

The Catholic Record.

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

VOLUME XLVI.

LONDON, CANADA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1924

2397

CARDINALS' VIEWS ON PLAN OF MORAL CODE FOR SCHOOLS

Comments by Cardinals O'Connell and Hayes on a plan that has been proposed to introduce a Moral Code acceptable to all religions into the public schools of the country, are printed in the issue of Collier's magazine of this date. The comments of the Catholic prelates appear with those of nine other prominent clergymen of various faiths.

In its announcement of the project, Collier's says:

"Because of our differing beliefs, religious teaching has been barred from many of our public schools.

"This has resulted—quite unnecessarily and, as it seems to us—there being little or no moral training for our children in those schools.

"Concerning supernatural religion, men differ and divide; but natural religion lives in every human being. It is evidenced in that moral guide which we call conscience—which may be crude or cultivated, but which is the essence of every system of morals because it is a part of the mind of every man.

"No sane person will deny the necessity for a—regardless of creed—to aid in the development of that fundamental force. An education solely in the material things of life is surely incomplete. The full intentions of school hours once a week, with the encouragement of the school authorities, to their respective churches, so that each child may have the benefit of religious teaching as the basis of moral and civic virtue. I fear that, if some such plan is not followed out, the moral Code Plan of Collier's would not have the power, nor the appeal, nor the urge to bring about what Collier's so earnestly desires."

because of its purpose to awaken a need of moral training among our children, I cannot see how it will be at all successful if religion be not the basic principle of morality.

"God is the source and the sanction of the moral law, in fact, of all just law. It would be well to remember that Washington in his Farewell Address lays down this important principle:

"Of all the dispositions and habits which lead to political prosperity, Religion and Morality are indispensable supports. In vain would that man claim the tribute of Patriotism, who should labor to subvert these great pillars of human happiness—these firmest props of the duties of Men and Citizens. The mere Politician, equally with the pious man, ought to respect and cherish them. A volume could not trace all their connections with private and public felicity. Let it simply be asked, where is the security for property, for reputation, for life, if the sense of religious obligation desert the oaths, which are the instruments of investigation in the Courts of Justice? And let us with caution indulge the supposition that morality can be maintained without religion. Whatever may be conceded to the influence of refined education on minds of peculiar structure, reason and experience both forbid us to expect that national morality can prevail in exclusion of religious principle."

"The ONE THING LACKING
In various sections of this country today, the school children are not given school hours once a week, with the encouragement of the school authorities, to their respective churches, so that each child may have the benefit of religious teaching as the basis of moral and civic virtue. I fear that, if some such plan is not followed out, the moral Code Plan of Collier's would not have the power, nor the appeal, nor the urge to bring about what Collier's so earnestly desires."

"P. CARDINAL HAYES."

"NOTED FRENCH ACE NOW MISSIONARY
By M. Masland
(Paris Correspondent, N. C. W. C.)
One of the greatest army aviators of war times, the famous "Ace" Bourjade, is today a missionary in Oceania. If it were left to him, he would be quite willing to be forgotten there. But his name has come up again in France. One of his former comrades at arms having told his story in one of the big Paris newspapers, the readers expressed the desire to open a subscription to offer him, if he desires it, an airplane which would facilitate his visitations to the various stations of his distant mission field. Father Bourjade has made known, however, that he is not in a position, now, to accept this offer.

Father Bourjade was a novice when War was declared. He was mobilized and assigned to the aviation corps, where his courage won him the rank of officer, crosses and palms. He engaged in numerous aerial combats, and when the armistice was signed he had won 28 personal victories in those duels of the air which surpass all others in danger. His name is famous, and an artist came to him and asked his permission to paint him as a hero to figure in a gallery of the most famous "aces."

Then Bourjade disappeared. There were vague rumors that he had gone to Fribourg to pursue theological studies. In July, 1921, he was ordained. Three months later he embarked at Marseilles for Oceania, where, as a missionary of the Sacred Heart, he is evangelizing the natives of New Guinea.

"TO SAY FIELD MASS ON MOUNTAIN TOP
The old Jesuit Mission in the Blue Ridge mountains, eight miles from Orrtanna, Pa., held its annual Field Mass on August 15. Thousands yearly attend this open air celebration of the Holy Sacrifice on the peak of a mountain 1,400 feet above sea level. The services are conducted under the auspices of the Knights of Columbus.

The mountaineer-farmers of Buchanan Valley are nearly all Catholics, and though some of them have to drive 10 miles to church, they rarely miss Mass. The old Jesuit Mission is said to be the most artistically located little church in the whole of Pennsylvania. It is 107 years old. Perched on an eminence, it commands a splendid view of the surrounding valleys and mountains. The church itself can be seen for miles.

Last year the old Jesuit Mission erected a magnificent monument to Mary Jemison, the white squaw, who was stolen from Buchanan Valley in 1758 by Indians. This year the ever-busy congregation is laying out the site for a Grotto of Our Lady of Lourdes. This beautiful memorial will grace the spot where once an old rectory burned down. Father Will Whalen, the widely known writer is pastor.

"CHANGE ATTITUDE TOWARDS CATHOLIC SCHOOLS
Paris, France.—Questioned a year ago as to the right of public employees and officials to send their children to private schools, M. Poincare, who was then Premier, replied that this right could not be contested.

There has been a change in this respect since the new majority has come into power. A paper has announced that the Prefects have received from M. Francois Albert, Minister of Public Instruction, the following circular:

"I have been questioned as to whether measures should be taken with regard to those officials who believe that they should entrust the education of their children to private schools.

"I have no intention of affecting, in the person of officials, the right possessed by every father of a family to choose for his children the school which suits him.

However, cannot but regret that public officials do not show the confidence that it deserves. And, if there are any such officials in your department, I beg you to express this regret to them.

It is quite evident that there is now some restriction of the freedom

WHY NOT DEPORT?

What is still known as Jarvis St. Baptist Church, Toronto, although the better order of Baptists emphatically disown it—is now every summer an arena of pulpit rough-housing. Its regular incumbent Rev. T. T. Shields is a fairly experienced hand at that sort of thing himself; but in the summer time he is moved to call in assistance from the United States. In previous summers we have been treated to pulpit tirades from the notorious Rev. James Roach Stratton of New York. This summer the programme has been varied by the presence in our midst of a person known as the Rev. J. Frank Norris, who rejoices in the sobriquet of "The Texas Tornado." It is not a title the average civilized man would select for himself, for a tornado is about the most useless, wasteful and detestable manifestation of Nature, short of an earthquake or a volcanic eruption, but, every man to his taste.

The Texan does not content himself with straining theatre-goers, smokers, Darwinians, girls who bob their hair and men who take a cocktail before dinner, the usual victims of the average rant. He is after larger game. There is no close season for Roman Catholics when he is out with his gun. From the safe refuge of the pulpit he has been proclaiming the twenty million or more of Roman Catholics in the United States and the three million or more Roman Catholics in Canada, as traitors to the state in peace and war. He misquotes the Bible, he misquotes history, he misquotes the daily news, he misquotes everything his vicious temperament can turn to his purpose with all the torrential zeal of a real tornado. He has actually the impertinence to suggest that Canada disfranchise and curtail the property rights of Roman Catholics unless they forswear allegiance to their Church. In other words he would revive against Roman Catholics in Canada the penalties and persecutions which were inflicted on Jews in England from the time of the Plantagenets until those of Cromwell.

His methods on the platform are as insulting as his ideas are base. Roman Catholics themselves have treated his fulminations with contempt, but on some occasions incensed Protestants have protested against his distortions of fact. His usual answer is that his critics should go and hire a hall; and the wind-up of his discourses is an appeal to his hearers to "accept Salvation." It is, of course, impossible to say whether this tornado from the homicidal belt of the American Republic, is a member of the Ku Klux Klan, but certainly he is a knight of the bed-sheet, a chivalier of secret incendiarism and assault, in spirit if not in fact.

We know of no person who more clearly answers to the description of an "undesirable alien" than the Rev. Frank Norris. His endeavors to inflame the ignorant and bigoted among his hearers against their fellow Canadians of a different faith, are at least as mischievous as the labors of any wandering anarchist from Russia who sees in capital, and ten times more so than the activities of the confidence men, yeggmen and motor thieves who are daily deported.

The suggestion that men like Norris should be turned back at the border, or deported when they happen to get by the immigration officers, does not originate with the writer of this editorial. It represents the feeling of many good Canadian Baptists who deplore the reproach arising from the presence of Norris in a pulpit bearing the name of their denomination.—Saturday Night.

"THE HOLY YEAR
REPORTS BY NEWSPAPERS ARE ERRONEOUS
By Mrs. Enrico Paoli
(Rome Correspondent, N. C. W. C.)
Several news agencies and papers have recently carried entirely erroneous reports of a possible postponement of the forthcoming Holy Year, one dispatch even going so far as to say that the Bull of postponement had already been prepared and that its publication could be expected momentarily. This same dispatch carried the alleged information that the postponement was made necessary because preparations had not been completed for the reopening of the Ecumenical Council of the Vatican.

Such reports apparently are based on ignorance or ill-will, or both. In the first place the reopening of the Ecumenical Council has nothing to do at all with the Holy Year. It is now quite certain that the proposed reopening of the Council will not even be seriously considered again until 1928. However, it is considered more desirable that an Ecumenical Council should not be held during a Holy Year because one might hamper a proper observance of the other.

As for the Holy Year—as everyone conversant with the subject knows—it is a celebration of a fixed date recurring every twenty years. If, as has sometimes been the case, it is found impracticable to observe that year as a Holy Year, the observance is simply omitted. But the Holy Year is never postponed. Its observance was omitted, for example, in 1800, in 1850, and again in 1875.

Preparations for the Holy Year of 1925 are being carried forward rapidly and zealously and there is no ground for reports that it will not be celebrated. As a matter of fact, the celebration next year is expected to rival in importance and splendor the most glorious observances of history. The fact that the Vatican Missionary Exhibition will coincide with the Holy Year of 1925 will make the celebration all the more imposing. Hardly a day passes without the arrival of news here telling of the preparations for the exhibiting by national, provincial and diocesan communities in all parts of the world. The Pope receives daily reports of the progress of the preparations and gives the project his enthusiastic support and attention.

"POPE'S TRIBUTE TO CARD. RAMPOLLA
Within a few days the large marble statue of Cardinal Rampolla will leave the Vatican and through the munificence of Pope Benedict XV. will be placed in the Temple of Cardinal Rampolla's Cardinalship, the Basilica of St. Cecilia, as a monument to him.

All his life Giacomo Della Chiesa had the deepest veneration and affection for Cardinal Mariano Rampolla, of Tindaro. Monsignor Della Chiesa was secretary to the latter when he was Nuncio at Madrid. In 1888, when the Cardinal was in Rome as Secretary of State to Leo XIII., and where he remained until the death of that Pope in 1903, he again had Mgr. Della Chiesa with him. Therefore Benedict XV., as soon as he was elected Pope, wished to pay his debt of gratitude to the great Cardinal by erecting a monument to his memory. For such a monument no more suitable place could be found than the ancient and venerable Basilica of St. Cecilia, whose crypt Cardinal Rampolla has had splendidly ornamented with great richness of art.

The monument was entrusted to the sculptor Professor E. Quattrini, designer of many famous statues and monuments, such as the Triumphal Group of Justice at the Palace of Justice in Rome, and the monument erected a short time ago to Perugia in the act of the centenary of that great painter.

Prof. Quattrini has conceived the monument of Cardinal Rampolla in a very pleasing manner. It reproduces the Cardinal in the act of looking at the work he himself had accomplished in the Basilica of St. Cecilia. To the right of the person looking at it, the figure of the Cardinal rises, imposing, his immense purple train spread out, looking towards the end of the church. From the other side an angel raises up a veil beside which is seen the reproduction of a mosaic of the crypt of the basilica. Other angels, holding up the Cardinal's coat-of-arms complete the monument.

of public officials if the Prefect is to supervise their choice of schools for their children and, if they are to be blamed for selecting private schools, they are to be exposed to the danger of having unfavorable reports made of them and of losing promotion.

As soon as Pope Benedict XV. saw the sketch he was greatly pleased and ordered the execution of the monument.

It was Prof. Quattrini who designed the statue of Pope Benedict erected in Constantinople at the end of the War as a tribute of gratitude for the numerous benefits received by the inhabitants from the Pope during the War.

"POINCARÉ HONORS FATHER OF EIGHTEEN
Paris, Aug. 29.—Ex-Premier Poincaré and Madame Poincaré acted as godfather and godmother for the eighteenth child of M. Leon Michel in the church of Saint-Maur, at Luneville, in Lorraine last Sunday. M. and Mme. Poincaré made the trip to Luneville for the express purpose of attending the ceremony. M. Michel is the President of the Association of Large Families at Luneville, and at a meeting of this organization, held on the same occasion, M. Poincaré delivered an address in which he expressed the wish that the example given by Lorraine and Brittany, provinces with a high birthrate, might be followed by the whole of France. The crowd then marched in procession to the church, and the ex-Premier entered while the faithful who had assembled previously for Mass sang the canticle "We Wait God."

After the baptism ceremony, the pastor of the church made an address in which he thanked M. Poincaré for the honor he had paid to a family of his parish, and invoked the blessing of God on the newly christened child and his godfather and godmother.

"NEW KULTURKAMPF IN GERMANY
DIRECTED PRINCIPALLY AGAINST JESUITS
By Rev. Dr. Wilhelm Baron von Capitaine
(Cologne Correspondent, N. C. W. C.)
Cologne, Aug. 23.—A new Kulturkampf has broken out in Germany against the Jesuits, and Protestant papers in many sections attack them even in the East and the occupied area—the Rhineland and Ruhr districts—where Catholics predominate and where peace and unity are particularly desired.

Expelled for a long time, the Jesuits, upon their readmission to Germany a few years ago, resumed with energy their former work. While they are, of course, seeking the salvation of souls, their influence is particularly wide among the learned and so-called better classes. The editors of some of the most notable belles lettres periodicals are Jesuits, and the Jesuit scholar Muckermann is an editor of the Essener Volkszeitung, the most widely read and influential paper in the Ruhr. They also are the spiritual leaders of the Congregation of St. Mary, the high-school students' organization, and thus exert a great influence on youth.

Moreover, they have their own school at Godesberg, near Bonn, and are leaders in organizations to foster sports among the young. This is the basic and widespread leadership which has drawn the opposition of the Protestants who recall "Protestant Germany" and the "Protestant Kaiser."

Catholics have had their condition much improved since the fall of the old Empire, and it has been their aim to bring about justice for their religion under the Socialistic regime than under the old Liberal and Conservative parties of the feudal monarchic system. But there are still reasons to charge injustice to Catholics.

One example of unfairness is the case of the military colleges in Prussia. There were six, the most famous being that at Lichterfelde, in Berlin. Since the Revolution, these colleges have been transformed into "parity" schools, but in reality they have become Protestant institutions. Statistics of the six colleges for 1923 show that in that year there were only 100 Catholic students in a total of 1,550, and that of the 46 professors and senior masters, only four were Catholics.

A new quarrel has now broken out over the former military college at Bensberg, near Cologne, which the Protestants are trying to turn into a "parity" school with a classical department. The Rhenish Catholics refuse to accept this plan, and there is now a proposal to sell the old castle of Bensberg to the Jesuits, that they may extend their school at Godesberg, which is not large enough to care for the great numbers of pupils who apply. This flocking to Jesuit schools is caused largely by the distrust the Catholics, who make up 95% of the population of the Rhineland, have for the hasty "reforms" and changes the government is making in the school system. The proposal to turn the school over to the Jesuits, however, has been the signal for attacks from the Protest-

ants, and the dispute has even reached the Lantag.

"CASTLE BUILT BY CATHOLICS
It is pointed out that Catholics may rightly claim the castle for another reason. It was built by the Catholic duke Johann Wilhelm, the Elector and Prince of Bavaria, who reigned in Dusseldorf from 1679 to 1716. It was a favorite with the poet Goethe, and foreign painters, sculptors and architects like Belluci, Zanetti and Pellegrini, mostly Catholics, came to see it and called it "Little Versailles."

In the time of the French revolution, Bensberg became a military hospital, under the Prussian regime it was a military college and since 1918 it has sheltered French and English soldiers. Under the Prussians it was permitted to fall into decay and many of its paintings and even structural features were carried away to other Prussian castles. Since the occupying troops left, the Government has been faced with the task of restoring it, and it has no money for the work. Accordingly, it is felt the Government might gladly see it turned over to some agency that would restore it and preserve its historic walls.

"LITHUANIANS TO VISIT HOLY PLACES
The Polish Government has just given another evidence of its peaceful intentions toward Lithuania and of its understanding and appreciation of the deep religious sentiment of the people of that country.

In an official communication to the Holy See, the Polish Government declares that it is ready to open direct negotiations with the Lithuanian Government with regard to the measures to be taken to facilitate the passage of pilgrimages from Lithuania to the holy places of Poland.

It was long customary, before the division of the Baltic States following the War, for the people of Kovno, Vilna and Suwalki to go in pilgrimage to some of the famous shrines of Poland. The creation of new frontiers and boundaries placed many obstacles in the way of the traditional pilgrimages, but with the conclusion of an agreement between Poland and Lithuania, these obstacles will be removed in the near future.

"CHURCH RUINS DATING FROM ST. PAUL'S TIME
Constantinople, Sept. 2.—Recent excavations of the site of Antioch in Asia Minor have resulted in the uncovering of a mosaic floor of a church which, it is thought, may date from the time of the congregation converted by St. Paul the Apostle. The floor was uncovered eighteen inches below the floor level of a more modern church. Mosaic inscriptions in Greek have been discovered which refer to Bishop Optimus who lived about 375 A. D.

Commenting on the significance of the discovery, Prof. Francis W. Kelsey of the University of Michigan expedition, which is conducting the excavations, said:

"While the excavation has not yet been completed, there is a probability that the congregation which had the resources to build such a massive church at such an early date represented the principal ecclesiastical organization in the city. It is natural to suppose that this organization grew out of a group of the faithful converted by the preaching of Paul and that the structure itself may stand on the site of the house in which Paul assembled, or in which Paul preached."

"THE FRIARS MINOR
London, Sept. 1.—The Franciscans of England will celebrate at Canterbury on September 10 the seventh centenary of the first coming of the Friars Minor to England. The Pope has sent to Cardinal Bourne a long letter in connection with the event, recalling the early history of the Franciscans in England, and particularly their connection with Oxford.

In his letter the Pope says: "If the university quickly gained a preeminent place and became conspicuous among the universities of Europe, this is attributed by learned and sagacious men to the friendly and almost family intercourse which continuously existed between the 'Studium generale' of the Friars Minor and the University."

The Pope represented the Vatican at Oxford at the celebrations in honor of Roger Bacon before the War, and was honored as the principal guest of the university on that occasion by the Chancellor, Lord Curzon, and the Vice-Chancellor. He has maintained a great interest in Oxford ever since, and on a recent occasion discussed with Father Cuthbert, O. S. F. C., the biographer of St. Francis, and Head of Grosseteste House, Oxford, the position and prospects of Catholicism in the University.

"CATHOLIC NOTES
London, Eng.—A new way of raising money for education has been adopted by a north London convent. An incorporated company has been founded to build a school and parents of the prospective pupils are subscribing the shares. The Reverend Mother and one of the nuns are members of the Board of Directors.

Raleigh, N. C., Aug. 22.—A bill to make it a misdemeanor to sell or publicly display printed matter barred from the United States mails, is pending in the lower House of the State Legislature here. The proposal is sponsored by Representative Frank Grist, chairman of the legislative committee of the American Legion Department of North Carolina.

Paris, July 12.—According to "La Croix," the anti-clerical measures of the new Government of France have already begun. It is reported that in various places the procurator of the Republic has been ordered to visit religious communities and institutions conducted by secular clergy in order to ascertain whether or not they maintain relations with the mother-house of their order.

An exhibit of books and manuscripts intended for the new University Library at Louvain has recently been opened in Tokyo, according to information received by the Rector of Louvain. Some of the books in the exhibit have been presented by the Mikado and others by the library of Keio University. A collection of ancient manuscripts is also included and there is a Satsuma porcelain vase, one meter high, the gift of the Prince Regent.

Washington.—Cardinal O'Connell has issued a call for the next annual meeting of the Bishops of the United States, which will be held at the Catholic University of America, in this city, September 24 and 25. The Cardinal Archbishop of Boston will preside. A program of the matters to be discussed at the meeting will be sent to all members of the Hierarchy by the Administrative Committee of the National Catholic Welfare Conference early in August.

London, Aug. 15.—A hundred and fifty Catholic Boy Scouts from all over the world are taking part in the great "Jamboree" at the Wembley Exhibition, and Mass is said for them in a special marquee in the administrative section of the camp. Cardinal Bourne inspected the boys and gave them a stirring address, praising the Scout movement as a means of bringing about a brotherhood of ideals throughout all the nations.

The Rev. Thomas I. Gasson, S. J., former Dean of the Graduate School at Georgetown University, Washington, has been assigned to Loyola College, Montreal, where he will continue in plans for the extension of Catholic university education among the English-speaking Catholics of Canada. For the past year Father Gasson has been Superior of the House of Retreats for Laymen at Mt. Mansera, Staten Island.

London, Eng.—Inspired by the recent Advertising Convention, Father Ronald Knox addressed three thousand Catholics at Durham on Bank Holiday, giving them mottoes for their headlines in the campaign for Catholicism—first the bookmakers' slogan "The Old Firm," and then "Branches All Over the World." "No Connection With The Firm Across The Way" was the slogan at the Reformation, but Anglo-Catholics seemed anxious to go back upon this. Therefore it was necessary to add another headline: "Beware of Imitations."

London, Eng.—Chief Detective Inspector George Mercer, one of Scotland Yard's most successful sleuths, was received into the Church on his death bed. He has been in the public eye lately in connection with several sensational cases, the most celebrated being that in which Horatio Bottomley, internationally noted publicist, was sent to jail for fraud. Bottomley made such a successful record as a litigant that it was thought he would escape. But Detective Mercer had completed the complicated case so thoroughly that Bottomley went to prison at the height of his fame.

Lake Junaluska, N. C.—Protestantism is declining in the rural sections of America, formerly its stronghold, according to Dr. Worth M. Tippy, Executive Secretary of the Social Service Commission of the Federal Council of Churches. Speaking here under the auspices of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, Dr. Tippy gave results of a survey made in Oklahoma, California, Tennessee, Ohio, and other States. He declared denominational rivalries are breaking up community cooperation and making a comprehensive religious program impossible. This situation, he said, is particularly acute in the mill villages of the south.