

# The Catholic Journal

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## Majority Of 400 In French Chamber For Catholic Bill

### Socialists Chief Opponents to Relations With Vatican

#### SENATE SITUATION

Bill to be Reported by M. Colrat, Brilliant Lawyer Success Certain

(By N. C. W. C. Service)

Paris, April 9.—The question of the resumption of French diplomatic relations with the Holy See, judging by the French papers, would seem to have entered a period of ardent discussion. Although it has come sooner than was generally expected, M. Millerand's decision regarding the restoration of the French Embassy to the Vatican should have caused no surprise. It had been certain since the November elections which had marked the victory of all the partisans of religious peace. Nearly the whole press has approved the Premier's step. Among those who have indorsed it are Gustave Herve, the leader of the National Socialists, and M. Bure, editor of 'Eclair', the political friend and member of the Cabinet of M. Briand.

#### Freemasons Active

So far no sign of opposition has been noted through the country. Only the Freemasons have engineered a campaign among politicians. It has taken the form of an interview by the old ex-Premier, M. Combes, which turned out to be a speech delivered fifteen years ago; a symbol of the retrograde character of the campaign. A few radical papers and most of the organs of the Socialist party made an echo which seems to have died away, as the masses are indifferent.

The real opposition will come from such Socialist leaders as belong to the French Grand Orient, like Groussier, Sembat and Bancour, who will lead the fight against the Government's bill. M. Boncour is a wealthy and fashionable lawyer who was associated with Waldeck-Rousseau and has passed over to the Socialist party, in the leadership of which he hopes to replace Jaures.

The Socialists in the Chamber number only 70. If to their contrary votes there be added the 90 votes of the Radical Socialists, there would still be a majority of 400 in favor of the bill, for all the other groups are entirely favorable to the measure.

In the Senate the majority cannot be so high. While the Socialists of the Senate are only three, the Radical Socialists are more numerous than in the Chamber. This difference in the spirit of the two houses may be traced to two causes: in the first place, one full third of the Senate was not up for re-election and many members of that group belong to the Caillaux period and share the ex-Premier's anti-clericalism. Moreover, the Senators are not elected by popular vote, but by delegates from each township; that is, by politicians rather slow in following the changes of the public mind. Hence the transformation of the higher Chamber at the last elections has not been so deep as that of the lower Chamber.

A good deal is made of the resolution voted in caucus against the principle of the Millerand bill by the group "Gauche Democrat-

ique." But this cannot affect the ultimate result, as all the other groups support the Premier's policy and even some members of that group are well-known advocates of that policy.

Millerand's Policy Popular  
In the commissions of Foreign Affairs and of Finances, where the bill is prepared, the same favorable attitude is to be noted. In a joint meeting M. Millerand exposed the motives which make that step imperative and announced that he had already sent to Rome a diplomat to negotiate the matter with the Holy See—M. Doucet, lately French Minister to Petrograd and the brother of the late Bishop of Routschouk, in Bulgaria. The 40 members present at the meeting, with the exception of four, approved the Premier's statement.

The "Rapporteur" of the bill for the Commission of Foreign Affairs will be M. Colrat, a brilliant lawyer and journalist who fought energetically M. Combes' policy. For the Commission of Finances the "Rapporteur" will be M. G. Nobelmaire, the son of the Director of the P. L. M. Railroad, civil engineer, explorer, lecturer, and writer, who has just made his mark in the Chamber by his speech on the railroad crisis, in which he dealt very strikingly with the problem of the relations between capital and labor and with the duties and responsibilities of high industry. He will be a warm advocate of the project for which he has fought already many battles. In his book on "Church and State" he writes significantly: "I have spent my life in proclaiming that it is folly to pretend to ignore Rome."

With such favorable omens the outcome appears certain. However, the result may not be attained immediately.

## Ready For Consistory

(Special Cable to N. C. W. C.)

Rome, April 19.—The Osservatore Romano officially announces that a Papal Consistory will be held next Thursday. This consistory is to be a part of the ceremonial prescribed for the coming canonization of several sons and daughters of the Church.

## Red Hat For Spanish Archbishop

At the public consistory to be held in the Sala Regia of the Vatican the consistorial advocates will formally plead the causes of Blessed Gabriel dell'Addolorata, Blessed Margaret Mary Alacoque, and Joan of Arc, and the Pope will impose the red hat on Cardinal Soldevila y Romero, Archbishop of Saragossa, Spain, who was created and proclaimed Cardinal at the consistory last December, and who subsequently received the birretta from the King of Spain, according to custom.

Following these ceremonies the Pope, at a private consistory, will announce the names of Bishops recently appointed, but there will be no new Cardinals created.

## Erecting Canopy For Pope

By the reading of the decree, "De Tute", in the presence of the Pope Sunday for the beatification of the Uganda Martyrs, the processes in all eight of these causes have been completed. Preparations are going forward at St. Peter's for the ceremonies; tribunes have been erected and next week there will begin the erection of the throne canopy for the Pope's celebration of masses at the canonizations on May 13th and May 16th.

## Parochial Schools Are Saving States Many Millions

### Educating 17,000,000 Children in U. S.

#### TEACHER SHORTAGE

Caused Closing of 18,000 Public Schools, Catholic Schools Unaffected

(By N. C. W. C. News Service)

Washington, D. C.—Shortage of teachers and the consequent closing of 18,000 public schools in the country at large serves once more to emphasize the great value of the 5852 Catholic parochial schools which are providing educational facilities for more than 17,000,000 children without expense to the states.

Not only are thousands of public schools without teachers and the children dependent upon them without instruction, but of those which are in operation between 40,000 and 50,000, according to officials of the United States Bureau of Education, are being taught by persons lacking adequate training for their work.

Need of Competent Teachers  
The Bureau of Education declares that this large number of teachers could not under normal conditions meet the minimum requirements of their respective states if they sought certificates, but are employed only because more competent instructors cannot be obtained. At least 300,000 teachers in the public schools of the United States, an important official of the Bureau said, fall short of what should be a minimum standard—that is, a full high school course and two years of college or normal training.

States in which the largest shortages of teachers are reported and the number in each case needed to bring the total to normal are: Kentucky, 2250; Texas, 2055; Virginia, 2000; Georgia, 1500; North Carolina, 700, and Iowa, 600. In Texas, Virginia, Alabama, Georgia, Tennessee, Minnesota, Illinois, Kentucky, New York and South Carolina are among those which report the employment of "substandard" teachers. Texas leads this with 4000 of these "substandard" teachers in its public schools. South Carolina has 1000.

At the very moment when the shortage of teachers is most acute the Bureau of Education finds that fewer men and women are preparing for the teaching profession. Information from 190 state, county, city and private normal schools is that there were 11,503 fewer students in such institutions on November 1, last, than in the autumn of 1916. The schools reporting represent 60 per cent of the normal schools in the country. On this basis it is calculated that there will be 7000 fewer graduates from normal schools in 1920 than in 1916.

The explanation given by the Bureau of Education to account for this shortage of teachers is that higher salaries in business and even in the mechanical trades have attracted men and women away from the teaching profession. The average salary paid to teachers in the public elementary schools was \$606 a year in 1917-18. The average salary for teachers in elementary and high schools combined was \$635.

Catholic Teachers Steadfast  
Catholic parochial schools are not suffering from want of teach-

ers, and there is no necessity for the employment of "substandard" instructors in these institutions. The greater remuneration offered by mercantile and industrial concerns has not lured teachers from the parochial schools.

For the most part the Catholic parochial schools are taught by priests, brothers and sisters who have prepared themselves for their calling and continue in it not in the hope of material reward but as part of their religious duties. They receive their training and perform their work as teachers in the spirit, and as a result are not affected by the conditions which are held responsible for the decrease in the number of public school teachers.

According to the U. S. Bureau of Education the per capita cost per pupil enrolled in the public high schools and grade schools of the country at large is \$36.62. This includes \$5.71 per capita as a charge on the investment in buildings and grounds. The Bureau's statistics show that of this cost per capita, \$20.21 is for salaries alone.

The average daily cost per pupil in the public schools of the United States is 26 cents, or 31 cents if the charge for investment in buildings and grounds is included.

If the 1,701,213 children who attend Catholic parochial schools had to be accommodated by the state at the same cost per capita as those enrolled in public schools, the additional expense to the states would be \$62,293,420. On the basis of the average daily cost per pupil the Catholic parochial schools save the states an aggregate of \$527,000 a day.

## FORGAVE ASSASSINS

Mayer of Cork Dying, Shows the True Christian Spirit

(By N. C. W. C. News Service.)

Dublin, April 7.—The funeral of Thomas MacCurtain, the murdered Mayor of Cork who was shot under such mysterious and dreadful circumstances, was of a most impressive character, the procession being so immense that it took three hours to pass a given point, every town and corporation in the country being represented except Belfast. The Mayor died a very exemplary death, for after he was shot and his assailants had departed, a priest was sent for and in his presence the dying man forgave his murderers.

The murder, denounced by the Bishops and Priests as all murders have been since this era of outrages commenced, has caused a deep and passionate resentment throughout the country. Every day now there is some victim, and curiously enough they are generally Catholics. This wave of crime against Irishmen and Catholics, even women too, is of alien instigation, and that habitual criminals are engaged in it.

What is bitterly resented in the case of the Mayor of Cork is the search of the house made by the military two hours later when the family were convulsed with grief over their loss. The Irishman is too much endowed with brains and fine feelings himself to tolerate without strong resentment what may be described as tactless stupidity in its worst form, if it does not deserve a more sinister name.

The Paris dressmakers are "flurried" over Cardinal Arnette's recent pastoral on the immorality of certain feminine dresses. The president of "The Chamber of Parisian Dressmakers" says, "I am quite in accord with him and his desire that certain styles disappear."

## Pope's Relief Work Cover Stricken Parts Of Europe

### Fund of Ten Million Lire Collected For Children's Relief

#### AID IS WIDESPREAD

Pope's Appeal to President Wilson on Behalf of Prisoners in Siberia

(By N. C. W. C. News Service)

Rome, March 16.—In the old days—for one looks back on the time of actual fighting as old days now—there was an office at the Vatican, of which the whole world must have heard, for prisoners of war: It was at the Secretariate of State and the first organizer of it, under the Holy Father himself and Mgr. Tedeschini, Sostituto at the Secretariate of State, was an American, Father Dominic Reuter of the Minor Conventuals Penitentiary of St. Peter's. That office is now closed up and all there is to do is wonder how the already overworked Vatican managed to do the marvelous work that was done for the prisoners. This special work for prisoners was quite apart from the innumerable activities on behalf of sufferers in other ways, and that seems to be going on on a scale as big, if not so formally organized, as the old department for prisoners.

#### Pope's Relief Work

To take the most noticeable activity first, there is the amazing collection in response to the Holy Father's direct appeal for children sufferers, with special reference to Central Europe, Vienna being the spot where things are worst. Ten million lire has been received at the Vatican and this huge sum has had to be banked, noted and forwarded to the distributing agencies which are organized by the central body sitting at Geneva under the auspices of the "Save the Children Fund," "Vienna Relief Committee," and other bodies, at the first meeting of which His Holiness' representative in Switzerland, Mgr. Maglioli, was unanimously voted to preside and the treasurer of which is Mr. Mackenzie, Cardinal Bourne's representative.

But there are numerous other activities in addition to this permanent work, of which every week some notice creeps into the papers, which give an idea of the unceasing thought of the Holy Father for any good work of which the world at large may not have time to think, but he finds time somehow—no one knows how—in a working day which seems as if it must extend over twenty-five hours. To take a few notices at random from the Catholic papers of the last week or two: Cardinal Piffi, Archbishop of Vienna, writes to His Holiness thanking him for all he has done for Austria, for gifts of money and clothes for necessitous clergy and religious communities and for thirty thousand blankets. Two car loads of provisions from the Holy Father arrived at Vienna for the students of the major and minor seminaries and for Nuns who had no means of subsistence.

The Polish Government sends an official message of thanks to His Holiness for the 300,000 lire sent through Cardinal Kakowski, the Holy Father sends another 300,000 through Cardinal Dalbor. Constantinople Catholics estimate forty thousand lire for the fund and a big...

process that His Holiness for the benefit of the war.

His Holiness' efforts on behalf of the state and writes to the Emperor asking if the Emperor can help, at the same time tribute to what has been done in a similar manner.

His Holiness' Cardinal Arnette's official collection from the Fall River, Mass., devastated churches and 15,000 lire was...

And so on the list after week. There is record of all the humanitarian work which will be reported in every issue of the paper—done in the Beatification of...

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