

# The Catholic Record.

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

VOLUME XLVII.

LONDON, CANADA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 24, 1925

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## NUN ADDRESSES SCIENTISTS

DISCOURSE BY SISTER MARY, OF ST. MARY'S COLLEGE, MONROE, MICH., SETS PRECEDENT

Washington, Jan. 23.—For the first time in seventy-six years of existence as the most learned body of scientists in the United States, the American Association for the Advancement of Science was addressed by a Sister at its annual meeting here this week.

The speaker was Sister Mary, of the Sisters, Servants of the Immaculate Heart of Mary, head of the Department of Sociology at St. Mary's College, Monroe, Michigan. She was formerly Miss Mary C. McGrath, of Pittsburgh, and she holds the degree Bachelor of Arts from the University of Michigan, where she was graduated "with distinction." Master of Arts from the University of Pittsburgh, and Doctor of Philosophy from the Catholic University of America there.

She spoke Wednesday before Section Q, the Educational Section of the Association, on the subject "Some Research Findings in the Moral Development of Children." The paper entered a wholly new field in education, and its thoroughness drew close attention from the scholars assembled at the session.

### HOW SHE WAS SELECTED

It is of interest to note the manner in which this first member of a religious order of women was selected to deliver an address at the association's meeting. Sister Mary, throughout her university days, had consistently been an honor student, and when she wrote her dissertation for the Ph. D. degree at the Catholic University such was its scientific value that it was published as a monograph in the "Psychological Review," the most learned and important psychological journal in the country.

Dr. L. A. Pechstein, Dean of the College of Education of the University of Cincinnati, who is a vice-president of the Association for the Advancement of Science and chairman of Section Q, came across the monograph in the "Psychological Review" and regarded its scholarship so highly that he determined to invite its author to address his section at the association's annual meeting. The signature over the monograph was merely "Mary C. McGrath." On when Dr. Pechstein sought the author, did he find out that she was a member of a religious order. He immediately extended a cordial invitation to Sister Mary to address the section.

### SOMETHING NEW IN EDUCATION

The paper the religious delivered brings something wholly new into the science of education. It is a pioneer attempt to work out a moral curriculum, and the deductions Sister Mary draws from an extensive research may become the basis for the first courses in moral instruction in schools.

Since the topic is new, the author confined herself to fundamentals. In the paper she gave the results of a series of moral information tests conducted with 4,000 school children of Public and parochial schools in several cities of the country. Questions, stories and pictures were compiled in two eighty-page booklets and submitted to the children to determine the age at which their awareness of various moral precepts begins, and the age at which their interest in these precepts wanes. The ages ranged from six to above eighteen.

The great value to educators in the possible working out of a moral curriculum to be gained from Sister Mary's research may be stated in a few sentences from the paper itself.

"Let us assume a working principle. Most children are not alive to moral problems before the age at which the problems first appear in the tests. It follows, then, as a pedagogical corollary that it is vain to give moral instruction in these problems before the age at which children in general commence to be aware of them. Let us also assume a second principle: Most children have for some reason ceased to be keenly alive to moral problems after the age at which the problem last appears in our tests. It then follows that it is useless to give moral instruction on these problems after the age at which children in general have lost interest in them."

One of the chief points of value of the research Sister Mary conducted is that it has proved that it is possible to standardize moral tests. In addition, the tests gave a very valuable insight into the ideals and principles of delinquents just admitted to a reformatory training school, so that there is additional value in the data in dealing with delinquents throughout the country. In conclusion, Sister Mary says:

"The study offers something more than a standardization of moral information tests. It affords real knowledge of the development of ethical principles in the child's mind

and of the waxing and waning of his moral problems which will provide a provisional plan of no little value when one wishes to approach the task of moral instruction by rational method and psychological insight."

### STAGES OF MORAL PERCEPTIONS

A point of interest in the replies of the children was the order in which their moral problems appeared as they advanced in years. An analysis showed this order as follows: Religious acts, personal piety, divine worship, respect for authority (in the family), charity, honesty, gentleness, rendering assistance at home, following a vocation, politeness, purity, unselfishness, self-denial, preservation of health, courtesy, duty to church (boys), duty to country (boys), gratefulness (boys), industry (girls), gratitude (girls), industry (boys), and gratitude (boys). Industry appeared in the case of the girls at eleven and twelve, but in the case of the boys not until fifteen and sixteen.

Asked to "name three things it is bad to do," the children indicated their problems in the following order: blasphemy, unbelief, against authority, against charity, stealing, lying, murder, fighting, against purity, cruelty, intemperance, deceit, divorce, adultery and neglect of vocation.

Also attending the meeting of the association were the Dean of St. Mary's College, who came with Sister Mary; two Dominican Sisters from Rosary College, River Forest, Ill., and Sisters from the Sisters' College at the Catholic University.

Among papers read before the sections of the meeting were: "The National Catholic Welfare Conference," by the Rev. Dr. Frederick Siedenberg, S. J., of Loyola University, Chicago, read before the Section of Social and Economic Sciences, and papers by the Rev. Father Anselm M. Keefe, O. Praem., of the University of Wisconsin, and the Rev. Father Hilary S. Jurica, O. S. B., of St. Procopius' College, Lisle, Ill., read before the Section of Botanical Sciences. Numerous other educators from Catholic universities attended the sessions.

## K. OF C. DENOUNCE BLASPHEMY

When the Public Ledger by printing on Christmas morning a coarse and blasphemous reference to the Queen of Heaven and her Divine Son offered insult to all Christians, it bestowed Philadelphia as has nothing else for generations in this city.

Strong denunciation of the Public Ledger for publishing the heinous thing, and for its attitude of silence in not retracting or apologizing for its act, was expressed in a resolution, unanimously passed by several hundred members of the Knights of Columbus Dining Club, held at the Adelphi Hotel recently.

It was also voted, without a dissenting voice, that a copy of the resolution be sent to the Public Ledger, to every other Philadelphia newspaper and to The Catholic Standard and Times. Moreover, the members present were urged to carry the resolution to their respective councils for similar action and to all other organizations to which they belong, and to their families and associates.

### TEXT OF RESOLUTION

The resolution passed by the Knights of Columbus body is as follows:

"The Knights of Columbus Dining Club, in session at noon today, January 8, 1925, at the Adelphi Hotel, by a resolution of the members present, calls upon the Philadelphia Public Ledger to withdraw publicly in its own name the shocking blasphemy, to which it gave space on page 5, in its issue of Christmas morning, December 25, 1924, by printing there the passage, commencing with 'When the Queen of Heaven,' in an article entitled 'Isles of Fear,' by Miss Katherine Mayo.

"Furthermore, we deplore the lamentable indifference of the Public Ledger to the coarse, indecent and anti-Christian publication complained of, as evidenced by the Public Ledger's resistance to the demand that it apologize for the outrageous passage.

"Be it further resolved, that a copy of this resolution be sent immediately to the Public Ledger and to the other Philadelphia daily papers, and to The Catholic Standard and Times."

### WAVE OF PROTEST SPREADING

Suding from the volume of letters received by The Catholic Standard and Times, the Public Ledger must have been inundated by a veritable flood of protests against the impious utterance, and demands for retraction and apology. Many of our readers have enclosed copies of their letters to the Public Ledger.

Not only of Catholics outraged, but a number by the insult, but by the

continued policy of silence in the matter by the Public Ledger have cancelled subscriptions to that newspaper. Those served by carriers have ordered it discontinued.

Some merchants and other business men have written to the Catholic Standard and Times, stating that they have withdrawn their advertisements from the columns of the Public Ledger.

Meetings have been held, not only in parishes, but by fraternal and other organizations.

Members of the clergy and laity, and heads of religious orders, have written protests to the Public Ledger.

### DENUNCIATION THROUGHOUT DIOCESE

From altar and pulpit reference has been made to the Public Ledger's Christmas morning anti-Catholic and anti-Christian attack on the God-man and Mary Immaculate.

Thousands of copies of last week's editorial of the Catholic Standard and Times have been distributed among parishioners.

Indications point to the fact that the Catholics of Philadelphia cognizant of their duty and alive to their trust, individually and collectively, will not allow to pass unnoticed the dastardly attack in the Public Ledger and that newspaper's continued silence.

Officers of some men's organizations and ladies' auxiliaries have stated that they have instructed their publicity directors to send no items of Catholic news, or events of interest to Catholics, to the Public Ledger until it apologizes for its gross offense.—Philadelphia Standard and Times.

## THE EDUCATION OF "AL" SMITH

In his inaugural address Governor Smith said: "I have a real affection for the Assembly Chamber. It has been my high school, my college; practically everything I have got here." But the Governor, paying a compliment to that Chamber where he served so long and with so admirable and various competence, forgot many of his student days.

His singular and successful education began long before he went to Albany. He had the good fortune to be born in the Fourth Ward. He is an old New Yorker of old New Yorkers in a district which, in his young days, was one of the most vigorous, interesting and thoroughly living pages of the great book of New York. A good education began for him when he was born on the waterfront. Some of us look back with regret to that old South Street lined with shops. Figureheads were almost as thick on South Street as wooden Indians before cigar stores all over the town. A walk in South Street was foreign travel.

What joy it must have been to go aboard and have nautical matters and the rest of the world explained to you by old salts to play baseball in a forest of masts and poles! A turbulent and exotic life swarmed there. The Smiths and their kind lived a quiet and orderly life in what came to be a surviving Irish settlement colonized by many races; but what a show, what an education, those streets were! The Smith boy made friends with many origins as he grew up. It was an education to be a little brother to the Brooklyn Bridge and watch it rise. What lectures of what college could have done for him at eighteen, what his New York was doing for him all the time? Would a Latin grammar teach what he learned as a boy "buff," haunting an engine house in John Street and rushing to fires with coffee can and sandwich basket?

To be a newsboy, an errand boy, a truckman and the son of a truckman—to take the degree of F. S. M. (Fulton Street Market); to keep learning from all sorts of people; to take life by the neck, as it tried to take him; through all to give a friendly shake to "the world's rough hand"; these also were courses in the boy's education. He didn't "leave school" at fourteen, as he has misled his biographers into believing. He has always been at school. Upon the education of the streets, that university where Dickens studied all his life, he superimposed a continual education from men and women. As he grew into political stature he got education from many eminent persons, from experts, and still from folks of all sorts and conditions. It is curious that so successful and popular a man as Edward VII. got his wide knowledge of affairs and the world much as Smith has got much of his, by absorption after radiation.

Not that the Governor hasn't done a prodigious amount of "digging." There isn't a creek visible under the microscope in New York that he doesn't know. Nothing that ever was in an appropriation or any other kind of bill escaped his vision and memory. As to New York he is a cyclopedia on legs and sometimes in golf stockings. He likes to think that he never reads books; but there are better means of

acquiring information. He has been something of a "grind" in history, notably the history of the United States and the Federal Constitution and laws and those of this State. He seems never to forget anything. He carries facts and figures in his memory with an almost uncanny accuracy. In addition to his early advantages, his easy assimilation of knowledge, the minds fed on books that are glad to pump themselves into him, he has a distinctive means of self-improvement and education. In a world up to its ears in novels, he never reads a novel.—N. Y. Times Editorial.

## NEVER WATCHED CLOCK

MILLIONAIRE ITALIAN SAYS FIELD OF OPPORTUNITY WIDENING

Almerindo Portofino, who came to this country from Italy when he was a boy and amassed a fortune in the cloak and suit industry, retired yesterday at the age of forty-seven and turned his business over to six of his employees as a gift.

Mr. Portofino, trading at 1333 Broadway under the name of A. Portofino & Co., started with nothing and relinquished a business which, it was said yesterday, had a \$7,000,000 turnover last year. In giving it away he told his employees "not to watch the clock." He then left for the West Indies on a vacation.

It was about four months ago that Mr. Portofino began to think of retiring. Some time afterward he called into his office six of his employees who had been most active in building up the business. "Boys," he said, "I'm going to retire and rest." And when there was expression of regret he added: "What's more, I'm going to give the business to you."

One of the six was Portofino's brother, Pasquale, the others were Samuel A. Goldman, Mills Shenk, Edward E. Nathan, Samuel H. Pasternak and Edward J. Scully. They had been with Portofino from four to sixteen years. Yesterday the six formed a new organization with Pasquale Portofino as President and Treasurer and Goldman as Secretary, to continue as A. Portofino & Co.

After he had turned over his business Mr. Portofino said:

"These men are receiving only what they have earned by enthusiastic work and loyal service. Opportunities for success are more numerous now than ever. The field is widening, not closing. Opportunities are multiplying, but only for the youth unafraid of toil and study. To the man who becomes so engrossed in his work that he forgets the clock there is assurance of great success. But let not his efforts be merely selfish. Let him remember in his advance that the heights of success are not achieved by spoliation of others but rather by helping others to help themselves."

Born in Italy in 1878 young Portofino came to America at the age of ten with his father and a brother. He went to the Public schools and at the age of fifteen became an errand boy at \$3 a week with the Mercantile Cloak Company. Portofino was remembered as the boy who did not watch the clock. At the age of twenty he was general manager at \$55 a week.

## THE DAUGHTER OF ARMAGH'S PROTESTANT PRELATE LAUDS CARDINAL LOGUE

Miss Alexander of Armagh, whose father was Protestant Archbishop of Armagh, in a letter to the Armagh District Nursing Association, pays the following tribute to the memory of Cardinal Logue:

"I can never forget that one day, very shy, but very determined, I went and asked to see the Cardinal. I was kindly received, and listened with patience and sympathy. From that day a community of interest and a knowledge of the desire of both sides, in spite of differences on vital subjects, to help the sick poor of all denominations made a bond between us that might justly be called a bond of real friendship.

"That bond led the Cardinal to speak publicly of me and my work in such a kind and chivalrous way as could be never forgotten.

"It now urges me to add my memories of a fine Irish character, of a distinguished fellow-countryman. His counsel became helpful to me in many dangers and difficulties of the organization.

"I realize strongly today that the flourishing state of the Association owed much to his tact and wisdom. When I visited him on his hill, or on the rare occasions when he came to my father's house, it seemed to me that to the simplicity born of his early life and to his general character were added something of the astuteness of a statesman.

"But over all was the kindly light of his love for humanity and the

bright sunshine of true Christianity.

After referring to his love for animals and birds, she proceeds: "There was his appreciation of the beautiful as carried out in his cathedral, a crowning joy and probably the only pride of his life.

"There was also his adventurous spirit, his intense love for the sea, with its calm, sheltered bays in her northern lochs and its turbulent distances; there was his love, greater still, for the country of his birth and life-work, the country for which he wished true patriot peace in her borders; above all, there was his love of mankind and his tenderness toward all who suffered."

## SISTERS OF SERVICE

ARCHBISHOP SINNOTT ON THE IMPERATIVE NEED OF THIS NEW ORDER

The magnificent reception which was recently held in honor of the Sisters of Service under the distinguished patronage of the Archbishop of Winnipeg and attended by a large crowd from all parts of the Western Metropolis, has prompted the following letter of His Grace to Father Daly, C. S. R.

This document places in bold relief the religious and social values of the missionary endeavor of the Sisters of Service. The proper assimilation of our Catholic New-Canadians is undoubtedly a problem fraught with the greatest and far-reaching consequences for the Church in our Country.

The reading of Archbishop Sinnott's letter will be an encouragement to all who support by their prayers and their offerings the great Catholic and National endeavor of the "Sisters of Service."

Archbishop's House, Winnipeg, December 31st, 1924.

Dear Father Daly.—Yesterday we held a Public Reception here in honor of the Sisters of Service, and I can say that it was a great success. In numbers and in enthusiasm it was very satisfactory. I enclose the "Announcement" which appeared last week in the North-West Review. Most assuredly the Catholic people of Winnipeg took advantage of the opportunity to show interest in the work which is being done by the Sisters of Service.

May I take this occasion to say that I am immensely pleased with the work of the Sisters of Service, and I can say that it was a great success. In numbers and in enthusiasm it was very satisfactory. I enclose the "Announcement" which appeared last week in the North-West Review. Most assuredly the Catholic people of Winnipeg took advantage of the opportunity to show interest in the work which is being done by the Sisters of Service.

The subject of the New Canadian is a vast one, and no one has a more comprehensive grasp of it than yourself. We want these strangers who have come into our land, to retain their Christian traditions, but you know the nefarious influences that are at work. So many anxious to take advantage of poverty and weakness; so many trying to drag them from their moorings, in the hope of profiting from their wreckage. And yet we all know that a young tree will seldom grow and old trees will never grow, when torn violently from the earth and transplanted. If we wish the New Canadians to grow and flourish on our Canadian soil and not be dead wood in our midst, it seems to me that we must bring to their minds the principles upon which our social order is established. We must have some one who will bridge for the New Canadian the chasm between present environment and old world conditions—some one who will reconcile and bind together all that is best and worth while in national and religious inheritance with what this country offers in prosperity, liberty and established government. The Sisters of Service, as an organization, are admirably adapted for this work. Each member is particularly trained for it, and each brings to the task the sympathy, the unselfishness, the devotion, the patriotism and the reverence for God and religion, that are the indispensable requisites for success.

But, if the Sisters of Service are going to do a tithe of the work that is to be done, they must be multiplied many many times. And this is my prayer—whilst expressing deep gratification that the first western foundation was made in this jurisdiction—that from East and West, North and South, young ladies will come in numbers, inspired with the highest ideals, to join this new Crusade, which is indeed a crusade and calls for as

much courage and chivalry as any cause in which knight errant ever drew sword.

Wishing you every success and God's blessing on the work, I remain, dear Father Daly, Very sincerely yours in Xto., (Sgd) ALFRED A. SINNOTT, Archbishop of Winnipeg.

## THE UNIVERSE IN THE ATOM

HOW FAR CAN MECHANISTIC PHILOSOPHY GO WITH ITS DENIAL OF GOD?

Editor New York Times:

Now that the mechanistic philosophers with their scientific hammers have cracked the atoms, only to discover whirling solar systems therein, is it not time to inquire how far these savants expect to be able to go?

Believing, as they unquestionably do, that the phenomenon known as "life," with its manifestations of "intelligence," is in some intimate way coordinated with "dead" matter, such as the metals and the rocks, only awaiting the grinding up of these materials into "soil" in order to fabricate grasses, trees, birds and beasts and, lastly, man, will they carry the inquiry along, "in the light of reason," at least to the point of formulating a theory as to the whys and the wherefores of such an admixture and as to the possibility of the "universe" developing, by a "fortuitous concordance" of electrons, gigantic aggregations of intelligence, as well as the enormous globes of inert matter which are so widely distributed throughout space?

That intelligence does detach itself apparently from dead matter and become an entity with power to overcome fixed laws of nature is necessarily contended by those scientists who deny the existence of a controlling God whenever they see a bird flying overhead or a man ascending into the sky, defying the law of gravitation.

How far, then under favoring circumstances, which the mechanists might term "cosmic accidents," could vast accumulations of intelligence gather together into operating entities, exercising their "wills" upon surrounding matter?

Why say for a moment that men, the best developed creatures upon the earth, have acquired the largest units of intelligence?

If the mechanistic conception be accepted, it carries with it a certain inevitable fact. In the so-called atom must reside the principle of life, possessing a property of intelligence under stimulating conditions. All forms and compositions of substances are resolved ultimately into varying combinations of electrons, beyond which there is nothing else.

Within the atom must also reside the "laws of nature," intricate and varied as they are and unsurmountable except by the one power of intelligence, acted upon by that baffling mystery called "will."

In the atom must lie the power to cause reproduction of the various forms of organic things, both vegetable and animal.

Again, the atom possesses titanic powers far mightier than those of the most terrible explosives ever used by men.

Finally, the atom contains the factors which produce all things which exist, from the blazing suns in the heavens to the crawling insects upon the earth.

The mechanist looks out into the infinite reaches of space and declares that he sees no God. Yet he defies the atom as he studies it and gives it all of the creative powers of a supreme being.

EDMUND H. WELLS, Washington, Dec. 1, 1924.

## PRESBYTERIAN MODERATOR AND HIS CRITICS

The Moderator of the Presbyterian General Assembly, the Right Rev. Dr. Hamilton, has enraged Die-Hard opinion in the North. Speaking recently in his co-religionists in Dublin, he described himself as an Irishman to the backbone, praised the Free State Government for its courage and sincerity, and advised the Ulster leaders to modify their attitude towards the South. More daring still, he suggested that Partition, to which he was himself opposed, was unpopular in business circles in Belfast, which would rejoice wholeheartedly when the day of reconciliation came and boundaries and boycotts were forgotten. The Northern Whig and the Belfast Telegraph employ their choicest phrases in denouncing the Moderator's implied rejection of the Orange creed. Can it be that their language is inspired by a subconscious fear that Dr. Hamilton speaks for an increasing section of his people?—Irish Correspondence to Catholic Times.

There are three kinds of people in the world; the wills, the won'ts, and the can'ts.

## CATHOLIC NOTES

Copernicus, world's greatest astronomer, was a Catholic priest. There are still about 140,000,000 unconverted souls in Africa.

Excluding the chapels of religious communities, there are today, 145 Catholic churches in London, as compared with only twenty-one one hundred years ago.

Rev. Paul Kam, a native Chinese and Professor of Chinese in China Mission College, was raised to the order of Deaconship by His Grace, Archbishop McNeil on Sunday, December 14.

Paris, Dec. 12.—At the Carmel of Lisieux, Reverend Mother Marie des Anges, who was the Mistress of Novices of the Little Flower, has passed away at the age of eighty years.

Mrs. Anna Moskowitz Kross came to America as an immigrant. She educated herself and became a lawyer. Now she has been appointed by the New York courts as guardian for the trust funds of the minor heirs of the J. P. Morgan estate.

Philadelphia, Dec. 29.—Death of the Rev. Michael P. Hill, S. J., noted Jesuit educator and author, has caused widespread sorrow here. Father Hill was the author of many devotional works and had been a Jesuit for fifty years.

Dublin.—A movement is afoot in support of the preparation of an authoritative and impartial history of Ireland, compiled from the original records in Irish and foreign libraries. Through the destruction of the Public Record office, Four Courts, Dublin, many documents of historic interest were lost.

Father Galvin, now Right Rev. Monsignor Edward J. Galvin, who set out to China in 1912, returned to Ireland in 1916, founded the Chinese Mission Society, brought to China in 1920 a band of seventeen missionaries, and has since increased the number to fifty in the District of HanYang, has been created Prefect Apostolic by the Holy See. There are 5,000,000 pagans in his Prefecture.

In the Pacific Ocean, fifty miles off the Japanese coast, the American Geological Survey, flocking to the Manchū, a Japanese man-o-war, made soundings to a depth of six and a quarter miles without reaching the bottom. The greatest depth previously recorded was off Mindanao, P. I., where bottom was reached at 32,113 feet, or 500 feet less than the above.

Geneva.—An international railroad conference has been called here to plan for the transportation of Holy Year pilgrims to Rome, so serious has the situation become with thousands flocking to the Eternal City. Switzerland has a peculiar problem, as besides her own thousands of pilgrims, many thousands use the country's railroads passing through from other countries to Rome.

The original Parsifal series of drawings, based on the German version of the Holy Grail and etched by the eminent Austrian artist, Edmund Von Wordle, have been presented to Fordham University by Col. Michael Friedsam, it was announced recently. The drawings, which have been heirlooms of the Wordle family were brought to America from the family home at Innsbruck, Austria, several months ago.

Dr. Augustus Von Galen, O. S. B., an Austrian Count by heredity and prior to his death Court Chaplain to Emperor Francis Joseph, arrived in New York before Christmas. His object in visiting America is to establish branches in the United States of the *Catholic Union* (Catholic Union), a society of which Father Galen is himself the founder, designed to promote the return of Oriental Christians, particularly Russians to the Communion with the Chair of Peter at Rome, the center of Catholic Unity.

"Maria Chapeleine," Louis Hemon's novel, which has been described as one of the most successful works written on French Canada by a French author, will be soon shown on the stage, according to an announcement made by Firmin Gemier, director of L'Odeon of Paris. France's leading producer would not disclose exactly what were his plans in this connection, but it appears that the play will be given in Canada in the fall of 1925, and that music will also be included in it.

London, Eng.—The famous Yorkshire woolen industry was founded by monks of Kirkstall Abbey, according to a statement by H. B. McCall, editor of the "Archaeological Journal," in a lecture this week. The monks of Kirkstall, he said, were pioneers in agriculture. They reclaimed swamps, started stock-breeding on a big scale, besides founding the Yorkshire woolen industry. They also had iron works and blast furnaces, and Mr. McCall said he had little doubt that the big Kirkstall Forge Company was really started by monks six or seven centuries ago.