

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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PRESIDENT SPEAKS TO GRADUATES

EXTOLS LOYALTY, CHARACTER AND MORAL PURPOSE

Washington, D. C., June 18.—In 1798 an aging man, but of soldierly mien, rode quietly up to the lone building of Georgetown College here, hitched his horse to the white-washed paling fence and entered. It was George Washington, President of the United States, paying an unexpected call to the college and to his two nephews, students at the institution.

Monday of this week, Calvin Coolidge, thirtieth President, duplicated the call of the first Chief Executive of the land at Georgetown, though under more modern circumstances. He had further precedent, however. For Georgetown, founded the year the American Constitution was ratified and since become one of the country's greatest universities, has been host at one time or another to almost every President of the United States. President Grant, Arthur, Hayes, Cleveland, McKinley, Roosevelt and Taft, attended Georgetown commencements. Mr. Harding had announced his intention to follow in his predecessors' steps, but his death prevented his doing so.

GREETING TO PRESIDENT COOLIDGE

President Coolidge came to Georgetown Monday to present diplomas to 600 students, the largest number ever graduated by the university, and to speak words of encouragement and advice to the young men as they left their study halls to take up their work as trained citizens in the outer world.

His arrival was more pretentious than that of his illustrious predecessor. Georgetown had prepared to receive him. As the motor cycle outrider of the Presidential party whirled through the iron gates, the academic procession headed by President Creeden, S. J., and the university deans descended the steps of Gaston Hall to greet their distinguished guest. And as the President alighted, the band struck up the National Anthem and the great throng filling the campus before the building and the exercise grounds, the President, the commencement speaker and the faculty being seated on a decorated platform before the ancient building.

PRESIDENT EXTOLS LOYALTY TO RELIGION

Loyalty to religion is one of the fundamental virtues, President Coolidge told the graduates in his short address. And loyalty is one of the great needs of today. "I would not venture to say what our country needs most from its educated young men and women," he said, "but one of its urgent needs is a greater spirit of loyalty, which can come only from reverence for constituted authority, from faith in the things that are. There must be loyalty to the family; loyalty to the various civic organizations of society; loyalty to the Government, which means first of all the observance of its laws; and loyalty to religion.

"These are fundamental virtues. They are the chief characteristics of faith. If education has not given that clearer insight into all that touches our life, whether it come from our relation to the physical world or our relation to mankind, it will be a disappointment and a failure. If it has given that insight, it will be a success; it will be the source of that power through which alone has been, and can be, wrought many wonderful works."

ABIDING RELIGIOUS CONVICTIONS ESSENTIAL

Religious convictions, the President held, are essential if the college graduate is not to fail, no less than are wisdom and experience. "The graduates of our higher institutions of learning," he said, "have been mentally well equipped to take their part. If they shall fail, it will not be through lack of intelligence. Their success will be measured by the method with which they apply themselves. It will depend upon whether they choose the solid and substantial things and put their trust in the realities of life. It will not be so much a question of what they know, as of how they use what they know. They cannot meet the problems in life unless they have a foundation of character, and unless they are inspired by a moral purpose. It is necessary to be active and energetic and courageous, but it is necessary likewise to have humility. It is necessary to have knowledge and wisdom and experience, and to keep the mind open for new truths; but it is necessary likewise to have abiding religious convictions."

The president assured the graduates that never before was the world so ready to give them a warm welcome, a larger share of its tasks. They will find it more tolerant than it ever has been before toward the presumption that they are exceptionally fitted to be useful to it, he said.

He paid tribute to the student who works his way through college, and scorned the idea that the country will ever be "over-stocked" with college men. "There will never be a saturation point, a danger of over-production in good working, capable brains," he said.

GOV. FLYNN'S ADDRESS

Governor William S. Flynn of Rhode Island, Georgetown alumnus, returned to his alma mater to deliver the commencement address and to receive the degree of LL. D. "Render the service of an upright life as the only recompense to God," was Governor Flynn's admonition to the graduates. "Moral discipline has been yours, good example has surrounded you, the benefit of religious training has been extended you. You should be men of faith.

"A great part of the people of this country diet on literature that foments hatreds and bitterness," he continued. "Gentlemen of Georgetown, go forth with high resolve in the communities where you live, to exercise the knowledge you have received to protect those communities from such evils. The summons today to college men is to render unpaid service for the uplift of their fellow men. I adjure you, take your places in the world about you mailed in the armor of Truth. It matters not if you fall crowned or uncrowned, so God be served.

"A wrong education is often worse than ignorance. We must have training of the heart, to serve God, our fellow man, ourselves, for the great common good of our country and of its citizens of all races and creeds."

MGR. CERRETTI'S REPLY

By M. Massiani

Paris, May 10.—The Apostolic Nuncio to Paris has sent to the anti-clerical paper L'Oeuvre a letter opposing a formal denial to the assertions published in that sheet by M. Francois Albert, radical Senator from the Vienne.

M. Albert, in an article on the religious policy of France, declared that a confidential memorandum drawn up by Mgr. Cerretti had been sent to the hierarchy outlining a plan of conduct to be followed during the elections and that furthermore the Nuncio had intervened in a certain department to prevent the formation of a conservative list which would have been detrimental to a moderate list.

Mgr. Cerretti writes: "Until now I did not feel called upon to reply to the numerous articles of M. Albert who, in L'Oeuvre gives evidence of his constant solicitude where I am concerned.

"Indeed, I do not fear the impression they may make on your readers, for I imagine that the scathing denial which President Deschanel inflicted upon him, after me, one of the first times that M. Albert mentioned me, suffices to show them how much value should be set on his statements.

"This time, however, as it is not so much my person as my office that is attacked by M. Albert, I do not believe I should levy the allegations of your collaborator unanswered.

"I oppose the most formal denial to these allegations, and I defy M. Albert to quote a single one of my words or a single one of my acts which can be honestly interpreted as a personal interference in French politics.

"I await from M. Albert not an insinuating dissertation which would once again edify me on the subject of his rhetoric, but a single clear and convincing fact which would edify me as to his good faith."

HE HAD MORE REAL FUN THAT WAY

Seattle, Wash., June 13.—A secret of Christian charity of thirteen years' standing was broken at the dedication exercises here of the splendid New Sacred Heart Orphanage, conducted by the Missionary Sisters of the Sacred Heart. It was revealed that Patrick A. Heney, a man of moderate wealth and great modesty, had contributed the \$125,000, which made possible the beginning of the imposing institution. It was completed through the generosity of William Pigott, who gave another \$125,000, and through the aid of the charitably-minded, both Catholic and non-Catholic.

For more than a dozen years, Catholics of Seattle, and others, had guessed at the name of the benefactor of the orphanage, and possibly at no time had Mr. Heney been mentioned. Rather the conjecture turned to immensely wealthy men, and one story was circulated that a Spanish nobleman was the philanthropist who kept his identity a secret. Telling of his gift at the dedicatory exercises, Mr. Heney said that twenty-five years ago, on a miserable rainy night he had watched two of the sisters struggling with a basket of

fish they had begged to feed their orphan charges, and that at that moment he had decided that if ever he had the means, he would help them in their hard, pious work. He added that the piety and charity of his brother, Michael J. Heney, now dead, also had inspired him to the task.

Throughout the period he was saving to make his munificent gift, Mr. Heney and his family lived modestly. They did not buy an automobile. The great charity they were engaged in compensated them, he said. "Why, bless your heart," he told his auditors at the exercises, "we had more real fun riding on a street car, wearing our old clothes and laying away a few dollars, now and again, to help build this home, than we would have had riding in a car. The clothes I am wearing now are old, but they are still serviceable."

REFERENDUM SOUGHT BY IRISH ABSTAINERS

The licensing reforms proposed by the authorities in the twenty-six counties of Southern Ireland do not satisfy the demands put forward by the Catholic Total Abstinence Congress. Under the Bill about to be introduced the hours per day during which licensed saloons are permitted to be open are three hours less than at present. In premises where a mixed business is carried on structural alterations must be made. Grocery and other such business must be separated from the liquor business. This provision affects about 15,000 houses. Penalties for breaches of the licensing laws are to be increased.

The Catholic Total Abstinence Federation has asked that the number of licensed saloons should be reduced by half and that opening for the sale of intoxicating liquors should not be permitted on Sundays, election days and occasions of public excitement or danger.

By the way of excuses for not reducing the number of licensed saloons the Minister for Home Affairs says that such a proposal would involve the payment of a large amount of compensation. The authorities are not at present prepared to undertake such a liability. In the event of its demands not being acceded to the Catholic Federation asked that facilities should be given for the taking of a referendum. The statement put before the Minister for Home Affairs gave notice:

GOVERNOR SMITH'S FRIENDS

Mr. Franklin D. Roosevelt's acceptance of the chairmanship of the committee to work for the nomination of Governor Smith as the Democratic candidate for President is one of the finest types of the independent Democrat, the Wilson Democrat, the progressive and courageous reform Democrat. As a State Senator he often pounded Tammany and he opposed Mr. Smith, then in the Assembly, on some measures; but, in their different ways, the two men are alike. They are clean straightforward, honest, able, seeking, according to their lights, to promote the public welfare. They couldn't help becoming warm friends. It was Mr. Roosevelt who set going the nomination of Mr. Smith in 1920. It was Mrs. Roosevelt, herself a highly intelligent and capable politician, who introduced into the Democratic State Convention last month the resolution, passed by acclamation, instructing the delegates to support the Governor for President.

Subtracting Mr. Hearst's little bloc from "all of the people," there isn't one word of exaggeration in her description of the Governor: "Who throughout over twenty years of distinguished public service has demonstrated his fitness for the highest public office and trust, has proved himself steadfast to the ideals of democracy, a man of unimpeachable honor and integrity, an Executive of the highest type and a public servant genuinely devoted to the public weal, demonstrating to the citizens of the nation as well as to the State his capacity for businesslike administration, his sane and well-balanced judgment in the disposition of public affairs, his broad-minded statesmanship and sympathy with the worthy ideals of the citizens of mind and heart that have endeared him to all the people."

To impress these characteristics, so familiar here, upon the Democrats of the country, to work in every honorable way for Mr. Smith's nomination, will be the task of the committee. Mr. Roosevelt's character and national reputation and acquaintance make him peculiarly fit to be its head. It should be said at once that no attempt is made or needs to be made to gild Tammany Hall with respectability. Out of the too well known processes of Tammany has come, by the natural development of a strong and sincere nature, conquering circumstance, one of the most engaging, high-minded and competent public men of our time. His admirers and supporters are of all parties and all over the State. No man is more trusted by workmen. The story of his career makes him a sympathetic figure to millions. Among all the candidates his is the one vivid personality.

There seems small chance of a better candidate than Governor Smith. The objections brought against him are thin and disingenuous. The majority of Democratic voters are interested, as an independent Montana journal, The Daily Missoulian, says it is interested, "only in the election of a President who measures up to the job."

Interested in his religion or his views on prohibition is closed issue." It is noticeable that the sages at Washington predict a triumph of that blank page, Senator Ralston. It would be curious if the gentlemen who affect to shudder at the raising of the "religious issue" should unite upon the man whom the Indiana Ku Klux Klan believes elected to the Senate.—N. Y. Times.

BOY SCOUTS AND THE BOGUS K. OF C. OATH

Washington, D. C., June 18.—James E. West, Chief Scout Executive of the Boy Scouts of America, has written the executive secretary of the National Council of Catholic Men here in an effort to correct a statement given prominence some time ago that Boy Scouts were being used to circulate the bogus Knights of Columbus oath. The statement has since been found by its author to be incorrect.

The charge was originally made at Indianapolis before a convention of the International Student Volunteer Movement by Dr. Sherwood Eddy, Associate General Secretary of the International Committee of the Y. M. C. A. Mr. Eddy at that time denounced the circulation of the bogus oath. The alleged activity of the Scouts gained some credence in Catholic papers.

Mr. West encloses in his letter the new statement by Mr. Eddy as follows: "Indianapolis I referred to certain propaganda that was being distributed by agents of the Ku Klux Klan regarding the bogus oath attributed to the Knights of Columbus. At that time I thought that they had used some of the Boy Scouts in that propaganda. "After thorough investigation in a number of cities I find that although Sunday-school scholars and adults were used for this purpose I can find no single case where the Boy Scouts were so used. Your organization has proved most exemplary in this matter. I am ashamed to say that some few Protestant ministers and laymen have circulated this bogus oath which is not now and never has been used by the Knights of Columbus but I wish to assure your organization that I can find no single case where you have departed from your well known policy of good will toward all."

UNIQUE HONOR FOR LEARNED PRIEST

A pretentious movement has just been started in St. Louis, Mo., which will have the novel object of building a great monument to a pious, learned man in his life-time and of fulfilling a godly project started one hundred and fifty-seven years ago.

The man to be honored is Mgr. Martin S. Brennan, loved and respected by tens of thousands in St. Louis—Catholic and non-Catholic alike—for his scientific attainments, his scholarship, his love of the beauties of nature and above all for his simple friendliness.

The pious project to be fulfilled is the setting aside, in 1767, of a large tract in Carondelet, then a town in its own right and now a part of St. Louis, for religious purposes and the promotion of the worship of Almighty God."

This ground, which surrounds Mgr. Brennan's own church in Carondelet, is now to be put to the purpose for which it was intended. It is proposed to build, on the site in Carondelet, a great outdoor shrine which may become eventually the "Lourdes of America," as St. Louis was once styled, by Archbishop Ryan of Philadelphia, the "Rome of the West." This shrine is to be in close harmony with Mgr. Brennan's life and his devotions. It will be simple in design and lofty in theme. Nature will take a large part in it. There will be outdoor Stations of the Cross, and the plain beauty of the Mission style will be followed in the buildings, which will take the form of a cross. The entire site will be converted into a beautiful landscape, interspersed with trees and shrubs.

The promoters of the project have formed the Mgr. Brennan Society, and have marshalled powerful and large committees which assure its success. The move is city-wide and is being received enthusiastically, because of Mgr. Brennan's popularity.

The venerable monsignor, who is in his fifty-fifth year, as a priest and was raised to the rank of domestic prelate of Rome only a year ago, was born in Ireland, but came to St. Louis when he was a small child, and all his studies and labors have been performed here. He holds the degrees A. B., A. M. and Sc. D., and has a notable record as a professor of astronomy and geology. He is the author of numerous books, some of which have attained the rank of authorities, and is a member of numerous astronomical, geographical, scientific and historical bodies, both in America and abroad.

But it has been his simple kindness in explaining astronomical and other scientific phenomena that have perplexed citizens of St. Louis, and his piety as pastor of St. Mary and Joseph's, in Carondelet, that have won him the universal esteem and love of the city. When earthquake, tidal wave, drought, cold wave or unusual movement of the heavenly bodies has taken place, it has been to Father Brennan the city applied and it has been in his explanation and prediction it has held faith. It was he who, in 1910, when importuned, signed the "guarantee" that Father Brennan's comet would neither stifle nor otherwise endanger the world, would not collide with it and was not an evil omen. The "guarantee" reassured hundreds of timorous souls.

Carondelet, where the shrine will be constructed, bears a rich history. As a pioneer town, with its stout stockades against the Indians, it was a rival of St. Louis. By tradition, it is connected with the first settlement made in Missouri. It supplanted an earlier village and was first known as "Delor's Village," for its founder. Established three years after St. Louis, it bore four names before it became a part of the larger city.

The site set aside for religious purposes in 1767, lay idle until 1808, when the first church was erected, from the timbers of the old wooden church in St. Louis, which gave way to the cathedral. The ground is high and appropriate for the shrine. The entire area will be enclosed with high concrete walls, and the grounds where now Mgr. Brennan enjoys his walks will be kept in rustic simplicity but extended. The church, school and presbytery will form the center of the building group, and the altar and shrine will be built to the rear. A forest of trees and shrubs will surround the out-door Stations of the Cross.

DUBLIN INDIGNANT

A bill for the reform of local government is being promoted by the authorities of the twenty-six counties of Southern Ireland. It deals with public health, roads and superannuation. Hitherto, matters of sanitation and roads, for the most part were the concern of Rural District Councils—bodies elected for defined local areas by the people of those districts. The bill proposes the abolition of these councils.

Very emphatic protest has been made against the proposal in the country. It is universally condemned as being a retrograde step. Evidently the authorities have been impressed by the force of the protest, for they have intimated that they do not intend to proceed further with the bill this session. Its further consideration has been postponed till next year.

In the meantime, a commission is to be appointed to investigate the problem of local government administration in its entirety. Until that Commission issues its report, no further step in the direction of such legislation will be taken by the authorities. Until then, too, the civic affairs of Dublin will be managed by paid Commissioners instead of by the corporation elected by the citizens.

The order dissolving the corporation of Dublin has been severely criticized. The corporation had consisted of eighty elected members. All of these members available held a public meeting at which they denounced the action of the authorities in dissolving the Municipal Council. They passed the following resolution: "Whereas, the passage of the Local Government Act, 1898, was the result of fifty years' agitation, imprisonment and suffering for the establishment of a democratic right of local representation; and whereas, the Free State Government have at two hours' notice, dissolved the most ancient Corporation in Ireland, and in our judgment, have grossly insulted the citizens of Dublin, this meeting instructs the Lord Mayor to call a public meeting of burgesses to consider the situation arising out of the undemocratic action of the Government, and to press on the Government to hold an immediate election for members of the Corporation; and furthermore, to take such steps as may be considered necessary to place the facts before our fellow-countrymen."

BUFFALO HONORS J. E. MULROY

Buffalo, N. Y., June 6.—The memory of John E. Mulroy, prominent Catholic of this city, civic benefactor and "father of municipal baseball in Buffalo," was honored Memorial Day when a monument to him was dedicated in South Park, which was developed largely through Mr. Mulroy's efforts.

John Mulroy will probably always be revered by Buffalo as the man who did more than any other individual to provide its residents with healthy outdoor recreation. He conceived and executed under heavy difficulties the establishing of municipal baseball on a large scale in the city. He built the first two public tennis courts in Buffalo and was instrumental in having others established in virtually all the parks. Golf, skating, football and swimming also found him their champion. Another service for which he was known was the forming of a committee of 100, consisting of clergymen of every creed and prominent citizens, to protest against the bigotry during the "Unit" movement. The move was effective. Mr. Mulroy also was an able writer and lecturer.

NOTED GERMAN CONVERT DIES IN TUNIS

By Rev. Dr. Wilhelm Baron von Capitaine

Cologne, May 26.—The widely known Catholic convert, Dr. Paul Baron de Mathies is dead in Tunis, Africa, it has been learned here. Dr. Mathies was born in Hamburg in 1808, the son of a rich merchant and senator, and was educated in law at the universities of Berlin, Heidelberg and Strassburg. Afterward, he travelled widely in Austria and Italy, and in Rome became acquainted with the institutions of the Catholic Church. He joined the Church, against the strong opposition of his family. He took up the study of philosophy and theology, and entered the Jesuit order.

Dr. Mathies, after his ordination, worked for some years in America, as an educator. He then returned to Rome for further study. He published several important theological books and was honored by the Pope. Later, he turned his efforts to the writing of novels and poems under the pen name of Ansgar Albing. The most famous of his books was "Moribus Paternis." It was translated into several languages, including English.

CATHOLIC NOTES

New York, June 13.—The Right Rev. John J. Dunn, Auxiliary Bishop of New York, officiated on Trinity Sunday at Maryknoll, the American Foreign Mission Seminary, when fifteen students were ordained to the dignity of the priesthood.

New York, June 13.—Professor Giovanni Papini, author of "The Life of Christ," has cancelled his engagement to conduct a course on Contemporary Italian Thought at the Columbia University Summer School because of ill health, the university authorities have announced.

Zagrab.—The Chair of Greek-Oriental theology established in August, 1920, at the University of Zagrab has been abolished by Royal Decree. This action was taken by the Government after it had become convinced that such a chair was wholly unnecessary in Croatia where the population is largely Catholic.

The school board of Lakewood, a suburb of Cleveland, and the East Cleveland and Cleveland Heights boards of education have approved weekday religious education. The plan adopted is to dismiss the children during school hours to attend religious classes to be conducted by the churches. Pupils will be so dismissed, however, only on the written request of their parents.

London, May 29.—It is the children who guide the parents in the East End of London, says Canon Ring, pastor of a large parish in the heart of slumland. He attributed the success of a recent mission to the fact that 1,200 children induced their parents to attend. "The children are the Apostles of the Fire-side," declares the Canon.

Rome, May 28.—Senator Suber-caseaux has been appointed as Ambassador from Chili to the Holy See, replacing Senor de Errazuriz-Urmeneta, whose death occurred in Rome last winter. The Holy See is represented in Chili by Mgr. Aloysius Masella, Nuncio Apostolic, who replaced Mgr. Nocera after his appointment to Belgium.

Dublin, May 26.—The Rev. P. Byrne, S. M., St. Mary's College, Dundalk, Louth County, announced that his College has had repeated applications from two dioceses in England to establish secondary schools on similar lines there. This is a remarkable tribute to the efficiency of secondary schools conducted by religious orders in Ireland.

Paris, June 13.—Theodore Dubois, world-renowned composer of sacred music, died here Wednesday at the age of eighty-six. He had been in feeble health for some time, and on Holy Thursday eve of this year, when his great oratorio "The Seven Words of Christ" was given, he was unable to attend, but heard the rendition by radio at his home.

Rome, June 12.—Father Alfonso Orlich, Provincial of Padua, has been elected Minister-General by the General Chapter of Franciscans, meeting here under the chairmanship of Cardinal Merry del Val, protector of the order. Father Orlich is only thirty-seven years old. He was born at Cherso, Dalmatia. He will be the 110th successor of Saint Francis of Assisi.

Rome, June 6.—There is an exhibition here, at the annual salon of the American Academy, the first authentic copy of Michael Angelo's original model for the dome of St. Peter's. It seems to be a true reproduction of the dome, except for technical differences caused by faithful copying of the original model, which has always been under guard in the Vatican. The model will be transported to New York for the summer exhibition of the Architects' League. It is fifteen feet high.

The Classical Association of Ireland has been giving its views on education. One of its members, Prof. P. Semple, of the National University, complains that there is a tendency everywhere to make education utilitarian. There is a feeling abroad that any subject that cannot be turned into immediate material profit should be banned. That tendency, a growing and rather aggressive one, is, according to Prof. Semple, bad, as education must have a foundation of a broad and general culture.

New Orleans, La., June 6.—The "Lighthouse" for the aid of the blind which has just been dedicated here by the Louisiana Commission of the Blind, is in a large sense a monument to the loyal efforts of a Catholic young woman, Miss Mary B. Collins, who is executive secretary of the Commission. Miss Collins inaugurated the work for the blind in New Orleans, and it was she who opened the Industrial Shop for the Blind, of which the new Lighthouse is an outgrowth. It was largely through her efforts that the new establishment was opened. The Lighthouse will be maintained partly by the State and partly by the city. It will concentrate on the training of the adult blind.