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Statue of Sheridan, Civil War Catholic General, Is Unveiled

Chicago, Ill. July 19.—"Sheridan's Ride," a bronze statue of the famous Civil War general and his horse, was unveiled Wednesday in a ceremonial in which leaders of the Church, the city and the State took part.

The equestrian statue, of heroic size, done in bronze by Gutzon Borglum, who was the sculptor of the Sheridan monument in Washington, stands at the head of Lincoln Park, at the junction of the North Shore motor ways, one of the most impressive and prominent sites in the city.

The Rt. Rev. Monsignor M. J. Fitzsimmons, rector of Holy Name Cathedral, gave the invocation, and the curtain which has enshrouded the figure of the great general since the statue's erection several weeks ago was drawn aside by Miss Mary Sheridan, a daughter of the late general, while his widow looked on. Bands played and guns boomed in salute.

Addresses eulogizing the career of the Catholic general were made by representatives of city and state, and of the U. S. Army.

The unveiling of the statue is the culmination of fifteen years' effort on the part of M. J. Faherty, former commissioner of Public Works. The $56,000 which the statue cost was paid half by state appropriation, and half by funds raised by Mr. Faherty and his associates.

Britain Suprised By English and Irish Immigrants Quotas

Dublin, July 12.—British Parliamentary statements announce that the United States authorities have fixed the following immigration on quotas: To be admitted from Great Britian and Northern Ireland, 42,000; from Southern Ireland 21,000.

The London "Times" professes to be suprised at this apparent disproportion, and many Englishmen do not hesitate to say that a preference has been given to Southern Ireland.

The reason for the apparent disproportion is quite simple. The quota for each country is 2 per cent of the number of the former residents of that country in the United States when the census of 1890 was taken. From the middle of the Nineteenth Century till the year 1890 millions of British citizens emigrated to the United States. During that period there were three ... in Ireland and a large proportion of the population, unable to find any work at home, had no ... but to emigrate.

... Fruit Pickers ... Have Tent Mission

... July 1.—Four priests have ... a summer mission for ...-pickers who concentrate ... every year for ... The priests are living ... and are assisted by ... from Cam... ...

Ireland's Primary Schools Faulty, Is Charge In the Dail

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

Dublin, July 10.—Education, primary, secondary and university, costs the taxpayers of the twenty-six counties of Southern Ireland $20,000,000 a year for a population of 3,160,000. In addition, there are contributions from other sources, while the Christian Brothers, who conduct a number of schools throughout the country, do not receive any state grant for their primary schools.

In the course of a discussion in the Free State Dail, many and grave faults in the system were exposed. Deputy Thrift, a Professor in Trinity College, said:

"This country does not get by any means the most efficient educational results, although it gives a larger sum for this purpose in proportion to the revenue than any other country in Europe. We are spending half as much again as we ought to spend, and not getting half as good value. In the technical, industrial and agricutural branches, we want one thing above all others—a sound primary education so framed as to fit pupils for their work in life."

The same point has been frequently stressed by Rev. Thomas Finley, S. J. and the Bishop and clergy. Participating activity in the work of Technical Instruction Committees, the Bishops and clergy have peculiar opportunities of observing the weakness of the primary system. What they find is that students going from the primary schools to the technical schools are not sufficiently educated to appreciate properly the principles and the advantages of technical instruction.

It is considered that the school-leaving age, 14 years, is too low. Another complain is that 30 per cent of those on the school rolls are absent from school every day.

Deputies representing the Commercial Labor and Farmers parties plead strongly for a better standard of primary education. To promote industrial development, it is essential that the standard should be improved.

In connection with secondary and university education, the complaint is that too much attention is devoted to training for the professions and that no adequate effort is made to induce young men who have to follow a career on the land or in commercial life to avail themselves of the secondary schools and universities.

MARSHAL FOCH'S SISTER DIES AT 82

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

Toulouse, France, July 19.—Marshal Foch's eldest sister, Mlle. Foch, died Tuesday at the family home in the Department of Haute Garonne, at the age of eighty-two. She passed all her life at the mansion, which is known as Valentine.

Klan Ousts Many Catholics From School Positions

Letters From Teachers In All Parts of Country Report Specific Cases of Open Discrimination

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

Washington, D. C., July 28.—Twenty complaints from Catholics who are teachers, stating they have either lost their positions or have been discriminated against in applying for positions, because of their religion, have been received in the last two months by the Teachers' Registration Section of the Department of Educational, National Catholic Welfare Conference, Miss Agnes Collins, head of the Section, reports.

Many of the complaints blame the Ku Klux Klan specifically.

Excerpts from some of the letters the Section has received are as follows:

"I belong to several teachers' agencies, and have been recommended and selected for various positions in the past few years, but have been turned down on account of my religion."

"I have been refused a place here in (a Kansas city is named), where we now live. So has a girl with a degree from Pittsburgh, who is a brilliant woman. They stated plainly 'no Catholic need apply,' and hired girls from Arkansas in preference to us."

Victim of Prejudice Three Times

"I am glad that we at last have a bureau for helping our Catholic teachers. I have lost my position three times within nine years for the only reason that I am a Catholic. The place where I am now tried to oust me with the assistance of the K. K. K. but I wouldn't budge a point. I consequently feel that I may not be appointed again."

"I was not asked to return to —— High School for another year because I am a Catholic. No other reason whatsoever. The trustee admitted, himself, that the school was losing by letting me go. This trustee in his platform promised that there should be no Catholic teachers in the school if he was elected."

"It seems that this year it is almost impossible for a Catholic to secure a position. In several places my application was not considered, even though there were vacancies in the subject that I wished to teach."

"I have experienced some trouble during the past year in this State on account of my religion. I was refused three positions when my religion was asked. They made no attempt to hide the fact that they did not want a teacher if she were a Catholic."

"I have taught eight years in —— High School and three years in Massachusetts. The Klan has been very busy in——,and through them I have lost my position in the high school here."

"I received notice today from a school board that I had been elected, but that being a Catholic, the board desired to look elsewhere for a candidate."

One application carried at the bottom a notation from the president of the school board which read:

"As a member of the school board, I have reason to know that he is an excellent instructor. All our pupils liked him very much. He made us one of our best instructors, and is an excellent coach for both basket ball and football. The reason, if you desire to know, why we did not employ him was that the other members of the board are members of the Klan, but not I. I did all in my power to elect him for the coming year, but failed."

Cooperation of Schools Sought

There are many more. The Registration Section, Miss Collins says, is having some difficulty because Catholic schools which employ lay teachers are not sending their applicants to the Section as yet in large enough numbers to care for the applicants. Nevertheless, the Section has placed a considerable number of applicants and as its work becomes more thoroughly known, especially by the schools where its applicants are eligible for positions, its field of usefulness is expected to widen. To care for these teachers, however, the Section urgently desires schools which employ Catholic lay teachers to communicate with it.

The Teachers' Registration Section was created some years ago to care for the growing demand for lay teachers that came with the increase both in student bodies and in schools themselves in the Catholic education system. Primarily, it was to be an aid to the Catholic Schools, and there it has accomplished much good. Something of the magnitude of the lay teacher problem may be gained from the fact that in early 1924 there were 6,925 lay teachers supplementing the labors of religion teachers in Catholic schools. The remarkable impetus to Catholic education has brought new class rooms and added teachers since then, and more will be needed.

No Charge to Schools

With the new development of prejudice handicapping Catholic teachers, however, it appears that a service of much greater value to the teacher than to the school itself presents itself to be performed by the Registration Section.

Under these circumstances, Miss Collins points out, close and practical cooperation on the part of all schools employing Catholic lay teachers is imperative, that the needs of both school and teacher may be served and the suffering from the present wave of bigotry minimized. The Section registers teachers for a nominal fee to cover the cost of correspondence chieftly, and does not charge a fee when a position has been obtained, as do secular registration bureaus. The schools themselves are required to pay no fee at all and merely are requested to write to the Section telling their wants in the matter of Catholic teachers.

Priest-Philosopher, 87, Retires After 60 Years As Professor

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

Cologne, July 10.—A remarkable anniversary was observed in Germany this year when the eighty-seventh birthday of Dr. Constantin Gutberlet, priest-professor at Fulda, was celebrated. Dr. Gutberlet has just resigned his professorship because of his great age.

In the Catholic Church, age has never been an obstacle to appointments and honors, and recently there have been plenty of instances of pastors, deans, and even bishops and Popes, who have passed eighty years and still discharged heavy and responsible duties. In civil life, England for a long time has pensioned off its officials at sixty-five, and recently that plan has been adopted in Germany. But even in ecclesiastical life, it is seldom a professor is found discharging his duties at eighty-seven.

Dr Gutberlet was born in 1837 at Geismar, that ancient city where St. Boniface cut down the sacred oak of the god Donar. He has written a long series of books and articles, exegetical, theological and philosophical, some of which have become standard texts in scientific and philosophical circles.

He has been a professor at Fulda for sixty years, and for many years has been canon at the Fulda Cathedral. Essentially modest and pious, he did not desire any festivities on the occasion of his anniversary, and even declined the ovation the students, who know him as "The grand old man," planned for him.

French Government Begins Anti-Clerical Activity Immediately

Paris, July 12.—According to "La Croix," the anti-clerical measures of the new Government of France have already begun. It is reported that in various places the procurator of the Republic has be ordered to visit religious communities and insitutions conducted by secular clergy in order to ascertain whether or not they maintain relations with the mother-house of their order.

Fine Floors.

Who better to undertake the preservation of hardwood floors than the specialist laying them? And it is just this that Leonard E. Smith of 147 Hazelwood Terrace, layer of hardwood floors, who has seen many a beautiful floor simply ruined by the scratches and scraping of heavy pieces of furniture that have no casters or are fitted out with the old-fashioned caster which oftentimes flatten out and are worse than nothing at all.

Mr. Smith after looking over many floors spoiled this way decided to introduce into Rochester the Bassick Feltoid Casters made in Bridgeport, Conn. The Bassick caster is guaranteed neither to injure the floors nor to tear the rugs. Moreover they are unobtrusive and in no way spoil the appearance of furniture to which they are attached.

The wheels of the Bassick casters are made from a hard composition that will not flatten or break under weight of heavy pieces of furniture. They cost but a trifle, are particularly designed for rooms with partially covered floors, work with a ... or davenport they have been specified by many decorators for use in some of the finest homes in the city and country. For the owner of a fine home a word to the wise is sufficient and it stands that an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure. Mr. Smith carries a full line of these casters and will gladly advise you on the subject of how to protect your floors and also will tell you how to lay them Right.

Ethiopian Ruler Left Bishop at Helm

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

Rome, July 10.—The visit of His Highness Ras Tafari Makonnen, Crown Prince and Regent of Ethiopia, to the Pope was one of the most interesting that royalty has yet paid to the Roman Pontiff.

Ras Tafari Makonnen is not a Catholic, but belongs, as do the majority of his people, to the Copt schism through which the Church in Ethiopia separated from the Roman unity to follow the monophysite heresy. Reunited for a short time with Rome, in the Council of Florence in 1442, Ethiopia again separated from the Roman communion. In 1742,however, the Copt Bishop of Jerusalem, Amba Athanasius, was converted to Catholicism and was put at the head of the Catholic community of the Copt rite by the Sacred Congregation of Propaganda, with the title of Apostolic Vicar of Upper Egypt.

Pope Leo XIII included the Copts in his vast design of consolidation and reorganization of the Oriental churches, and in 1895 he instituted three dioceses of the Copt Catholic rite. At that time, the members of the rite were few, but two years ago they had grown to 25,000. The clergy enjoy high repute because of their education. In 1919 Pope Benedict XV opened the Pontifical Ethiopian College in Rome, in charge of the Capuchins, who conduct the missions in Ethiopia.

Catholic Bishop Chief Adviser

Besides two Bishops of the Copt rite, Ethiopia now has three Apostolic Vicariates.

Ras Tafari Makonnen, though of the schismatic religion, is profoundly religious, and is filled with admiration for Catholics. He was educated by Catholic missionaries, and still has a sincere affection for them. The Apostolic Vicar of Galla, Monsignor Jarossean, is his most trusted counsellor. When Ras Tafari decided to make his present journey to Europe, and to visit the Pope, Bishop Jarossean wanted to accompany him. But the ruler begged him to remain because,he said,only he could be a sure element of pacification in his absence in case of disturbances, which are never lacking in a country so divided into tribes and races as is the Ethiopian Empire. Also, with Bishop Jarossean alone would Ras Tafair leave his telegraphic correspondence.

Wishing, however to be accompanied by a Capuchin missionary on his visit to the Pope, the prince chose Father Gonsalvo, whom he had sent three years ago to inform Pope Benedict XV of his ascension to the Regency of the Empire and to take the Pontiff rich gifts.

Relics of Early Catholicity

In view of these sentiments, it was natural that the meeting between Ras Tafari Makonnen and the Pope was inspired by the greatest veneration and respect. The Ethiopian Prince spoke with Pope Pius XI as with the supreme head of all Christianity. Many times he expressed his profound veneration for him, for the See where the successor of the Prince of the Apostles reigns, and for Rome, where rests his glorious tomb. The Pope in turn was very agreeably impressed by the visit of this Prince from distant Africa who brought him the homage of his peoples.

During his stay in Rome, Ras Tafari was able to see the only souvenirs that Ethiopia left in Rome in the early centuries. They are chiefly connected with the Pontificate and with the Catholic religion. He found them principally in the little Church of St. Stephen of the Abyssinians, behind the Vatican Basilica. There he saw stones written on in two languages, Latin and "Ghez," the sacred language of Ethiopia. There he found also, Ethiopian subjects among the students of the Pontifical college founded by the present Pope's predecessor for Ethiopia's sons who wish to become priests.

But another venerable memory of the ties which in the past bound Ethiopia to Rome was found by the Prince in the greatest temple of Christianty, the Vatican Basilica itself. The chief door of St. Peter's is all bronze, the work of Filarete, a celebrated fifteenth century artist. Its pictures present, besides the martyrdoms of Saints Peter and Paul, other episodes of ecclesiastical history, and among these is a representation of the cavalcade of Ethiopian delegates who came to Rome to visit the Basilica after the reunion with the Roman Church in 1442.

The pleasure of Ras Tafari in thus seeing the venerable records of his country's onetime intimate connection with Rome was shown not only by words, but by deeds as well, and by visible acts of worship. Before the tomb of St. Peter he knelt and kissed the step on which the Pope kneels when he prays. Before his departure,too, he left gifts of money for the churches he had visited.

Presents Ethiopian Codex

Besides the two gold crosses and the carpet the Prince presented to the Pope, he also gave him a codex. The Pontiff immediately retired to his private library to examine this codex, written in large Ethiopian characters on parchment. The Pope himself immediately recognized it as as an inscription from the Gospel in Amharic and after having examined it himself, sent it to the Vatican Library, where the experts might examine it. Afterward, it will be preserved in the Department of Ethiopian Manuscripts of the Library.

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