

# 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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## FACE CHARGE OF LIBEL

### EDITORS ARRESTED FOR THEIR ACCUSATIONS AGAINST GOV. SMITH

New York, June 26.—A bold attack of religious bigotry against Governor Alfred E. Smith of New York, a Catholic and candidate for the Democratic nomination for President, was countered here early Wednesday at Madison Square Garden, where the Democratic convention is being held. The editor of *The American Standard*, a semi-monthly publication which exists by reason of its attacks on Catholics and Jews; and another man were arrested and charged with criminal libel. The arrests, however, were made at the instance of two veterans of the World War, and so far as is known, were without the knowledge of the Governor.

Those arrested were Charles Louis Fowler, forty-six, of 23 West Eighty-Third Street, former Baptist minister and editor of the publication; Louis Hunter Fowler, nineteen, his son, and Lester Douglas Wise, thirty-five, of West Eighty-Seventh Street. Wise later was discharged. Although it was testified he had a bundle of copies of the *American Standard* under his arm, he denied having any connection with the publication and said he was only visiting Fowler.

SEVERAL MEN BROUGHT CHARGE  
The two service men, Jacob Altshuler, twenty-five, and James Montgomery, twenty-five, early Wednesday encountered boys in the neighborhood of Madison Square Garden selling copies of *The American Standard* which contained virulent attacks on Governor Smith, Cardinal Hayes, the motion picture industry and the Knights of Columbus. Increased the men found one of the boys to tell them the source of the publication. They found the Fowlers and Wise in an old office building at 1204 Broadway, and immediately caused their arrest on charges of disorderly conduct. Shortly afterward, the magazine was withdrawn from sale on the streets.

When Magistrate George W. Simpson, of the Night Court, heard the complaints, viewed the publication and questioned the defendants, he decided the offense warranted the more serious charge, and accordingly charged the men with criminal libel. They were paroled in custody of their attorney, Walter Fairchild, and ordered to be in Yorkville court Thursday for a preliminary hearing.

When the men were arrested, they were hurried to the police station as a precaution against violence. Fowler later complained that his freedom of speech and the freedom of the press had been invaded, and denied his attacks were directed at any man personally. He also denied his periodical was a Ku Klux Klan official organ.

When the trio appeared before Magistrate Sweetser in the Yorkville court Thursday after Wise had been discharged, Fowler and his son were ordered held under \$1,000 bail each for the Court of Special Sessions, on the charge of criminal libel.

Magistrate Sweetser twice refused the plea of the attorney for the men that the complaints be dismissed on the ground that a case had not been made out.

"I consider that one has been made out," the magistrate declared. "The article takes a man and holds him up to ridicule. I am not a judicial bigot, nor an editor of the *Standard*. It was a malicious distribution of this article, and a crime has been committed."

When the court asked Capt. James J. Gegan of the bomb squad if the elder Fowler had a record, he replied that Fowler was a dangerous disturber of the peace and a member of the Ku Klux Klan. He said his office had had Fowler under observation for three years, and added that the man was an intimate of Col. W. J. Simmons when the latter was imperial wizard of the Klan, and later transferred his allegiance to Dr. Evans, the present wizard. He also testified that Fowler was responsible, through his writings, for recent serious disturbances at Bayonne, N. J.

OFFENDING ARTICLE  
The article attacking Governor Smith, which purported to have been written by a twelve-year-old boy and was entitled "A Patriot Aged Twelve," said in part:

"Men say that Al Smith, New York's wet papal Governor, may be the next President of the United States.  
"Awake, sleeping Protestants, do not let this vassal of a foreign potentate hypnotize you into making him the next occupant of the Executive Mansion.  
"No, this devout subject of the Pope shall never be the Chief Executive of the mightiest nation in the world if all true Americans do their part in defeating Smith."

"There are several reasons why this Irish Roman Catholic should not be the next President of the United States:  
"First: He is a member of the Knights of Columbus who give their first allegiance to the Church of Rome and the Pope. They denounce the 'heretics' (Protestants) who founded and saved this mighty nation and do their best to bring destruction to the nation under the Protestant Church and to resurrect it under the folds of lying, hypocritical, and deceiving Church of Rome. In short, they seek to destroy our mighty Constitution and all it stands for.  
"Secondly, he is a graduate of a parochial school. These are merely dens of hatred, malice, and deception.  
"The introduction to this 'letter' says it was 'sent to The American Standard by a boy of twelve years, living in New York State.' It was written in twenty minutes while the boy was travelling alone in a railroad train," the introduction continues. "A Roman Catholic priest had taken the seat beside him, and the boy tipped up his tablet, as he wrote, to prevent the priest from spying upon him." The name of this remarkable boy is not given.

OTHER ABUSIVE ARTICLES  
Elsewhere in this and other issues *The American Standard* has carried articles with such titles as: "Al Smith's Threat Is Arousing America. Protestantism is Determined to Drive Popery Out of the United States," "Jew Movies Urging Sex Vice Rome and Judah at Work to Pollute Young America," "Romanists Not U. S. Citizens," "No Presidency for 'Al Smith' and 'Our Language Corrupted by Jews.'"  
One of the statements concerning Governor Smith reads: "Senator Walsh, like Al Smith, is true to his boss, the Pope of Rome. And both of them in their presidential antics are being urged on and financed by their boss on the Tiber."

PAPAL NUNCIO TO LEAGUE?  
London, June 21.—The question of Papa's representation on the Council of the League of Nations was actually being discussed by the British Government last year, according to a statement by Mr. F. F. Urquhart, M. A., of Balliol College, Oxford, at a meeting of the Westminster Federation Council.  
Foreign nations were to be approached, he said, in order to secure their cooperation. But the movement came to nothing when the League received a big set-back owing to the attitude it adopted toward the Italo-Greek trouble.  
Mr. Urquhart says the League is crying out for some connection with the Catholic Church, because the League wants moral force, and the Catholic Church is necessarily a great moral force working in the direction of peace.  
The difficulty of the Pope's position was shown by Mr. Urquhart. The Pope could not be a member of the League, because one of the obligations of members was to use aggressive means to enforce the fulfillment of promises made by the nations. The Pope could use no force.  
If the Pope became a member he would be a two-headed unit, representing, as it were, one nation. That would not be an honorable position for the Holy Father.  
The best arrangement to bring about the desired union, said Mr. Urquhart, might be for the Pope to send a Nuncio who would act much in the same way as the Americans, who, though their country was not represented in the League, became members of certain committees as friends of the League, and as people interested in the subject under discussion.  
In that way a link between the Papacy and the League could be established, raising the prestige of the League in the eyes of Catholics, declared Mr. Urquhart.

CAUSE OF ENGLISH MARTYRS  
London, June 23.—The special ecclesiastical court named by the Pope to examine the causes of fifty-two English martyrs proposed for beatification and subsequent canonization has begun its sittings at Westminster Cathedral here. One bishop, one abbot and several priests are members of the court. His Holiness has directed that Cardinal Bourne preside.  
Those whose lives are under consideration suffered martyrdom in the reigns of Henry VIII. and Elizabeth, and include several priests, some women and a peer, Viscount Stafford. They were executed because they remained loyal to the Pope as the successor of St. Peter, and Spiritual Head of the Church, when the State Church of England was established.  
The cases have been in process of preparation for ten years, and a huge mass of evidence has been collected. The work was held up for a time, then resumed with vigor about 1920.

## C. E. A. CONVENTION

### THE SOUL AS WELL AS THE MIND MUST BE CONSIDERED IN EDUCATION

Milwaukee, Wis., June 27.—With 1,500 delegates attending, the twenty-first annual convention of the Catholic Education Association opened here Monday and concluded yesterday.

The reorganization and improvement of the parochial school system was earnestly advocated and the laxness of discipline in present-day secular schools condemned.

The Association voted to urge the teaching of religion as a part of every school curriculum in the country. It also passed resolutions advocating measurements in Catholic elementary and secondary schools, and favoring vocational training.

One of the high points of the meeting came when J. L. O'Connor, of Milwaukee, demanded that the Association champion the cause of any denomination whose rights are assailed.

GREAT EDUCATION EXHIBIT  
In addition to the numerous addresses on every phase of education, the delegates viewed a complete series of educational exhibits that formed a feature of the convention. This series included a display of books, pamphlets, charts, and other literature on such subjects as health education, Americanization and high school education issued by the National Catholic Welfare Conference Education Department for use in its promotion of Catholic education. The Catholic School Defense League and civic education literature in this exhibit attracted special attention. In addition, thirty-one publishers and school supply houses provided exhibits.

PROFESSOR CUNNINGHAM'S ADDRESS  
"Change is the law of life," was the introduction the Rev. William Cunningham, C.S.C., Ph.D., Professor of Education at the University of Notre Dame, gave his keynote address at the opening session Tuesday, on "Rebuilding the Educational Ladder." In conformity with that thought, Father Cunningham held, Catholic educators must look to the condition of life about them and adjust Catholic schools accordingly. He declared that the arrangement of the rungs in the educational ladder in America has been disjointed since the ladder was first erected, that it is now in process of readjustment, and that Catholic parochial schools must reorganize accordingly for greater efficiency and to provide for a more logical and useful progress for the pupil through the stages of his education.  
"The history of education in this country presents us with the significant fact that all the various educational institutions developed to carry on elementary, secondary and higher education were independent in origin and throughout a great part of their history have been independent in operation," Father Cunningham declared, in his contention that the steps in education today are disjointed. "Little wonder then that when we try to fit them together into a coordinated system, we have a gap here and an overlapping there." The country has elementary schools, high schools, colleges and universities, and now is adding "junior high schools" and "junior colleges," and yet it has no real educational system, he holds, and adds, "we can never hope to reach the same degree of efficiency (as in Europe) spreading our efforts over such a vast amount of material."  
The "mechanization" of education and the flocking of enormous numbers to the high schools, he also declared, is bringing the private secondary school into its own. Parents prefer to retain the personal connection between the teacher and their children, he said.

WOULD SHORTEN THE COURSE  
Father Cunningham would reorganize the present eighth-grade Catholic parochial school into a ninth-grade school of six elementary grades and three junior high school grades, or an intermediate school.  
"Few will question that there is dawdling in the upper grades of both the elementary and the high schools," he declared. "Compress the work of the upper two grades and the lower two years of high school into a period of three years. This will mean a saving of two years. I am convinced it can be done, and once achieved we will by one fell swoop have reduced the time and improved the discipline."

Father Cunningham said he realized he left himself open to the accusation of "secularizing Catholic education," but contended the plan he advances is rather a return to a Catholic philosophy of education, and "to the traditional procedure in vogue in Catholic countries," than a mere leaning to the State school system. "We have been led away from this traditional

procedure by the necessity of adjusting our schools to the State school system, he said.

Regarding the following of the State plan, he added: "I believe most of us are agreed that we are practically compelled to parallel the State systems. \* \* \* For my own part I am firmly convinced that a positive good will come from our paralleling the State systems. We are being accused in increasing chorus of fostering a divided nation by separating our children from those who attend the public schools. We must do everything in our power to make it clear that our schools are the same in every way as the public schools, except for the part religion plays therein, keeping in mind that religious influence, and not merely religious instruction, is the matter of primary importance, and this is possible only in our own distinctly Catholic schools. This material identity will help to emphasize the formal difference, namely, the purpose and the point of view of life that is day after day held up as the ideal to the students of every grade."

The readjustment of the educational pyramid "is of such pressing importance that no longer can it be delayed," was Father Cunningham's concluding warning. "In the accomplishment of this task every possible agency must be used to its utmost. We are not so ironbound by standardizing agencies as the State systems, and hence more free to go ahead and put in practice ideas which we are convinced have a sound philosophical basis. In doing this, we will be in very truth assuming leadership, and not be content to follow."

IRELAND'S FOREIGN TRADE LAGGING  
Dublin, Ireland.—Statistics giving details of the foreign trade of the twenty-six counties of Southern Ireland for the first quarter of this year, just published, are not as encouraging as might have been expected. The adverse balance was nearly \$2,000,000.

Great Britain and the six counties of North-east Ireland were the principal customers; and the great bulk of the imports came from these two areas.  
The total value of all imports was \$90,000,000. The value of imports from countries outside Great Britain and the six counties was \$12,500,000. These imports came from no fewer than twenty-two countries. These countries took from the twenty-six counties goods to the value of only \$945,000.

The United States supplied goods to the value of \$2,950,000, but the value of her purchases from Ireland was a trifling \$325,000. The returns do not indicate any development in the export trade with foreign countries, such as America, France, Germany, Spain, Belgium and Holland.

The statistics emphasize the dependence of the twenty-six Southern counties upon agriculture. This industry is at present in bad condition. A bill purporting to give relief to the farmers has been introduced, but it is based on the principle of feeding the dog with a piece of its own tail. County Councils are empowered to forego two-thirds of the local taxation on agricultural land this year. The way they are expected to do this is by borrowing an equivalent amount to make up the deficit. This borrowed money is to be repaid with interest within seven years.

The net effect of the proposal is that for an immediate relief of \$7,715,000, the local agricultural community will ultimately pay \$8,750,000. In reality, the proposal puts a burden upon agriculture. It calls upon every farmer to mortgage his land so as to provide loans for public purposes. It is felt that relief should be given by the State as a whole, instead of getting local bodies to meet their public expenditure by means which can only be repaid by much heavier taxation later on.

NO RACE SUICIDE IN THIS CATHOLIC FAMILY  
On the Monday after Pentecost, at Santes, a village near Lille, France, three hundred and seventy-seven people attended an open-air luncheon. The remarkable feature of this luncheon consisted in the fact that the guests all belonged to the same family. They were Monsieur and Madame Michael Bernard, their children, grandchildren and great-grandchildren. Among the grand-children was M. Albert Bernard, who is the father of nineteen sons and daughters.

These three hundred and seventy-seven representatives of the Bernard family began the day by attending a solemn High Mass celebrated for the deceased members of their family who sleep in the little cemetery of Santes. There are two hundred and fifty-eight in that cemetery who bear the same name,

twenty-one of whom were killed in the late war.

An ancestor of the Bernards, Claude Bernard Lagache, who was married one hundred and sixty-nine years ago (five generations back) would have nine hundred and fifty-one descendants today. Of these twenty-one are priests and thirty-three members of religious orders.

## THE CHRIST CHILD'S GREAT WORK

Washington, D. C., June 27.—Twenty-five little girls with their tongues in their cheeks—bright-eyed but thin-bodied little girls—left here Monday for two weeks of delirious fraternizing with cows and grass and birds and trees. They were fortunate and knew it. Two days before, Washington had shimmered with a thermometer at over one hundred and three persons had been prostrated. And the twenty-five little girls came from the most torrid of the sweltering sections of the capital, and their playgrounds had been streets where a fiery sun darts back heat that is almost lurid.

The twenty-five were destined for the Christ Child Fresh Air Farm, with its roomy quarters, in the open where the catches even the most feeble breeze.

There had been preparations. For instance, the reason for the twenty-five tongues in cheeks was that the Society's dentist had found work to do in the mouths of all twenty-five. The mortality had been twenty-eight decayed and misplaced teeth, for the group. Only a few days before, ten sets of tonsils had been lost by the twenty-five at the hands of the Society's surgeon, because they were infected. Twenty-five shampoos had been administered an hour before, and there had been bath-tub furnishings and hair-cuttings, and a lunch.

So when the Rotary Club's big bus, which it lends to the society to take its charges to their elysium of two weeks rolled around there was nothing left that would impede nature and tender care in adding tens and twenties of pounds to the twenty-five and doubling their vitality to withstand the rest of the summer's heat.

This group was one of six the Christ Child Society will physically rehabilitate this summer from Washington's under-privileged youngsters. And the process will be so thorough it will give the one hundred and fifty little girls lucky enough to go to the farm a head start, as it were, that will carry them through twelve more months as normal, healthy American youngsters.

Meantime, the Society does not propose merely to give these little girls a vacation and return them to an improper childhood when the two weeks are spent. While they are gone, it is going down deep to the basic reasons for the thin bodies and colorless cheeks. It doesn't mean to find just a repetition of those signs a year from now, when the vacation has worn off.

Take the example of three of the little girls who left Monday for the farm. They are sisters, aged five, nine and eleven. They have four little brothers and sisters at home, and the baby is just four months old. With the parents that makes a family of nine. When the Society found out about it, this family of nine was living in two rooms, and the father was paying the rent and supporting it on \$40 a month, plus scraps and charity. The society got him a job at \$58 but it was reduced to \$50 because his physical condition didn't make him worth more. The Society's surgeon, in one of the best hospitals in Washington, took him in hand, and now he's making \$100 a month, and earning it, and will make more. More rooms even now are being provided for the family, and there will be further improvements before the three little girls return to their home.

That is just one case the Society is working on in Washington, and Washington is only one of the many fields it is working in. Reports equally as inspiring, of families saved and youngsters rehabilitated by the score, come into the Washington headquarters of the Christ Child Society every day.

PLAN TO KILL CHILDREN'S LOVE FOR PARENTS  
Moscow, June 6.—A decree by the Soviet Commissar of Education virtually outlawing parental affection for children has worked out badly, it is reported.

It was the hope of the Commissar that by putting the children in Soviet homes in the colonies, the tie of the family could be broken down and the children reared in communes where they would grow up as ideal communists, placing the State first and dropping the family idea altogether.

The plan did not work out badly for the orphans, the Commissar has reported, but in the case of the children with parents, it has failed.

The parents, he says, call and bring presents and caress their children. Accordingly, visits of parents have been limited to two a month, all presents will be confiscated, and an attempt will be made to prevent displays of affection.

## TEMPERANCE ISSUE IN IRISH POLITICS

Dublin, June 22.—The Pioneer Total Abstinence Association has made a notable demonstration of its strength. The occasion was the celebration of the Silver Jubilee of the Association when a procession attended by 15,000 pioneers took place in Dublin. More than 500 priests participated in the march. The streets were lined with many thousands of spectators.

The Association and the Catholic Total Abstinence Federation with which it is affiliated do not regard the Licensing Bill introduced in the Free State Dail as an adequate reform. One of the main planks in the platform of the Association and the Federation is that the number of licensed saloons in the country should be reduced by half. This aspect of the question is ignored in the bill. Rev. J. Flinn, S. J., spiritual director of the Pioneer Association says:

If the Government or the drink trade thinks that the public are satisfied with the present licensing bill they are greatly mistaken. Should there be any delay in dealing with the problem of reduction of licensed saloons a referendum will be insisted on. If the Government neglects to take action we are determined that there shall be a referendum so that the people may pronounce a decision on a matter of such vital concern for them all.

A public meeting comprising 11,000 persons was held at the conclusion of the procession. Among the speakers was Most Rev. Dr. Gaughran, Bishop of Meath. The Bishop's commentary upon the wonderful spectacle witnessed in the Dublin streets was that it was the greatest sermon on temperance that had been preached in Ireland since the days of Father Mathew—the Apostle of Temperance who roused the country in the middle of the last century.

Rev. P. J. Gannon, S. J., having referred to the eclipse of idealism, said:

There seems to be one great ideal which can unite us all whatever our creed, political, social, economic or religious, and that is the ideal of a sober Ireland. It may help to check the moral disintegration we see around us, and heal some of the grievous wounds inflicted by civil strife.

The celebration coincided with the publication of the Life of Father Cullen, S. J., the founder of the Association. Father Cullen's biographer is Rev. Father McKenna, S. J. The membership of the Pioneer Association today is about a quarter of a million.

It is recognized that temperance reform is arousing a conflict of interests, and there is a degree of tension in the Free State Cabinet in this connection which may involve political changes.

## THE REOPENING OF GERMAN CASTLE AS JESUIT SCHOOL CRITICIZED

Berlin.—Deputies Stuhmann, Frau von Tiling, Janansen, Kichhoffel, Oelze and other members of the German National People's Party in the Prussian Landtag have appealed to the Ministry of State to make a statement of the probable opening of the famous old Benserger Castle, near Dusseldorf, the former Prussian Cadet School, as an educational institution under the direction of the Society of Jesus.

The deputies claim that the chapel of the castle has long been used by the evangelical community for divine service, and that the transfer of the castle to the Jesuits would therefore be detrimental to the religious life of the community by destroying "denominational equilibrium."

As a matter of fact, the Benserger Castle was, before the so-called Reformation, Catholic property, and the chapel was therefore a Catholic chapel until it was appropriated by the evangelical community. Furthermore, the question raised by the members of the German National People's Party entirely overlooks the fact that the transfer of the chapel could, in no way, disturb what they term "denominational equilibrium" since the Rhineland has always been a Catholic province, despite the efforts of the former Prussian Government to "assimilate" it by importing an army of Protestant Government officials and employees.

Catholics are anxiously awaiting the reply of the Government. It is considered significant that the deputies waited until three days after the elections to demand an explanation of the Government attitude on the subject.

## CATHOLIC NOTES

London, Eng., June 20.—Mrs. Constance Hornung, widow of Ernest William Hornung, well known novelist, and a sister of Sir Conan Doyle, was buried this week from the Catholic Church at West Grinstead.

Rome, May 7.—Reports have reached here that ten Catholic priests and fifteen novices of the Women's Franciscan Order in Moscow have been imprisoned. It is said the priests are charged with political activity against the Soviet, but that no charges have been filed against the novices, who have been working among the poor of Moscow.

Rome, June 24.—Pope Pius yesterday named two American prelates bishops of dioceses in the United States. The Right Rev. Mgr. Francis C. Kelly of Chicago, founder of the Catholic Church Extension Society, is made Bishop of Oklahoma, and the Rev. Richard O'Gerow, rector of the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception at Mobile, Ala., is made Bishop of Natchez.

Milwaukee, Wis., June 20.—Announcement has been made by the Rev. Albert C. Fox, S. J., president of Marquette University, that the Franciscan Sisters whose motherhouse is at Little Falls, Minn., will assume the management of the Marquette University Hospital here late next month. They also will manage the Marquette training school for nurses.

Pasadena, Calif., May 17.—A fund for the establishment of an observatory at Santa Clara University for the use of the Rev. J. S. Ricard, "Padre de the Rains," is to be raised by the California State Council of the Knights of Columbus. The resolution authorizing such action was adopted unanimously at the State Convention of the order here.

London, May 10.—A sum of \$500,000 has been obtained toward the building of a Cathedral at Liverpool, as the result of two years' effort, the Archbishop reports in a pastoral letter. Half of that sum has been banked and the other half guaranteed. This result is a remarkable tribute to Catholic enthusiasm, in view of economic conditions in England.

DeKalb, Ill.—The word "hell" was stricken from the Apostles' Creed and "Hades" substituted, in referring to Christ after the Crucifixion, at the sixty-fifth annual convocation here of the Lutheran Augustana Synod. The sect retains, however, its belief in the existence of hell, it was made plain. The synod refused to adopt a special form of burial service for suicides, unbaptized persons excommunicated members.

Paris, France.—Two *ex-voto* have been placed in the chapel of the Carmel of Lisieux in honor of the Blessed Teresa of the Infant Jesus by the Catholic Union of Railroad Employees and by the Catholic Union of Postal and Telegraph Employees. The placing of these memorials was the occasion of a touching manifestation, 167 groups from these two unions having sent delegates to Lisieux with their banners.

London, June 20.—"We have nothing like it in the United States," was the comment of Father John E. Ross, C. S. F., of Washington, D. C., as he watched the procession this week of the Preston Catholic Guilds. The procession, which is rich in pageantry, has been held by the Catholics of Preston for eighty years in succession, all the parishes of the city taking part. The route, this year, was four miles long.

London, May 10.—A thousand years is but a day in the sight of the Catholic Church, says the Morning Post, commenting on the policy of the Vatican. "The Vatican is under no necessity to be in a hurry today which is continuous, irresponsible, impersonal—owing account to none, dependent for its existence and policy on the cleverness of no single man, or the caprices of no mob of men. A thousand years, in its sight, is as one day. It can afford in a world of unproven democracies, to bide its time."

New York, June 23.—The Very Rev. Mgr. Luke J. Evers, the "workers' priest," one of the most widely-known members of the Catholic clergy in New York, was found dead sitting in a chair in his study here today. He was sixty-three years old. Acute indigestion, with which he had suffered recently and of which he had had an attack only Wednesday, was the cause of death. However, it was thought Monsignor Evers had recovered completely from the latest attack. He told friends he was feeling fine, and yesterday morning said Mass as usual. He went to his study this morning after breakfast, and when his first assistant called to him, then entered the study, he found him dead in his chair.