as well."

"Since the days of Gustave Vasa, Sweden has been densely Protestant, and yet only a few weeks ago Protestant Sweden voted overwhelmingly against prohibition. And to give a touch of mingled humor and pathos to the scene, we need only mention that 'Pussyfoot' Johnson was ridden on a rail and lost an eye while trying to convert Protestant England to prohibition. So much for the ludicrous attempt of the editor of the Protestant to identify the Roman Catholic Church and anti-prohibition."

#### NATIONS DENOUNCED

The speaker next went on to expose the mendacity of Editor Nations on the occasion when he

insinuated in the Protestant that no Protestant clergyman had been invited by the War Department to take part in the services over the body of the Unknown Soldier in Arlington cemetery on Armistice Day, 1921, Mr. Chandler said:

"The good patriotic friend who wrote the editor of the Protestant asking for truthful information received a suppressed truth that is a lie in answer. The facts were these, as I have learned them authoritatively from the War Department. Secretary Weeks invited a Protestant priest, Father Kelly; a Catholic priest, Father Kelley; and a Jewish clergyman, Rabbi Lazarus, all of whom had been chaplains and had seen overseas service, to officiate at the ceremonies conducted over the body of the unknown soldier at Arlington cemetery on Armistice Day. All of them accepted this invitation. Two of them, the Protestant preacher, Dr. Brent, and the Jewish clergyman, Rabbi Lazarus, were present and officiated. Father Kelley was unavoidably kept away. These were the facts, and Gilbert O. Nations doubtless knew them, or could easily have learned them, when he wrote that dirty lie and libel against Secretary Weeks and the contemptible and sneaking little diatribe against the Catholic Church."

"Nations is a miserable little pedant. He delights to quote Latin, doubtless to impress his ignorant readers with his learning and importance. In this connection, and in the matter of the Arlington cemetery ceremonies, this Latin phrase is peculiarly applicable to him, 'falsus in uno falsus in omnibus'; that is, having been caught lying in this case, we are justified in assuming that he is a liar in all cases."

Secretary Weeks played a fine and manly part. Feeling that the occasion was truly national and that the unknown dead soldier might have been a Catholic, a Protestant or a Jew, he acted with exquisite tact and taste and invited to officiate at the ceremonies representatives of all the great religious organizations of America. Nevertheless, the petty pamphleteer got in his dirty work of falsehood and of libel."

"The Protestant clergymen of America, like the clergymen of the Catholic and Jewish faiths, are in the main men of education, earnestness and piety and are sincere seekers after truth. The large majority of them would scorn to subscribe for a magazine that disseminates falsehoods and seeks to destroy character by libelous innuendoes. If the real character of this magazine were known to them not a dozen clergymen in America would be subscribers to it."

## CORONATION OF NEW STATUE

### POPE URGES WIDESPREAD DEVOTION TO BLESSED VIRGIN

Rome, Sept. 21.—The letter of the Holy Father, Pius XI., to His Eminence, Cardinal Gasparri, on the occasion of the Coronation of the new statue of the Blessed Virgin of Loreto, furnishes the faithful with a lively expression of the affection of His Holiness for this Holy Virgin.

The following is the letter of the Holy Father:

"To Our beloved son, Lord Cardinal Pietro Gasparri, Secretary of State.

"Lord Cardinal,

"The dolorous echo of the disastrous fire which occurred in the Holy House of Loreto during February of the past year, with the destruction of the thaumaturgic image which was the object of popular veneration of peoples and of pious pilgrimages, still vivid in the hearts of faithful Catholics of the entire world.

"Our Predecessor of saintly memory, Benedict XV., was more than any other sensible of the sorrowful news as he was profoundly moved by the loss entailed to the Catholic world and in an especial manner to the city of Loreto which was chosen by Divine Providence as a shelter of the Holy House of Nazareth."

"He, therefore, following out the impulse of his tender devotion to the Most Holy Virgin, hastened to contribute by generous offerings to the restoration of the Holy Chapel damaged by fire, desiring especially to provide the Holy House with a new image as far as possible identical with the former."

"We, inheriting this pious desire of the beloved Pontiff, have striven as far as possible to put this project into execution, and today We are able to say that happily it is a deed accomplished."

"Not content merely to bring to its consummation the devout proposal of Benedict XV., but wishing on our part to offer an attestation of particular veneration to the Queen of Heaven, whom from tenderest years we have loved intensely. We are pleased to enrich by a golden crown the venerated effigy of the Virgin and Child, and we have arranged Ourselves to bless the sacred Icon and to fulfill the rite of its solemn coronation."

After which nothing remains to Us except to despatch the new image to the famous sanctuary of Loreto as to its proper seat, to the end that Catholics of the entire world may throng to its feet in a consoling spectacle with a generous and holy rivalry of piety and veneration."

To add to the solemnity and decorum of the event We have entrusted to a specially invited delegate the charge of transporting the image We have chosen for this purpose, you, Lord Cardinal, who better than any other are able to represent Our Person not alone by the lustre of virtue and the height of dignity, but because also you sustain with Us the daily fatigues of the apostolic ministry."

"Charging you, Lord Cardinal, who are Our faithful collaborator and who represent Us in the quality of delegate, with this mission, we are pleased to profit by the present opportunity of attesting anew our special benevolence due to your select gifts and to your great merits."

"In the midst of the solicitudes and anxieties of all kinds which for the good of the Catholic Church, you, Lord Cardinal divide every day with Us, we form the augury that you, surrounded by Cardinals and Bishops, clergy and rejoicing people, are able to fulfill with the greatest consolations the mission which we now confide to you."

"recommending Ourselves and the Holy Church to the most powerful patronage of the Blessed Virgin, with paternal affection of heart, We bestow on you, Lord Cardinal, the Apostolic Benediction, and We accord you at the same time the faculty of imparting it to the faithful who will be present at the solemnity."

"Given at Rome, St. Peter's August 17, 1922, in the first year of Our Pontificate."

#### PIUS PP. XI.

A torchlight procession in which one hundred thousand participants marked the arrival of the statue, with its notable escort, in Loreto shortly after midnight. From the time the entourage left Rome before daybreak and throughout the journey enthusiasm at every town and village was boundless, the progress of the escort being constantly slower and slower because of the augmentation of the crowds. During the night there were brilliant illuminations in every part of the country through which the statue was carried and floral arches, music, hymns and public prayers attested the great devotion of the people to Our Lady of Loreto.

The statue left from the Vatican in a papal motor, escorted by eight other Vatican motors, at 4:30 a. m. Cardinals Vico, Kanuzzi and Tacci were in the escorting cars as were Mgr. Respighi, the master of ceremonies and Prince Aldebrandini, commandant of the Noble Guards and many other prelates and dignitaries.

The departure from Rome was preceded by elaborate ceremonies which started last Tuesday with the blessing and crowning of the new statue by Pope Pius in the Sistine Chapel in the presence of Cardinals Vico, Fruhwirth, Kanuzzi, and Tacci, as well as many members of the episcopate and prelates. On the same afternoon the Papal motor carried the statue to the Basilica of Santa Maria Maggiore, stopping at the Church of the Piacenti where it was acclaimed enthusiastically by the faithful. The statue remained in Santa Maria Maggiore during Wednesday and there was an enormous uninterrupted attendance.

Cardinal Tacci gave benediction in the evening and a great procession accompanied the statue around the Basilica, the voices of fifty thousand of the faithful being raised in hymns of Our Lady in what will ever remain as a memorable triumph.

The statue was then transferred to the Vatican where it remained under the Colonnade of the Court-yard of St. Damasus, until placed in the chapel again, where it was watched by the Swiss Guard. At ten o'clock, His Holiness prayed before it a statue.

The statue, with its escort stayed on its long journey the next day at Visso, the birthplace of Cardinal Gasparri, who was appointed Papal Legate for the ceremonies. The statue was met by the Cardinal who joined the procession.

The statue arrived at Loreto, after the journey of two hundred miles, at 1:15 a. m. and at the sanctuary at 2 o'clock. It was blessed by Bishop Andreoli and the Basilica was kept open during the night, a great host of people going to confession and receiving the Holy Eucharist.—The Pilot.

## POPE TELEGRAPHS BLESSING TO FRENCH NATIONAL PILGRIMS

Paris, France.—Mgr. Schoepfer, Bishop of Tarbes and Lourdes, has received the following telegram from the Holy Father:

"Deeply touched by filial homage of magnificent national pilgrimage praying to Virgin Immaculate for the Vicar of Jesus Christ, under the leadership of the Most Eminent Archbishop of Bordeaux, Your Lordship, the Archbishop of Algiers, the Bishop of Châlons, Verdin, Alaccio, Jamaica; the Sovereign Pontiff thanks them from his heart, and present in spirit in the midst of his beloved children, paternally blesses the pious pilgrims, especially the dear sick, and forms the wish that the fifth National Pilgrimage may be both for individuals and their country a fecund source of prosperity and peace."

This telegram was in reply to one sent to Pope Pius by Mgr. Schoepfer at the time of the Pontifical Mass of Thanksgiving for the

fiftieth French National Pilgrimage, which was celebrated at the Grotto.

## OKLAHOMA HALTS BIGOTS

### PETITION TO PUT MEASURE ON BALLOTS DOES NOT GET NECESSARY SIGNATURES

Oklahoma, Oct. 2.—Bigotry has been checked in its attempt to destroy the parochial and private schools of Oklahoma. The petition to place an anti-Catholic school measure on the ballot in the November election has failed, the forces behind it being unable to muster the 70,000 signatures necessary to insure it being brought before the people at the polls.

The collapse of the campaign was foreseen several weeks ago but there were still misgivings in the hearts of many fair-minded citizens that the forces of bigotry might have in hand a host of names which would be brought forward at the last minute on September 2. The proponents of the measure were counting on a last-minute rush to put the measure over. Their expectations failed.

The present movement against the parochial schools, now defeated for the time being, was evidenced first in the spring. The Ku Klux Klan took a hand early in the program while several narrow-minded editors attempted to prod the Church through editorial and news columns.

"Sister Mary Ethel" a notorious anti-Catholic lecturer, was imported from Alabama and three other lecturers were brought from outside States. The Americanization Society of McAlester started a vigorous propaganda. Masonry was appealed to, but while some of the Masons put their shoulders to the wheel, many in the large cities refused to respond.

While some observers express confidence that the issue will not be revived, others declare they saw in the practical abandonment of the movement more than a month ago plans for the institution of a larger and more intensive campaign next spring.

The Catholic Home, the official organ of the Oklahoma diocese, had the following editorial comment to make on the defeat of the bigots:

Words of tribute should be paid the citizens of this State. With Catholicity crying under a concerted attack, the strength of which none could surmise, with leaders of other denominations fearing for their private schools, with the entire nation focusing its eyes on Oklahoma, the school crisis passed for a time and automatic relaxation follows.

"Those who have had their fingers on the pulse of religious intolerance, who are acquainted with various movements of a national character, who pore over the reports from Oregon that stands alone on the battle line for liberty were not too sure that Oklahoma would not sweep along in its vortex of bigotry 70,000 persons of such convictions that would lead them to sign their names to stamp the Catholic school into oblivion."

The entire campaign was well-planned and buoyed up by money. But we believe the leaders of the anti-Catholic movement overestimated the ignorant dupes who were boldly willing to affix their names. They underestimated the sense of justice which after all is general in Oklahoma. The Catholics of the State were too strong a refutation to the lies that passed in print."

## "BOSS OF GENTILLY"

### PRIEST WHO DIRECTS CHEESE INDUSTRY LOVINGLY CALLED "BOSS"

Gentilly, Minn., Sept. 25.—The "Boss of Gentilly," as he is familiarly and lovingly known, is a Catholic priest, the Rev. Elie Thieillon, pastor of St. Peter's Church.

Aside from being pastor of his flock and having erected one of the most beautiful churches in the diocese of Crookston, Father Gentilly is business manager, sales manager, advertising manager and general manager of Gentilly's most distinctive co-operative enterprise; —the Gentilly cheese factory.

The factory is owned by the Gentilly Dairy Association, which was established twenty-seven years ago by Father Thieillon and has paid 7% dividends ever since. Recently it erected a new \$12,000 factory. From this factory, cheese is sent to every part of the United States. It is served in leading hotels as far west as San Francisco and as far east as New York. Patrons of the dining cars of the New York Central are familiar with its merit.

Father Thieillon came to the United States from Limoges, France, in 1888 and was assigned to Gentilly, a settlement of French-Canadians who had come down from the province of Quebec in the late 'seventies and the early 'eighties.

When the new priest arrived, the farmers were mostly raising wheat. Crops were not good. The farmers were discouraged. There was talk of moving away.

Father Thieillon changed all this. He was one of the first men in Minnesota to anticipate the end of wheat farming. He called his parishioners together and formed the Gentilly Dairy Association. On his advice the farmers put their

surplus money into live stock. They bought cows. Then the cheese factory was started. Since that time it has grown and prospered. Started with a capital of \$10,000 it has never failed to make its 7% dividend, as well as furnishing a market for the milk. Three hundred and fifty cows, owned by the farmers within a radius of five miles of Gentilly furnish the milk that makes the cheese.

Father Thieillon runs the business. And evidence of his business ability is not lacking in the district, for his flock is prosperous and happy. Every family in Gentilly has its own automobile. Farms are well kept;—men, women and children are well dressed and the young folks are staying home in Gentilly. The basement of the new St. Peter's Church probably has as big an attraction for these young folk as any place of amusement in the State. It is used for dances, for harvest festivals, for all kinds of parties for young and old and it is the real community centre of Gentilly. In the rectory Father Thieillon proudly exhibits the silver cup won by Gentilly cheese at the Minnesota State Fair and beside it is his certificate as head of the Gentilly Liberty Loan Association during the War.

## UNIVERSITY IN ROME FOR STUDY OF COOPERATIVE METHODS

Rome, Sept. 8.—The Italian Cooperative Federation, which is made up of Catholic adherents of the principle of cooperation for the remedying of economic ills, has joined in the establishment of the University of Cooperation, which opened in Rome last month for its first session of four months.

Catholic students, some of whom are managers of Catholic cooperative enterprises, and most of whom have had practical experience, are being sent to the university on scholarships paid for by the various cooperative organizations. The plan is much like that being followed in England at the Catholic Labor College of Oxford, except for the fact that in Italy the college is conducted under undenominational auspices and Socialists, Syndicalists and representatives of other schools of thought are uniting in the enterprise here with Catholics who are seeking a solution of the economic problems pressing so heavily on the country.


The school is located near the Church of St. Mary of the Angels, within the ruins of the Baths of Diocletian.

The Rev. Joseph Quirico, S. J., who is regarded as one of the most noted Jesuit sociologists, Commendatore Ercole Chiri, secretary-general of the Italian Cooperative Federation, and a personal representative of Don Sturzo, the political secretary of the Popular Party, were present at the inauguration of the university.

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