

CHARLESTON JUDGE UPHOLDS CITY AID TO CATHOLIC ASYLUM

Charleston, S. C., March.—Persons making a court attack on the City Orphan Asylum conducted here by the Sisters of Our Lady of Mercy not only lost their case but drew a sharp rebuke from the sitting judge. The judge praised the plan under which the asylum is administered.

John Worth Jones made the complaint on which the case was based, obtaining a temporary order restraining the city council of Charleston from paying \$7,000 to the asylum, which it had voted for the maintenance of the institution as a part of city supply bill for 1925. Jones contended that the asylum was a Catholic sectarian institution, and that the South Carolina constitution made it illegal for the city council to appropriate money for its upkeep.

Judge R. Withers Memminger, of the Ninth Judicial Circuit, after considering argument as to whether the restraining order should be made permanent, dismissed Jones' complaint and dissolved the temporary order. In a long decree he reviewed the entire case, concluding with the following words:

"I regard the organization of the City Orphan Asylum and its subsequent control and administration as an admirable solution of a difficult economic municipal problem; and not only is plaintiff's case herein not made out, but the showing against its position is simply overwhelming."

Judge Memminger recites that he finds the asylum was established by the Charleston city council twenty-three years ago "with full understanding of the constitutional provision referred to." A board of commissioners was created for its control and conduct, subject to the city council. Buildings belonging to the Sisters of Our Lady of Mercy were selected for occupancy by the orphans, both Protestant and Catholic he continues, and the Sisters were selected to teach and care for the orphans.

"The city pays nothing for the orphans, except actual cost of maintenance," says the judge. "The orphans at this institution, where there are no overhead charges, cost the city far less per capita than to maintain them elsewhere."

Rules and regulations for the conduct of the asylum have been promulgated by the commissioners and approved by the city council, excluding all religious forms and teaching, he says, and "the testimony before me shows that the rules are carried out by careful supervision and exercise of the control of the orphans by the attention in person and in detail of the board of commissioners, a non-sectarian body."

"The evidence is very complete upon this point," the decree continues pointedly, "and it would be only a grotesque and unreasonable stretch of the imagination to find from this evidence that sectarian teaching is carried on at this orphanage. Courts deal with facts from evidence, not with gestures of the imagination."

Recalling that once before a similar case was presented against the City Orphan Asylum, only to be dropped, the judge holds that as administered the institution does not contravene the state constitution, and expresses the hope that this case will be carried up on appeal, providing a precedent to end such litigation. He calls the city "all the more fortunate" for having chosen the Sisters and their property for the asylum, and says:

"My conclusion is that plaintiff has been pursuing an ignis fatuus as many others do, without inquiring into its lack of substance, and without knowing that when light falls upon it the object of the pursuit disappears."

John I. Cosgrove, Corporation Counsel, who also is state deputy of the Knights of Columbus, headed the legal defense for the city.

Marquette Professor To Conduct European Trip Lasting 72 Days

Milwaukee, Wis., March 16.—The Rev. John P. Donaghey, Ph. D., professor of physics at Marquette University here, by special assignment of Archbishop Sebastian G. Messmer, of Milwaukee, is to lead a group of Marquette University students and others who are interested on a 72 day journey of Europe during the summer months.

The tour has been arranged primarily to allow those who make the trip to remain in Rome for ten days, thus securing the special indulgence of the Holy Year, as designated by the Pope. The members of the party will sail from Montreal on the Cunard S. S. "Acadia," June 12, and will return to either Montreal or New York on August 24, or later in the case of those who take added side trips to Ireland, Lourdes or the Holy Land.

Upon landing at Liverpool, June 23, the tourists will go to London for eight days, and then to Brussels, Antwerp, Cologne, Heidelberg, Nurnberg, Munich, Innsbruck, Bolzano, Venice, Florence and Rome. Ten days will be spent in Rome to gain the Holy Year indulgence after which Father Donaghey will lead his party on to Milan, Interlaken, Luzerne and Paris, with special side trips to the battle fields.

The party is not limited to Marquette students or alumni.

Liverpool Catholics To Make Exercises Of Jubilee in Common

London, March 10.—Special Holy Year services will be held throughout Liverpool, as the people, in the main, are too poor to undertake a pilgrimage to Rome. The Archbishop of Liverpool has recommended his clergy to arrange two dates during the year on which all the working people in their parishes may make the jubilee exercises in common. The Archbishop suggests that the first of these dates should be Lent.

Anglican Bishop Puts Ban On Public Healing

London, Mar. 14.—"Healing missions" are banned in his diocese by the Anglican Bishop of Salisbury. The bishop says he wants to see the ministry of healing grow in individual cases, and within small circles of friends, but he does not want any public healing missions in parishes. Healing missions in various parts of the country are the subject of much discussion within the Anglican church.

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Catholic Social Power in Ireland Strikingly Shown

By J. H. Cox

(Dublin Correspondent, N. C. W. C. News Service)

Dublin, March 9.—In the social life of Ireland, Catholic organizations are coming into marked prominence. Recently a serious film crux has arisen. Film agents and proprietors are asserting that unless the present censorship is appreciably relaxed they will rent no more "movie" pictures to the Catholic Twenty-six Counties. This has caused natural alarm among the picturehouse proprietors, who have hastened to join in a plea for a milder censorship.

Mr. Montgomery, the official censor, has thus come in for very sharp criticism, some of the agents insisting that the trade censorship carried out in Great Britain by Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M. P., should fully satisfy the Irish conscience. In this struggle of moral and material interests the Catholic Vigilance Association, which was largely responsible for bringing the censorship into existence, has rallied to the Censor's side, and it states that his exclusions have gone a long way to disinfest the cinema.

Government Effort for Catholic Education

The Infant Aid Society is another example of Catholic social effort, which has come to be relied on as an indispensable cog in the national wheel. Mr. E. P. McCarron, P. L. Secretary to the Ministry of Local Government, has just stated publicly that his department is much indebted to the society's zeal for the welfare of children, checking the mortality due to wrong and irregular feeding and the want of air and sunlight. "State charity," he said, "is a poor substitute for voluntary work, and the Local Government Department has reason to know that in the best interests of Dublin the work of the society should be greatly extended."

Catholic organizations are educating public opinion on the scandal of the slum evil, and their good cause has lately won the able advocacy of Archbishop Byrne. "The greatest thing in life," his Grace said, "is the sacrifice of oneself for others. If that idea could be impressed on the educational system it would form a much more perfect type of education than could ever be attained from other methods. Let us think of those who have to live in the slums. Let us not close our eyes to that social tragedy. There are hundreds and hundreds of families with one room apiece to live in, and there are 25,000 persons in the felt clutch of such conditions in the city of Dublin. Human society cannot stand that. A solution must be found."

The Archbishop spoke these words at the annual dinner of the celebrated Blackrock College Union, and his pronouncement is understood to foreshadow the striking of a blow by Catholic college men, who are the thinkers of the nation, for the proper housing of the one-room dwellers.

Holland Closely Watching Mission Spirit In America

Tilburg, Holland, March 9.—Holland is interestingly watching the mission spirit in the United States. Though a small country Holland itself is very well represented in the mission field, and has experienced the beneficent reaction on Church activities at home, which mission interest is sure to produce.

There are today in Holland some 30 mission publications, of these, 32 more of which appear monthly—represent various mission societies. Seven other magazines are of a more general character and solicit aims for special missions, or special mission work.

All Dutch Catholics are urged to contribute to the Propagation of the Faith as general aid, and to special appeals in favor of missions and mission training-houses.

The officials of the Propagation of the Faith are helped in various dioceses by returned missionaries and representatives of mission training houses, all of whom work together for what is looked upon in Holland as the most important movement in the Church to-day.

Catholic Syndicates Win over Socialists In Paris Elections

Paris, March 7.—Corporate elections have just been held in Paris for the designation of a professional commission charged with the organization and supervision of courses of apprenticeship. Two lists were presented for election, the one made up by socialist syndicates and the other by Catholic syndicates.

The list presented by the Catholic Syndicates were elected by three-fifths of the votes. This is a proof of the constant progress and the discipline of Catholic professional organization.

Catholic Club In Public School

New York, March 13.—A Catholic club has been established in the High School of Commerce, an institution of the public school system.

One topic of current interest regarding the Church, and one outside topic are taken up at each meeting, and this plan has been found to hold the interest of the members and at the same time serve educational purposes admirably.

New Belmont Abbot Blessed By Archbishop Curley

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

Augusta, Ga., March 19.—The Rt. Rev. Vincent Taylor, O.S.B., was formally blessed as Abbot of Belmont at Belmont Abbey March 19. The Most Rev. Michael J. Curley, Archbishop of Baltimore and Apostolic Administrator of the new Diocese of Raleigh, conferred the blessing.

Abbot Vincent will be the first Abbot of Belmont to be blessed at the Abbey, although the Rt. Rev. Charles Mohr, O.S.B., D. D., Abbot of St. Leo, Florida, was blessed at Belmont by the late Bishop Hall.

Abbot Vincent succeeds Bishop Hall as Abbot of Belmont. The post of Vicar Apostolic of North Carolina, held by the Bishop, does not however devolve upon the new abbot. The vicariate recently was erected into the Diocese of Raleigh.

HERRIOT HESITANT BEFORE CATHOLIC SHOW OF POWER

Modifies His Anti-Clerical Policy, as Catholic Organization Throughout France Is Marked by Unexpected Progress And Strength

Paris, March 2.—Catholic opinion is attaining more and more importance to the debate which will open in a few weeks in the French Senate on the subject of the Vatican Embassy. The Senate will be the real battle ground. It will be a hard-fought contest, on account of the opposition of such men as M. Poincare and M. Jonnart to the Government project, but above all because, contrary to the case presented by the Chamber, there is in the Senate no majority in favor of the measure in advance. A Paris paper affirmed, two days ago, that only 120 senators would be found in favor of the measure while 160 are against it.

The Government is very much concerned over this situation. It is even said that it has been decided not to bring the question of confidence up before the Upper Assembly in order not to risk the overthrowing of the present administration.

Herriot Is Warned

M. Herriot received this week a delegation from the senatorial group known as "L'Union Republicaine." This group has one hundred members, among whom are M. de Selves, president of the Senate, Messrs. Poincare, Barthou and Jonnart. The delegation came to tell the Premier of the bad impression which would be created at home and abroad by a rupture with the Vatican.

Observing that the Government had led the Chamber to vote for the maintenance of the Holy See of a mission especially assigned to the negotiations involved by the application of the Concordat to Alsace-Lorraine, the delegation pointed out that it would do better to leave the ambassador himself at Rome as long as the religious status of Alsace-Lorraine remains unsettled.

In his reply M. Herriot avoided making a pronouncement; he obviously desired to serve the possibility of maneuvering to suit the wind. But he made a point of pointing to the institution of a special legation for Alsace-Lorraine as a proof of his liberalism and good will. He repeated several times that he would do nothing which might diminish the liberties of the Catholics. If he suppresses the Vatican embassy it is merely to affirm the laicity of the State, but he does not wish the Catholics to look upon such a measure as an offense.

The insistence of M. Herriot on such expressions as this is worthy of note. Far from engaging in violent verbal anti-clericalism, he neglects no opportunity to affirm his respect for religious, his esteem for the country's clergy. He writes to the people of Alsace-Lorraine that he will not allow their religious liberties to be touched. In the Chamber he declares that he does not want

Ex-Sen. Sterling Now Fellowship Forum Editor

Washington, March 14.—Former Senator Thomas Sterling of South Dakota is to become Associate Editor of "The Fellowship Forum," a weekly newspaper published here which has been in the past and in its current issue continues to be strongly anti-Catholic and pro-Klux, according to announcement made in that publication. The "Forum" states that ex-Senator Sterling will concentrate his energies in his new position upon advocating legislation to create a federal Department of Education as contemplated in the Sterling-Reed bill that failed of enactment at the last Congress. The announcement of the ex-Senator's appointment is coupled in the "Forum" with the prediction that legislation such as he advocates is certain of enactment soon. It says:

"With the next issue of 'The Fellowship Forum,' the Honorable Thomas Sterling, who has just retired from the United States Senate from South Dakota, becomes its Associate Editor."

"Senator Sterling is best known to the readers of 'The Fellowship Forum' as the author of the Sterling-American plan for establishing a United States Department of Education."

"For years past, Senator Sterling has been the leader of the forces in the United States who insist that the Federal Government must recognize education by placing it in an independent Department under the supervision of a member of the President's Cabinet known as the Secretary of Education."

"He, backed up by American organizations throughout the country, has won the fight. True, it was not possible to pass the Sterling bill at the session of Congress just ended, but the fact is recognized by the friends and the enemies of genuine American education, that the passage of such a law is now certain. It will probably come at the next session of Congress—certainly it will come at the next session if American men and women and American organizations do not sleep on their rights."

Mr. Sterling was a member of the United States Senate for two terms, beginning his service in 1913. Besides advocating such measures as the Sterling-Reed bill he has been active in support of legislation favoring the Anti-Saloon League and has also taken an interest in legislation for the betterment of the financial status of employees of the federal government. It was recently announced that he is to be married, for the third time, to Mrs. Mary E. McCallin, who, until a few weeks ago, was a clerk in the Pension Office here. Mr. Sterling is seventy-four years old.

Benson to Broadcast Talk on Tolerance

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

Washington, March 14.—Admiral William S. Benson, war-time Chief of Operations of the American Navy and eminent Catholic layman, will broadcast an address to the country March 25 entitled "A Plea for Tolerance." Admiral Benson, now a member of the United States Shipping Board, is president of the National Council of Catholic Men, and he will speak under the auspices of the Council.

Station WCAP, of the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company, of Washington, will broadcast the address, and the hour is 8:30 to 8:45 P. M.

A tribute to Admiral Benson is contained in the letter of the vice-president of the broadcasting company arranging for the address. He wrote headquarters of the Council:

"We shall be very happy to accord Admiral Benson the privilege of making an address through our broadcasting station. Having every confidence in the Admiral's discretion in such matters, it will not be necessary for you to send us any transcription of his remarks."

Admiral Benson is one of the foremost champions in the United States of broad tolerance, which he believes essential to the well-being and progress of the nation.

Chesterton Defends Those Who Admire Military Heroes

London, March 4.—G. K. Chesterton disputes the idea that admiration of soldiers expresses a brutal and barbaric love of slaughter. Some people imply, he told the Royal Literary and Scientific Institution at Bath, that the out of the fighting hero has always been the mere admiration of him because he killed people.

"I think that it is a wholly false conception, and it has been refuted by a very obvious test," he said. "I have never heard that the hangman is a popular or dashing figure, or that the girls run after the public executioner. Neither is the hangman executed by trumpets. Men who are generally proud of the soldier have always been ashamed of the hangman. In old times the hangman was generally masked, and every effort was made to conceal his name."

It was evident, Chesterton continued, that men had not admired the mere act of killing another man. The man who killed another without running a risk was despised; he who killed another and ran a like risk himself was admired; whilst he who sacrificed himself without killing another was canonized.

Irish Republicans Decline Overtures Of National Group

Dublin, March 6.—In Irish political circles some stir has been created by a pronouncement of Mr. P. O'Malley T. D., who has become head of the National group since the withdrawal of Joseph McGrath. Members of this group support the Treaty but oppose the Government. Recently all its members except one resigned from the Daill.

Mr. O'Malley recently issued a public statement in which he said: "We are prepared to meet those on the Anti-Treaty side as brothers, and if we come together in a spirit of good-will on both sides we can get over the difficulties that are dividing us."

The Republican Party is unable to see any feasibility in the proposal at present. Through the medium of its official organ it has replied: "The Republicans also desire national unity. But the first step is the tearing down of the mightiest barrier—the Treaty. And if Mr. O'Malley stands by the Treaty he must be content to stand alone."

Prince Iturbide Buried in Family Vault of Ancestors

Philadelphia, March 13.—Prince Iturbide, grandson of the Emperor Augustin I of Mexico, was buried in St. John's churchyard here recently in a vault which was purchased by his grandmother, the former Empress, in 1849. Six members of the former imperial family of Mexico have been buried in this vault, according to records compiled several years ago for the American Catholic Historical Society.

The late Prince's grandmother sought refuge in the United States after her husband had been executed by the Mexican Revolutionists under Santa Anna. One of her sons Don Angelo became an attaché at the Mexican Embassy in Washington and married an American girl, Miss Alice Green of Georgetown. Don Angelo and his wife were prominent figures at the Mexican Court during the brief and ill-fated reign of Maximilian and Carlotta. Their son, Prince who died here recently, was named by Maximilian as heir to the Mexican throne a short time before the latter was shot at Queretaro.

The Prince came to the United States and was educated at Georgetown University. Later he entered the Mexican Army and while a young lieutenant was imprisoned for criticism of President Diaz. In his later years he became a well known figure in the social life of Washington. He married a granddaughter of Phil Kearney and renounced his dual claim to the Mexican throne. Some years ago he announced that he had decided to give up social activities and devote the remainder of his life to the writing of works of a theological nature.

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