

Foreign Service School Professor Honored By Peru

Washington, Feb. 27.—Dr. James Brown Scott, noted internationalist who is Professor of Foreign Relations of the United States and of International Law at the Foreign Service School of Georgetown University here, has just returned to the university after a mission to Peru on which he was signally honored.

Dr. Scott was made an official guest of the Republic of Peru at the instance of the President, and received the honorary degree Doctor of Laws from the University of San Marco, held to be the oldest university in the Western Hemisphere. It is interesting that Dr. Scott holds a degree also from Harvard, the oldest university in the United States.

The Georgetown Professor went to Lima to represent the United States Government at the Pan-American Scientific Congress. At the same time, as president of the American Institute of International Law he arranged for informal meetings of the Institute in connection with the Congress. Dr. Scott heads the United States delegation to cooperate with delegations of the other twenty American republics in preparing a code of international law for their use. On his way back, he was the principal speaker at a banquet in New York of the Pan American Society, given in commemoration of the Peruvian victory of Ayacucho.

Col. Alan G. Goldsmith, another member of the faculty of the Georgetown School of Foreign Service, who also was Chief of the European Division of the United States Department of Commerce, has severed his connections at Washington to assume an important commercial post in Europe. He has taken with him as his assistant Alvin C. Eicholz, one of the graduates of the School.

Bishop Shahan Guest Of Cardinal Mercier And French Prelate

Washington, February.—The Rt. Rev. Bishop Thomas J. Shahan, Rector of the Catholic University, and the Rt. Rev. Msgr. Edward A. Pace, Director of Studies, who recently arrived in Rome on a mission connected with the University, were the guests of distinguished prelates in Paris and Malines on their way to the Eternal City. Brief accounts of visits in these cities and in Louvain and Namur are given in letters received at the University here.

At Malines, Belgium, Bishop Shahan and Monsignor Pace were dinner guests of Cardinal Mercier. In Paris they dined with Monsignor Cerretti, the Papal Nuncio, and Bishop Baudrillart, Rector of the Catholic Institute, who visited the Catholic University here some time ago. At Louvain, they went over the famous University of Louvain. They also called, at Namur, at the motherhouse of the Sisters of Notre Dame de Namur, the order which has charge of Trinity College here, and near Metz visited the motherhouse of the Sisters of Divine Providence. Members of the latter order are stationed at the University.

Church of England May Penalize Lazy Members of Clergy

London, Feb. 27.—Lazy clergymen in the Church of England are to be goaded into action or penury, if the report of the Bishop of St. Albans to the National Assembly of the Anglican Church is put into effect.

At present a clergyman can pay a curate an inadequate stipend and pocket the remainder of his income without doing anything for the parish.

The report suggests that the bishop should be empowered to settle an amount not exceeding three-quarters of the net income of the benefice upon the curate or curates carrying out the duties, where the incumbent is non-resident, incapable or bankrupt. Where he is negligent, the suggestion is that the bishop should not be under any restriction.

Having inhibited the parish clergyman, the bishop is to be empowered to exclude him from living in the parish. He is to receive the balance of his income from the benefice only subject to this condition, under the proposal of the Bishop of St. Albans, backed up by a strong committee.

Bishop Gallagher Acquires Land For Catholic Cemetery

Detroit, Mich., Feb. 27.—Bishop Gallagher of Detroit has just acquired a valuable site of 361 acres in the northwest section of Detroit for use as a cemetery. It will give the city its fourth large Catholic cemetery, providing for the needs of all sections. Improvement are now going on, and it is expected that the area will be opened in the Spring of 1926.

Catholic Customs And Symbols

By Rt. Rev. H. T. Henry, Litt.D.
The Sign of the Cross
(Written for N. C. W. C. Editorial Sheet)

Entering the vestibule of a church, the faithful dip fingers in the holy water and make the sign of the cross. Misconceiving the use of holy water, Protestants banished it from their religious practices. They are equally ill-advised in refusing to employ the Sign of the Cross.

In the second century, Tertullian informs us that Christians used this expressive and salutary symbol many times every day—at their comings and goings, at table and at the bath, lying down, sitting down, at the lighting of the lamps and, indeed, every variation of business or occupation. At Mass, the priest begins with the sign, repeats it before and after the Consecration, makes it many times during the Mass over certain objects (such as the Gospel, the water, the sacred elements before and after consecration) and blesses the people with the sign towards the close of Mass. It occurs also in innumerable blessings, consecrations, sacramentals, sacraments.

Tracing its history back to the remotest times of Christianity, it offers opportunity for conjecture as to whether it was instituted by the Church or was spontaneously initiated by the faithful, and whether, therefore, it can properly be called a sacramental, such as, through the prayers and blessings of the Church, are beads, scapulars, ashes, palms, candles, medals, images, crucifixes, and the like.

Wonderfully powerful as it is, as witness the many miracles associated with its use, we can understand why St. Teresa, the practical-minded mystic, found in her experience, as she herself testifies, that the devil flies more quickly and remains away longer from holy water than even from the sign of the cross. "Certainly," she says, "the power of holy water must be great." She attributes this to the powerful prayers of the Church used in blessing the water.

The symbolism of "sign of the cross" is obvious, whether made in extended form from forehead to breast and from left to right shoulder by one who blesses himself, or by the priest over the people towards the close of Mass and in conferring the sacraments or blessing certain objects, or in the brief form made by the priest on forehead, lips and breast, at the Gospel. Most impressive is the bishop's blessing at the end of Mass, when an extended cross is made over the people at each of the words referring to the Three Persons of the Holy Trinity.

Constantine the Great saw this sign of the Son of Man in the heavens, and with it read the legend, "In this sign thou shalt conquer." In this sign we also are to conquer. Needless to say, then, how disedifying it would be to see a Catholic make it with holy water just whilst entering the church, and meanwhile giving every evidence, by carelessness of manner and absent-minded glancing around, that no thought is being given to the salutary symbolism surrounding the sacred act which he is performing.

Rev. J. A. McFadden New Chancellor Of Cleveland Diocese

Cleveland, March 2.—Rev. James A. McFadden, has been appointed chancellor of the Cleveland diocese. He succeeds the Rev. Patrick J. O'Connell who was appointed pastor of St. Rose's parish, Cleveland, February 1. Father O'Connell had been chancellor for two years.

The new chancellor is one of the most prominent of the younger priests of the diocese. He is about 40 years old and has had several important assignments since his ordination. These include assistant at St. Agnes', Cleveland; founder and first pastor of St. Agnes' parish, Elyria, Ohio, rector of St. Mary's Theological Seminary, Cleveland and after his retirement from that post director of the Catholic Missionary Union of the diocese. He is a native of Cleveland.

Former Cyclops Sues Klan For \$400,000

Athens, Ga., Feb. 27.—Suit for \$400,000 has been brought against the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan in two actions filed here by the Rev. M. B. Miller, formerly a cyclops in the order, and G. L. Johnson, formerly secretary of the Athens unit.

The cases are an outgrowth of the deposition of the two men following the Klan attempt to "clean up" Athens and a squabble over the way it was to be done. The local and national maintenance of a charge d'affaires, and the result that indictments were returned against several Athens men.

French Senate May Not Vote Vatican Embassy Closing

By M. Massiani
(Paris Correspondent, N. C. W. C. News Service)

Paris, Feb. 27.—After a heated debate of fifteen days, the French chamber, by a vote of 312 to 250, voted the bill suppressing the appropriations for the Embassy at the Vatican. If the cessation of relations is to be definite, the Senate must vote an identical measure. Will it consent to do so? Opinion is divided in the upper assembly, partisans and adversaries of the embassy form two almost equal factions. It seems, however, that there is a slight majority in favor of the representation of France in the Rome of the Papacy. The discussion in the Senate will not take place for five or six weeks. It is stated that the suppression of the Embassy will be opposed by former Ambassador Jonart, and by former President Poincaré, both of whom are members of the Senate.

In the Chamber, all the members of the Right and of the Centre, the former National Bloc, voted without exception for the maintenance of the appropriation. M. Aristide Briand detached forty votes from the Left, by his intervention, the majority from the moderate radical faction presided over by former Minister Louchet.

Composition of Opposition Vote.—The 312 deputies who voted the suppression include all the radical socialists, all the socialists and all the communists.

The official organ of the communist party explained thus the determination of the group: "The Catholic faction is closely allied with the Fascist organization; the Vatican embassy is one of the supports of that faction; no laborite would understand it if we did not vote for its suppression. Furthermore, while Communism wants freedom of all forms of worship, it does not deny the statement of Lenin: 'Religion is the opium of the people.'"

In the name of the socialists, M. Leon Blum, while declaring that the socialist party is not anti-religious in principle, affirmed that he considered the Catholic Church as "the accomplice of all the most iniquitous forms of social oppression." This sentence is quoted to show the lengths to which audacious calumny can go.

This statement of M. Leon Blum, which drew a violent protest from the Catholic deputies, was the subject of a masterly speech by a young deputy who is just making his debut—M. LeDoutre, who pointed out the beneficent mission of social justice, generosity and peace accomplished by the Church, especially under the inspiration of Leo XIII, in the world of today.

Herriot Warned of Folly.—The eminent historian, M. Louis Madelin, who lived in Rome two years, drew a splendid picture of the power of the papacy and denounced the folly of those who pretend to ignore it. A similar thesis was expounded by M. Maurice Colrat, former Guardian of the Seals and Minister of Justice under the Poincaré administration. "Is it in your power," he asked M. Herriot, "to prevent 300,000,000 people from receiving, like 300,000,000 antennae, the waves of impression which emanate from the Vatican? Is it wise to refuse to recognize this fact and not to take it into consideration in guiding your policy?"

M. Groussau, who, 20 years ago, fought so valiantly with Albert de Mun and Denys Cochin against the measures of persecution put through by Combes, recovered his ancient ardor in affirming the unalterable attachment of the Catholics to the head of the Church, M. Georges Leygues, former President of the Council, added all his reasons, as a statesman, to those expressed recently by M. Briand. Lastly, Abbe Lemire, in a touching adjuration, begged the majority not to make a gesture which would offend the faithful and injure the union existing among the French people.

All these efforts were in vain. M. Herriot merely replied that he had no intention of offending Catholics by carrying out a measure which was demanded of him by the secularism of the State. He gave no other reason and the majority demanded no other in order to rally to him.

But there remained a very delicate question to be adjusted. The Council of State having decided that the Council of State was still under the regime of the Concordat, M. Herriot recognized the fact that a special mission would have to be maintained at the Vatican to handle the affairs of the two recovered provinces. He therefore asked the Chamber, by a vote of 312 to 250, to vote a special appropriation for the maintenance of a charge d'affaires, and an archivist and a counselor.

Curious Anomaly in Voting.—This appropriation, after a lively

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Bill Aimed Against Parochial Schools Passed In Indiana

(By N. C. W. C. News Service)
Indianapolis, Ind., Feb. 25.—The Murden bill requiring private and parochial schools to use the same textbooks as public schools was passed by the House of the Indiana State Legislature here today by a vote of 64 to 20. Fourteen members were absent when the voting took place, but only one could be found when a search was instituted.

There was no debate, but three members explained their opposition. In the measure, Representative Gontchalk, minority floor leader, gave as his reason that it would abolish parochial schools. Representatives Kinney and Lowe declared they believed the bill unconstitutional. An amendment was accepted before the vote exempting such a school as Culver Military Academy, whose courses have been approved by the State Board of Education. It provided that the measure would not apply to members of the Northern Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, which includes such institutions.

The bill was passed by a vote of 317 to 145. The curious point was that it was passed by the parties of the Left. Those voting against it were nearly all members of the opposition. Catholics or Catholic sympathizers.

The Socialists, never anxious, in principle, to vote appropriations for representation at the Vatican, however small, started by refusing the 55,000 francs. When they saw that the opposition was going to vote against the appropriation also, and that the Herriot cabinet was in danger of being overthrown, they changed their attitude.

Topics for Catholic Industrial Congress

Washington, Feb. 27.—Four main topics have been chosen for discussion at the annual meeting of the Catholic Conference on Industrial Problems, it was announced here today by the Rev. R. A. McGowan, secretary of the Conference. They are: Labor Disputes; Labor Unrest; Labor Conciliation and Arbitration; Labor Legislation; Labor Unions; Labor Insurance; Including Unemployment Insurance; Insurance Plans Organized Within Labor Unions; and Insurance Arrangements Provided for by Employers.

The general program was outlined following the last meeting of the conference in Pittsburgh, and other conferences held recently. It also was decided that the 1926 industrial congress will be held in the latter part of June in the Middle West, but no city has thus far been chosen.

Notre Dame Boxers Narrowly Escape Death By Drowning

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

Annapolis, Md., Feb. 26.—Two members of the Notre Dame University boxing team were narrowly escaped an automobile which plunged on the sea wall into twelve feet of water at the Naval Academy here. Together with a third occupant of the car, they narrowly escaped drowning. The men are Charles Springer, captain of the team, and Joseph Mawell, heavyweight boxer. They were accompanied by Charles Short, who had just acted as referee at the Notre Dame-Navy boxing match at the Academy. Short was driving the car when he skidded, and it was the extent of the damage to the men, and the car itself, taken out, virtually smashed.