

NEW CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY GYMNASIUM AND K. OF C. ANNEX

The new Gymnasium and K. of C. Annex in course of erection on the grounds of the Catholic University of America at Washington, D. C., will embody, when completed, the most recent and practical ideas, both as regards mode of construction and distribution of the various elements of the general plan. Forming a very important part of the very imposing group of academic buildings enclosing the University campus, and easily accessible to all parts of the group and to the public thoroughfares as well, its situation and general form were determined largely by natural conditions of the site and of the peculiar needs to be housed in the structure, which are expressed frankly and logically.

Three distinct types of service will be rendered by this building: First, the University Gymnasium, with all its appurtenances; Second, the social organization of University life, student activities, societies, etc.; Third, a nucleus for large jubilee gatherings, conventions, academic assemblages, commencements, etc.

With the viewpoint of building for the future and foreseeing the probable growth and expansion of the University itself and of the various lines of activity mentioned, the building has been designed to meet these requirements, permanent and desirable materials have been employed in creating the shell of the structure, permitting whatever elaboration is deemed advisable to be adjoined as the funds increase.

Hollow tile forms the principal single element in the construction, the walls, partitions, etc., being of this material, the floors being of reinforced concrete, with surfaces of wood or ceramic required by consideration for the greatest utility.

Rather distinctive in its silhouette, the building impresses with its great size, well balanced proportions, and simplicity of plan. The flexibility of the style employed, the Tudor Gothic, makes it possible, while harmonizing with the University group in general, to incorporate practically under one roof the numerous and varied featured characteristics of such a building. Most important, a great hall serving for indoor recreation for the entire University body, this hall 80 by 240 feet, free from columns, spanned by huge steel trusses and having a clear height in the central axis of 34 feet, permits the free use of all the necessary space to be devoted to gymnastics, class drills, callisthenics, the various games, basketball, indoor baseball, tennis, handball, and the batting cage for winter baseball practice. Freedom of circulation, ingress and egress, are secured from several approaches, and public exhibitions in the nature of track meets, intercollegiate competitions or other large public gatherings are relieved of the possibility of congestion.

An eight lap to the mile running track will encircle the great hall, spectators' tribunes and galleries are provided, and an elaborate heating and lighting system insure the comfort and use of the large hall at all times.

Below the level of the main floor, and connecting directly with it by means of wide staircases, is the ground floor containing swimming pool, showers, baths, toilets, etc., and the various smaller divisions devoted to wrestling, boxing, fencing, special exercises, and the quarters for the Director of Athletics, gymnasium instructors and coaches for the teams. Storerooms are provided in order that the main or other portions of the buildings may be freed from paraphernalia. The swimming pool, well lighted, heated and ventilated, is standard in point of equipment and in size. The net dimensions, 24 feet in width by 60 feet in length, with ample depth to allow for exhibitions of fancy swimming and diving, require the installation of the most modern of apparatus for the heating and filtering of the water supply, and the nature of the materials employed in the pool and its adjacent showers, baths, toilets. Cream colored enameled brick suggest the perfect sanitary qualities to be procured. Water polo and other water sports may be cultivated and instruction in swimming will be given to all of the students.

Sufficient dressing room space is also allowed and lateral alcoves permit the public to witness the contests. Bowling alleys parallel with the great hall will occupy one-half of the north end of the ground story and pool, billiards and lounging rooms are allotted for the use of the students in the south end of this story.

The Knights of Columbus Annex in three stories trees the main hall of many necessary services and justifies their concentration in a most convenient manner. As the social center of University life, it provides at once for such student activities as dramatics, moving pictures and college organizations such as the Athletic Council, University Council of the Knights of Columbus, literary and debating societies, etc.

A large lobby, preceded by an entrance vestibule and admitting directly to social parlors, reception rooms, library and reading rooms, features the main story, while the second story is devoted altogether to the assembly hall with stage, dressing rooms, and moving picture screen.

Despite the unfavorable times prevailing at the beginning of work upon the building and the difficulty of obtaining building materials of the substantial character employed, the work of erection has been carried on expeditiously and everything promises to be in readiness for the opening of the scholastic year in October.

Summer School at Cliff Haven Has Opened Season.

The Catholic Summer School of America opened its 28th Session last Sunday at Cliff Haven. The ceremonies inaugural of the season began, as was fitting, with the offering of the Sacrifice of the Mass. At 8:15 in the evening, following Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament, at the initial family gathering, the infant year was christened.

Cardinal O'Connell and The Cath. Educational Assoc. Declare Against Centralization.

Dangerous Tendency in Education Must Be Combated.

At the annual meeting of the Catholic Educational Association recently held in St. Louis, Mo., a paper prepared by His Eminence Cardinal O'Connell, Archbishop of Boston, treating of "The Reasonable Limits of State Activity," was read by the Rt. Rev. Msgr. John B. Peterson, Rector of St. John's Ecclesiastical Seminary, of Boston, Mass. In this paper the Cardinal takes up the issue frankly with those who advocate centralization of government, particularly as applying to education. He argues, in a straightforward manner, that undue centralization is not only bound to prove harmful to the cause of education in general and religious education in particular, but that it is also essentially undemocratic, and should therefore be opposed from the viewpoint of citizenship in a democracy. "A glance back over the past fifty years of our national existence," he says, "will confirm the view, that we, led on by desire for centralized control, are drifting away from democratic government and trespassing upon the rights and liberties of the citizens, are assuming functions never anticipated and never intended when the Constitution was written."

The Cardinal, as indicated above, applies his arguments also to the province of education, and deplors the tendency towards centralization in that field in particular. His thought was taken up by the Educational Association, which, in its general meeting, expressed its sentiments on the question of centralization as applied to the specific sphere in which the Association is interested, in the following resolution: "In accordance with the words of the Holy Father, we insist upon the freedom of Christian education and uphold the rights of parents against any tendency to import into this country the principles or systems which, while vaunting unlimited liberty falsely so-called, in reality diminish, withhold, and in every way hamper the liberty of religious and Catholic parents as regards the education of their children."

These two declarations are particularly timely, now that the Smith and Towner Education bills are pending in the Senate and the House of Representatives of the Congress. These bills favor the creation of a Department of Education, as another arm of the federal Government, and thus foster the tendency towards a dangerous centralization. The expression of the Cardinal and the resolution of the Convention therefore deserve special attention.

The logical conclusion to be derived from a conviction based on such declarations is that the tendency toward centralization, particularly in the matter of education, should be opposed.

Since the bills menacing the rights of parents and the freedom of education are still pending in Congress, there is yet an opportunity to defeat this injurious legislation by prompt, persistent and organized effort. An enumeration of arguments against the Smith and Towner bills is offered in a pamphlet prepared for and published by the Central Bureau

of the Central Society. The pamphlet is entitled: "For the Freedom of Education", and is intended for gratis distribution. All who are interested in the defeat of the bills threatening the freedom of education will do well to apply to the Central Bureau (201 Temple Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.) for copies of the pamphlet. It should serve to inspire many to act in the interest of the preservation of the rights of parents, of the rights of the individual States, and the no less sacred rights of the Church.

Late News of Ireland

Dublin

The resignations of Lady Annot, president, and of Mrs. A. Jameson, vice president, were accepted by the executive committee of the Dublin Women's Unionists Club, and it was unanimously agreed to wind up the organization.

Tipperary

Much regret was felt in Roscrea and district when it became known that Brother Paul, son of Mr. Michael and Mrs. M. A. O'Loughlin, Corville, had died at the Cistercian Abbey, Coalville, after a few days' illness. He was the first in the Abbey to be attacked with a serious type of influenza, which is now prevalent in England and despite all that medical skill and kindly care could suggest he passed away.

Westmeath

Acknowledging addresses presented to him at Athlone, Mr. Ginnell said the people of Ireland had given their representatives a mandate, they were to look for no reforms from England. England now knew what Ireland demanded, and that Ireland's representatives would never return to Westminster. Their fight differed from all other fights.

Wicklow

The department has sanctioned the appointment of F. F. McCarthy as principal and secretary of the Wicklow Technical Committee at \$300 per annum, plus bonus and expenses.

Tyrone

Michael McGaughey, who was over 100 years old, died at Omagh recently.

The erection of a county memorial to Tyrone men who had lost their lives serving in the war was decided on at a meeting in Omagh.

A presentation of a silver salver, magnificent gold watch and chain and an illuminated address was made to J. E. Johnston, secretary, by the Tyrone Farming Society and local agriculturists.

Waterford

The number of pigs killed in Ireland in the week ending May 1 was 10,979, as compared with 11,900 for the corresponding week last year. The numbers exported were 4,318, as compared with 742 last year.

Very Rev. Edward Meagher has died at the Parochial House, Gambonsfield, at an advanced age. Father Meagher was a native of Tallobed, and was a brother of Very Rev. William Canon Meagher, P. P., Tallow, with whom he was ordained in Kilkenny in 1872 by Cardinal Moran. He ministered for many years in Waterford, before his appointment as P. P. of Ballyduff, and 18 years ago he was promoted to be P. P. of Gambonsfield and Kilcass.

Wexford

Wexford Corporation adjourned as a mark of respect to the late Mrs. A. Cowman, wife of P. Cowman, T. C.

Wexford County Council have decided to apply for \$20,000 for drainage reclamation and harbor improvements.

Catholic Journalists Of The Future

By Rev. John Danahy, S. J., Dean of Marquette School of Journalism.

The importance of the modern newspaper can hardly be overestimated. To many it is the sole source of information on the happenings of the day. Young and old read it, and little by little are, perhaps unconsciously, influenced by its teachings. A man's education should be proportioned to the importance of the work he is to do and the influence which he will be able to exert upon others. If this be true, and no one can deny it, what other profession demands the training, the moral character and the intellectual equipment which is required in a journalist?

The remarkable development of schools of journalism, which may be called the very latest addition to the departments of universities is one of the wonders of modern education. A few years ago, when Pulitzer founded the Columbia School of Journalism, the outside world, and indeed the majority of leading newspaper men of the country, looked upon schools of journalism as a passing fad.

"The only way to be a reporter is to report" was their doctrine. "The only way to write editorials was to write editorials", and the same theory seemed to be held in regard to all branches of the periodical press. Looking back over the few years that have passed since the experiments were first tried, one finds it very hard to realize that intelligent men held such crude opinions, less than a generation ago.

We know the old way of training physicians was to put a young man in the office of an old practitioner and as the old saying goes, "let him bury his mistakes." The same process once followed in law, but the experiment was too costly, both for the public and for the aspirant to professional honors. The same old prejudice against academic training, technical instruction, laboratory work had to be overcome in the case of journalism. Today the question is no longer a matter of dispute or debate.

The college trained man has made good. He has been able, through expert instruction, to acquire a completely rounded newspaper training which only a long life time, and then only under the most favorable circumstances, could have given the cub reporter, who took his training not as he was fitted for it, but as the needs of his employer dictated.

Among the pioneers in insisting upon a broader cultural preparation for the newspaper man was the late Father John E. Copus, whose writings are familiar to the youth of the last two generations. Before entering the Jesuit order, Father Copus had a practical newspaper experience of fifteen years. His own personal experience gave Father Copus a very high sense of the dignity of the calling, and a conviction that newspaper work offered the greatest field of influence of any profession of the present day.

Realizing as he did the lack of training of so many men who had drifted into the work without a background of history, philosophy or ethics, he determined to do all in his power to elevate the profession he loved so well by offering to the aspirant to newspaper work, the opportunity to fit himself for the task before him. With this determination, he organized the Marquette School

of Journalism, of which he was director and leading spirit for about eight years. Under his guidance and assisted by the most able men in the newspaper field in Milwaukee, the Marquette School of Journalism, although never large in numbers, sent forth men who have made good in every branch of the profession.

The broadening field of Journalism and the development of special publications and departments for which women are better fitted than men, in time led to opening the school to students of both sexes. At the time it was considered an experiment, but experience has proved the wisdom of the course. We might note, in passing, that the three large Milwaukee papers, The Sentinel, The Journal and The Wisconsin News, have on their staff women who were trained in the Marquette School of Journalism, in fact, it might be interesting to our readers to know that Marquette Journalism graduates are holding responsible positions all over the country.

There is a feeling among Catholic educators, especially those who have been engaged in the teaching of journalism, that this profession is sorely neglected by Catholics. Nearly every foreign language has its daily. Many of the Non-Catholic denominations have dailies, as well as highly developed weekly and monthly publications. The Catholics, by far the largest in numbers, have no Catholic daily at present, and if we are to believe the testimony of editors, the well-conducted and highly meritorious weekly publications do not receive anything like the support to which their intellectual and moral standards entitle them.

When we consider the ceaseless flood of bigotry which flows from the polluted springs of publications like "The Menace" and on the other hand, the stupid misrepresentations which almost daily mar the pages of our metropolitan papers, whenever Catholic faith, doctrine or history is brought up, we should realize the need of trained Catholic journalists, who not only have the knowledge, but the gift of expression to set the truths of the Catholic Church before fair-minded Non-Catholics. Thousands of people outside of the church hearing the one side of the question, come to the conclusion—and can we blame them for it?—that there is but one side.

While it is perfectly true that Time is the enemy of Error, it is also perfectly true that Error should not be allowed to thrive until it dies of old age. It is a very poor policy for the Catholics to keep still while columnies are spread about the church and fair-minded men are prejudiced against it, and then complain of bigotry. It is their business to see that the truth appears and today the great agency for the spread of truth is the press. No man of ordinary intelligence, no power of ordinary can ever command the attention of the thousands that are reached daily by a good newspaper. The great aim of the press should be the propagation of truth, and the combatting of error.

The Marquette School of Journalism does not treat such questions, for among its students—and among its professors—are found men and women of all denominations, but it does insist upon high moral standards, on clear thinking and on the fitting of the printed word to that which it is to print.

Since Father Copus' death, the school has been under the direction of the writer of this article and has steadily grown in numbers, influence and effectiveness.