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Labor Unions Are Endorsed By Catholic Bureau

(By N. C. W. C. News Service)
Washington, D. C., May 21.—Justification of labor unions, under present industrial conditions, as a means of defense and a device of representation is argued in a pamphlet, "Capital and Labor; Methods of Harmony and Cooperation," soon to be issued by the department of social action of the National Catholic Welfare Council.

It is urged by the authors of the pamphlet that labor's right to bargain collectively is beyond reasonable question and that the union affords a scheme for organized representation of individual workers in dealing with their employers. One of the main economic causes of industrial friction, says the pamphlet, is the absence of personal co-operation between employer and employee in modern industry. The employer is unable to form and preserve a personal contact with more than a small fraction of his employees. He is compelled to regard them as a collection of productive units. The lost personal relationship can be restored, the pamphlet indicates, only through organization and the device of representation, at least in the larger concerns.

"The individual employer can meet regularly and frequently the comparatively small number of persons who are necessary to represent the whole body of employees," it is contended. "A small number of representatives of the management and the stockholders can perform these same functions for a corporation. In this way the views and grievances of the employees can be brought promptly and fully to the notice of the employer or the corporate management, while the views and interests of the latter can be carried back to the employees by men who are able to give first-hand knowledge on the subject, and in whom the employees have confidence."

Attention is drawn to some concomitant evils of the labor organizations, in particular their tendency to ignore the need and advantages of co-operation with employers, and their failure to protect those interests which are common to employer, employee and the general public. The pamphlet suggests that together with the ordinary type of labor union there be also formed works councils in which the employers and employees meet together to discuss and advance the common interests of both groups in particular factories and industries.

Washington Church for Colored Catholics

(By N. C. W. C. News Service)
Washington, D. C., May 23.—Plans of Cardinal Gibbons for the erection of a large church and a parochial school for colored children are rapidly going forward following the acquisition of fifteen acres of ground located on the Fort Stanton tract in Anacostia here.

The site possesses a commanding view of Washington and the Potomac river. According to present plans agricultural and vocational subjects will be taught at the school which will be a headquarters for colored Catholics in the east.

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PULPIT DIALOGUES DRAW CROWDS TO LONDON CHURCH

(By N. C. W. C. News Service)
London, May 21.—The revival of "pulpit dialogues" at the Church of the Immaculate Conception has attracted no little interest among the Catholics of London.

An improvised pulpit has been erected on the epistle side of the church and from this the "antagonist," the Rev. A. Day, S. J., propounds queries to the preacher, Father Galton, S. J., who occupies the regular pulpit. Father Day is attired in a black cassock while Father Galton wears the cotta and stole. "Marriage" has been chosen as the general subject of the dialogues for May and they are attracting great audiences due to the agitation over the Buckmaster divorce bill.

"Pulpit dialogues" were for a long time practiced in Italy, where they were introduced by the Jesuits more than two hundred years ago. The priest who asked the questions was known as the "ignorante." Some years ago Father Bernard Vaughan conducted a series of dialogue sermons in the East End, where objections were made in the vernacular of the dock-side laborers.

Diamond Jubilee of St. Francis College

(N. C. W. C. News Service)
Loretto, Pa., May 21.—St. Francis College will celebrate its Diamond Jubilee this year. The institution was founded in 1845 by Rt. Rev. Michael O'Connor, D. D., first Bishop of Pittsburg. It was conducted under the direction of the Franciscan Brothers until 1908.

Through the generosity of Mr. Charles M. Schwab, who is an alumnus, St. Francis College, now possesses a scientific laboratory exceeded by few in the United States. Preparations are now being made for a monstrous demonstration here, including Commencement and Alumni reunion during the week of June 14. That the institution may continue its course of development and maintain its former standard a campaign has been inaugurated for the modest sum of \$200,000.

War Memorial To English Catholics

(By N. C. W. C. News Service)
Derby, May 17.—The Catholics of the city of Derby are erecting a church, to be dedicated to St. George and All Soldier Saints, as a war memorial to their fellow Catholics who died in the war. The foundation stone of this church has just been laid by the Bishop of Nottingham, Mgr. Dunn, who used the occasion to speak on the possibilities for the future peace of the world.

ODD-NAMED STUDENTS OF ST. FRANCIS MISSION

(By N. C. W. C. News Service)
Rosebud Agency, South Dakota, May 23.—The roster of students at St. Francis' Mission School here, where the Sioux lads are educated, has as interesting a collection of names as may be found in the country. Included among the most peculiar are Adam Firstin-Trouble, Noah Swift-Crockery, Solomon White-Buffalo-Chief, Isaac Bon-Shirt, Samuel Crooked-Foot, Moses Good-Shield, Jesse Elk-Looks-Back, Abraham Kills-on-Sight, David Leading-Fighter, Seth Hollow-Horn-Bear, and Peter Red-Bird.

Catholic Crisis In Ireland Over Education Bill

Bishops Condemn the Measure as Tending to Denationalization

(By N. C. W. C. Service)
Dublin, May 15.—Today in Ireland the outstanding Catholic crisis is the struggle for the schools. The number of Catholics in the country is over three and one-quarter millions, or 75 per cent of the entire population. The number of pupils on the primary school rolls is nearly 700,000, of whom 75 per cent are Catholic children. Apart from religious establishments, the primary education system is in the hands of the "National Schools." These are under the direction of a Government department. But a certain time has hitherto been set apart for religious instruction. The teaching is supervised by the local clergy who, as "managers," have free access to the schoolhouses. A bill has been introduced by the British government revolutionizing the whole system of education—primary, secondary and technical. In brief, this bill seeks to hand over the entire administration of matters relating to education to a new department consisting solely of nominees of the government.

Condemned By Bishops

The Bishops of Ireland have condemned the bill as "the most denationalizing scheme since the Act of Union." They say they are convinced that the measure would deprive the Bishops and clergy of such control as is necessary for that religious training of the young which Leo XIII declared to be a chief part in the care of souls. Should the government force the bill on Ireland and set up an educational department, controlled by British Ministers, "it will be our duty," say the Bishops, "to issue instructions to Catholic parents in reference to the education of their children in such a deplorable crisis." This clearly foreshadows the withdrawal of Catholic children from the schools thus laicised.

The government have not yet abandoned their plan of proceeding with the bill. The protest of the Bishops has been supported by the whole Catholic community. A minority comprised chiefly of Protestants is in favor of the bill. Apart from politics, the topic is the most controversial one of the hour.

Archbishop Harty writes: "The Education Bill is an example of British incapacity to rule Ireland according to the principles of justice."

Faith of Young Irish

Never, according to the utterances of bishops and priests, have the young men of Ireland displayed more virtue or devotion to the Catholic faith than at present. Dealing with the shooting of three men in Clare by police and military, the Most Rev. Dr. Fogarty said:

"Our attitude in these sad circumstances should be one of Christian fortitude and patience." At the inquest on the victims the religious fervor of Clare people was strikingly illustrated. In the midst of the evidence of a most important witness the Angelus rang out. The jury were in the box, the witness in the chair made the sign of the Cross, and for a

moment all in the public court remained with bowed heads in silent prayer.

BANKERS PRAISE N. C. W. C. WORK

(By N. C. W. C. News Service)
New York, May 23.—Felix Warburg, Chairman of the Siberian War Prisoners Repatriation Fund, and Willoughby Walling, a Red Cross observer, highly praised the work of the National Catholic War Council at a meeting of the Committee having in charge the raising of the fund at the Bankers Club in this city yesterday.

Edward A. Arnold, Comptroller of the National Catholic War Council, was present at the meeting to complete the details of turning over to the fund a gift of \$10,000 made by the National Catholic War Council.

Mr. Warburg, thanking the National Catholic War Council through Mr. Arnold, took occasion to say how keenly the action of the War Council was appreciated in the emergency which confronted the Committee; for the necessity for the immediate raising of part of the fund was a pressing one. The National Catholic War Council was the only one of the seven welfare organizations which participated in the united drive to make a gift to this fund.

Willoughby Walling of the American Red Cross, in echoing Mr. Warburg's sentiments, spoke also of conditions in Poland as he had observed them there and said that the most effective work for bringing about reconstruction and restoring the people to the ways of peace was being done by the priests of the Catholic Church.

Sacramental Wine Regulations Modified

(By N. C. W. C. News Service)
Washington, D. C., May 20.—Revision of the form of application for the procurement of sacramental wines so as to ameliorate the present regulations on the subject is promised by John F. Kramer, federal prohibition commissioner.

In a circular giving instructions to Collectors of Internal Revenue, state directors and other officials charged with the enforcement of prohibition, Commissioner Kramer announces that applicants for the procurement of sacramental wines will not be obliged hereafter to estimate the period of time needed for the consumption of the quantity named in the application, and there will be no requirement that the form be subscribed under oath.

Pending the revision of the present form, Commissioner Kramer states, collectors and directors will be permitted to accept applications which omit the estimate and which are not executed under oath. The instructions apply "where there is a hierarchical form of organization," and thus particularly affects the Catholic Church.

There has been complaint among Catholic priests in remote sections that the making of oath to their applications for altar wine imposed on them both unnecessary inconvenience and expense. Others have criticized the requirement that they estimate the period during which given quantities of wine were to be consumed.

The other regulations governing the procurement of wine for sacramental use remain in force, it is announced.

Catholicism Gains In Austria When Socialism Fails

Cardinal Piffel Central Figure of Big Religious Revival

(By N. C. W. C. News Service)
Vienna, May 19.—A new spiritual life, springing up amid the hunger and starvation of Vienna, has enabled the Catholics here to hold their ground in the present tribulation of their country and has brought about a transformation in favor of the Catholic cause which is expected to show itself in the next elections.

The trials which the Catholics have had to undergo since the Christian Social Party of Austria, in which the bulk of the Catholic people are united, was thrust into the background by the Social Democrats, have been many.

Daily the radical socialist orators and papers threatened: the confiscation of church property and the banishment of religious instruction from the schools. The life of the cardinal archbishop was jeopardized; the papal nuncio was publicly reviled during divine service. Sermons deemed suspicious by the Social Democrats were suppressed with brute force. The forest estates of several monasteries were plundered. At Innsbruck the rabble invaded the time-honored college of the Jesuits and ravaged the monasteries like vandals. The convents of the Viennese monasteries and convents were for a long time daily prepared for flight.

But when the great reform of Socialization, so uproariously proclaimed, proved to be a dead failure and when the promised heaven of heavens revealed itself as so many hells with higher prices, bad management of production, decay of justice and of public morals as its visible signs, the reaction came rapidly.

Organization of Catholic bodies to encounter the threatening perils was inaugurated with energetic speed. Of the 6,000,000 people who comprise actual Austria, 300,000 have been united in Catholic farmers' unions, with the support of a vigorous Catholic press. In Upper Austria, with 1,000,000 inhabitants, more than 47,000 women were enrolled in the Catholic Women's Organization, while in Vienna the Catholic Women's Organization has driven the Socialistic female organization to the wall and today stands at the head of the public institutions of charity. All this was accomplished in eighteen months, as general suffrage for women was not introduced until the revolution and up to that time Catholic womanhood had been at work only in charitable and religious corporations.

The threat of a "dictatorship of the proletariat," was repelled by the power of the Catholics uniting throughout the land. When, in the National Assembly, an attempt was made to bring in a bill to do away with the indissolubility of Catholic marriage under the laws of Austria, the united Catholic front forced its relinquishment and the socialist authorities have been since trying to bring about a facilitation of divorce by back doors, but only by back doors.

What has been achieved among the Catholics in organization and political life has been

Dominican Mission To China Authorized

(By N. C. W. C. News Service)
Washington, D. C., May 21.—Permission for the establishment of the first American Dominican mission in China has been granted from the Pope by Raymond Meagher, head of the Eastern Province of the Order. Father Meagher recently made known to the Holy See the desire of the American Dominicans to join their French and German confreres in the apostolate in China.

Although but five or six will be sent to the new mission first more than fifty members of the Order in the Eastern Province have volunteered. Those who will be trained in this country for entering on their work. They will receive instruction in the Chinese language, course in nursing and the like. The field in which the American Dominicans will make their missionary labors has been chosen. Father Meagher will go to China before the present year to inspect this and other points. It is announced, however, that the quarters of the Mission will be one of the railroads of the river of the Republic.

Present conditions of extension of American missionary effort in the Dominican Republic are very friendly to the States, which is regarded as a defender of Chinese independence. It is believed that spirit will insure rapid progress for the American Dominican mission now in contemplation.

It is estimated that there are now about 1,500,000 Catholics. Conversions to the Catholic Church are many and permanent, it is reported. The Dominican Republic, in the Catholic missionaries, are not so much by the state as making converts as by the priests to minister to those who are brought into the country.

Notre Dame Will Exchange Scholars With So. America

(By N. C. W. C. News Service)
Notre Dame, Ind., May 21.—One hundred students of Notre Dame University will be exchanged with one hundred South American students and professors will exchange their places with Notre Dame in an exchange of scholarships and professorships next fall if plans being made by the Rev. John O'Hara, head of the College of Commerce, Notre Dame and secretary of the National Foreign Trade Commission, are carried out. Father O'Hara, who presided at the sessions of the National Foreign Trade Congress in San Francisco has left for South America to visit the largest university in Chile, Argentina and Uruguay, study educational conditions and by the change of educational conditions is back at Notre Dame the Associated Catholic Trade Association.

Previous to the exchange here Father O'Hara had been in Chile and Argentina and had visited the Associated Catholic Trade Association.

(Continued)