

In vain will you found missions and build schools, if you are not able to wield the offensive and defensive weapons of a loyal Catholic press.—Pope Pius X.

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## Pope's Kindness Gives Great Joy To Lone Pilgrims

By Msgr. Enrico Pucci

(Rome, Correspondent, N. C. W. C. News-Service)

Rome, April 20.—It is a fact, often overlooked, that thousands of Holy Year pilgrims to Rome do not come with the great organized delegations led by prominent churchmen from their native lands and with all arrangements made to facilitate and make pleasant their journey and stay in the Eternal City. Many make the journey alone and rely on their good fortune or ingenuity to guide them through the confusing round of duties and to take them safely home again. When these individual pilgrims are of the poorer classes or are lacking in education or experience in traveling they frequently get into difficulties and many pitiful experiences result.

A few days ago, for instance, a priest passing under the colonnade of St. Peter's noticed an old woman, poorly dressed, who was trying to make herself understood by the passers-by. The priest approached her and discovered that she spoke German only. It developed that she had come to Rome on foot all the way from Bavaria in order to gain the Jubilee indulgences and to see the Pope. She had been eight weeks on the road. She carried a letter of introduction to a Cardinal and her other possessions consisted of a very few lire—what was left of the small sum with which she had started from home—and a set of picture postcards of the Oberammergau Passion Play. It was her intention to give the postcards to the Pope so that he might see what her native country is like. The woman was taken to a hospice and cared for and the next day the Pope received her and gave her enough money to enable her to return home in comfort.

Another old lady arrived a few days ago from the highlands of Scotland, traveling entirely alone. Her appearance was that of the traditional village school mistress. She had been saving her money for twenty-five years for this Holy Year pilgrimage in order to fulfill an early promise. She did not know that she was entitled to a reduction in railroad fare and in consequence had paid the full rate. When she heard, by chance, that pilgrims are given a card and a medal she was greatly pleased. When she was enabled to see the Pope and receive his blessing her joy was beyond measure.

Pilgrims of all nationalities are developing a spirit of brotherhood that is noticeable even between former national enemies. This was illustrated recently when an Austrian pilgrim headed by Cardinal Piff, Archbishop of Vienna, reached a small country station near Rome and halted while the Cardinal celebrated Mass in his railway car. There is no resident parish priest at the village and a number of the villagers came to the Cardinal's car to hear Mass. Italians and Austrians—bitter enemies only a few short years ago—attended the same sacrifice bound by their common Faith.

## Chicago Planning For the Industrial Problems Congress

Chicago, April 27.—A preliminary meeting, attended by Chicago and Milwaukee representatives of Catholic organizations and civic bodies was held here to prepare for the gathering in Chicago of the Catholic Conference on Industrial Problems on June 24 and 25. The Rev. Frederic Sledenburg, S. J., dean of the Loyola School of Sociology, presided. Among the speakers were Michael F. Girtan of the Central Verein and the Mediaevalists; Rev. Joseph Reimer, S. J., Dean Loyola University; Miss Agnes Nestor, vice-president Women's Trade Union League; Miss Lina Bressette, of the Social Action Dept., N. C. W. C., and Rev. Francis J. Haas, Ph. D., professor of St. Francis Seminary and Marquette University, Milwaukee.

Plans were drawn up to enlist the interest of local industrial bodies and civic organizations of Catholic Societies. Rev. R. A. McGowan, the secretary-treasurer of the Catholic Conference on Industrial Problems, reported on the program of the coming conference.

## Vocations Crusade Strongly Supported

Milwaukee, Wis., April 28.—Reports received from a number of cities indicate that the Crusade for Vocations which was such a success last year during the month of May will be undertaken with energy and fervor this year also by schools, parishes, hospitals, and other institutions. The prayers suggested—a different one for each day of the month of May—are contained in a little booklet, entitled "A Month of Devotions to Mary, Patroness of Vocations," written for the purpose by Rev. M. F. Garesche, S. J., which can be obtained from the Queen's Work Press, 426 N. Vandewater Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

## CLASS CHURCH NEED OF POOR JESUIT'S VIEW

London, April 27.—"Class" churches are suggested by Father T. Sheridan, S. J., as a means of stopping the leakage from the Catholic ranks, his contention being that many people are deterred from going to Mass by human respect and their lack of Sunday clothes.

Though England is used to class distinctions, Father Sheridan's suggestion is sure to stir up discussion here, for no one in the past has ever had the temerity to suggest that differences of class should be recognized in the Church, which has always made a boast of being "the Church of the poor."

"It is all very well to tell people that clothes do not matter," Father Sheridan said to an interviewer this week. "It must be remembered that Sunday Mass—the late Mass—is in a certain respect a social function."

Father Sheridan works in the North. Up there, he says, everybody knows everybody else, and it is the inherent spirit of the people to hide anything which might suggest a poorer state than their neighbors. People have not "suitable" clothes to put on for Mass, and so the duty is neglected.

"There is poverty, real poverty, here," says the Jesuit. "I could tell of cases where a shawl is used as a blanket all the week and on Sunday goes five times to church, each time on the shoulders of a different person."

This priest considers that the "human respect" factor is responsible for a difference of at least a million persons between the estimated number of "ought to be" Catholics and the number of practicing Catholics.

His plan to solve the problem is to erect a number of small churches in the cities, each serving a distinct "class" neighborhood, in place of the large churches which serve wide areas embracing all kinds of residential sections.

## Papal Delegate Confirms Class Of Fifty Marines

Quantico, Va., April 30.—The Sacrament of Confirmation was administered here Monday to a class of fifty persons, most of them members of the United States Marine Corps stationed at Marine headquarters, by the Most Rev. Pietro Fumasoni-Biondi, Apostolic Delegate to the United States. The Delegate administered the Sacrament at the request of His Eminence Cardinal Hayes, Bishop Ordinary of the United States Army and Navy Chaplains, within whose diocese "castrensis" stations of the armed forces of the nation are included for matters of ecclesiastical jurisdiction.

During the ceremony the Apostolic Delegate addressed those whom he confirmed on the subject "Loyalty to Cross and Flag," pointing out that there is nothing incompatible between the two allegiances but, on the contrary, the former is necessarily followed by the latter.

The Delegate and his party were received at Marine headquarters by the commanding officer, Major General E. K. Cole and his staff, accompanied by a guard of honor for the visitors. After the religious ceremonies, which, besides administration of the Sacrament, included Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament, the Apostolic Delegate and his party were the guests of General Cole at a luncheon, and later in the day a reception was tendered the Delegate at the Hostess House. The entire party was sent back to Washington in automobiles placed at their disposal by the Marine authorities.

In the party accompanying the Apostolic Delegate were the following: Rt. Rev. Msgr. George J. Waring, Vicar General and Chancellor of the Atlantic Vicariate of Army and Navy Chaplains; the Rev. Louis J. O'Hern, C. S. P., Executive Secretary to Cardinal Hayes in the administration of the affairs of the Army and Navy Chaplains; the Very Rev. Msgr. Pual Marella, Auditor of the Apostolic Delegation at Washington; the Rev. George Leech, Secretary of the Delegation; the Rev. Benjamin J. Taraskey, Catholic Regular Army Chaplain, on duty in the office of the Chief of Chaplains; the Rev. B. F. McGeary, of the Apostolic Mission House; the Rev. Peter F. Rydzinski, Knight of the Holy Sepulchre, of Washington, and Admiral William S. Benson.

## Boys' Brigade Talks Given At Notre Dame

Notre Dame, Ind., April 28.—Rev. Father Kilian, O. M. Cap., chief minister of the Catholic Boys' Brigade has just concluded a course of ten lectures on the Brigade and other important features of Boy work, before the students in the Boy Guidance Course at the University of Notre Dame.

Besides outlining the possibilities and practicality of the Brigade system, he made it clear that work founded on strictly Catholic lines is very well possible without interfering with the activities of other recognized agencies.

## Catholic Sister Is Put on State Board in Maryland

Baltimore, Md., May 1.—Governor Ritchie, of Maryland, this week announced the appointment of Sister Mary Helen, of the Sisters of Mercy, of Baltimore, as a member of the Maryland State Board of Examiners for Nurses. She is the first religious ever to hold such a position in the state.

Consisting of five members, selected for their knowledge and experience in the nursing field, the Board is charged with maintaining the standards for trained nurses in the state preparing the questions for examination of candidates, and supervising the examinations.

Sister Mary Helen is head of the Social Service Department of Mercy Hospital here, and also is in charge of the dispensary. She has had varied and thorough training and experience in her field. She was graduated from the Mercy Hospital School of Nursing in 1915, after which for five years she was in charge of the maternity ward at the hospital.

In 1922 she was in charge of the dispensary when she was sent to the National Catholic Service School conducted at Washington under the auspices of the National Council of Catholic Women. There she took a two-year course, and when she was graduated in 1924, returned to Mercy Hospital to take charge of the Social Service Department. This phase of hospital work, although taken up only a few years ago, has assumed high importance. There are now 400 Social Service departments in hospitals in the United States and Canada. Of those in Catholic institutions, that at Mercy Hospital is one of the largest. In the last year it handled 1,000 cases. Sister Mary Helen is one of only two sisters in charge of this work in hospitals in the country.

## Native Japanese Sisters Establishing Perpetual Adoration

Techny, Ill., May 2.—The Reverend William Stoeckle, S. Y. D., for twelve years a missionary in Japan and now in this country in the interests of his mission, reports that the first native sisterhood devoted to perpetual adoration has been established. The sisters are known as the "Aishikwai." There are at present forty of them in the mission of Nigata, conducted by the Society of the Divine Word. Father Stoeckle writes:

"Miserably housed, carrying on their concentrated lives amid the greatest difficulties, demanding great sacrifices, these sisters have won the esteem of all, even the pagan city officials having time and again commended them for their work. Some of the sisters conduct a hospital, where mostly charity cases are taken care of. Others have charge of a Mothers' Society and a kindergarten with 100 children; some visit pagan families to instruct them in religion, and several conversions may be credited to these zealous virgins."

The sisters are publishing two little magazines, one devoted to the Mothers' Society and one to the kindergarten. The object of these papers is to spread a knowledge of the new work of the sisters, to destroy prejudice, and to encourage those already in the true fold.

"In addition to all these activities the sisters have perpetual adoration. The headquarters of the sisters are at Akita, about 290 miles north of Tokio."

## New St. Louis High School Dedicated By Archbishop Glennon

St. Louis, Mo., April 28.—Archbishop Glennon officiated on Sunday afternoon, at the solemn dedication of the new William Cullen McBride High School at Kingshighway and Cote Brilliante Avenue. The blessing of the building and grounds was followed by a program given by the students in the auditorium. The Archbishop made the principal address, in which he expressed thanks for and appreciation of the generosity of the late Mrs. Katherine Mangum McBride, who, in donating \$250,000 for the erection of the high school for boys, had carried out the well known ideas of her husband, William Cullen McBride, to whose memory the institution was built. His Grace recalled that Mr. McBride had of his own accord given \$100,000 for the building of the high altar in the New St. Louis cathedral.

Members of the McBride family who attended the dedication were the four daughters: Mrs. Balfour Craig of New York City; Mrs. I. D. Kelly, Mrs. Birch O. Mahaffey and Mrs. William D. Orshwin, all of St. Louis. A large crowd attended the ceremony and entertainment. Among the clergymen present were Rev. George Donnelly, assistant chancellor, Rev. P. J. Ritchie, superintendent of Catholic high schools and Rev. J. P. Murray, superintendent of parochial schools in St. Louis.

## Ireland Following America's Handling Of Farm Problems

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

Dublin, April 24.—American government departments were recently studying Ireland for economic head lines. Ireland is now scrutinizing America with the same object, especially in agricultural matters. The Irish bishops called the attention of Irish publicists to the fact that the disparity between agricultural and industrial price levels was even more acute in America than in Europe. This has caused a close eye to be kept on the United States for possible solutions of the agricultural problem.

Here in Ireland the rise in farmers' selling prices, as compared with pre-war, is 45 per cent. The rise in their buying prices is 80 per cent. If stabilization were to come on that basis agriculture would be ruined. Irish agricultural economists, knowing the country very intimately, say that the high level of industrial prices is attributable to the intensive organization both of employers and employees, which has been particularly noticeable since the great war. Agriculturalists failed to organize in a way that would balance that development. Consequently government everywhere feel obliged to attempt something that will establish a more equitable relationship between agricultural and industrial prices. In this effort Europe recognizes that America is leading.

Ireland is closely analyzing the work of the American Agricultural Commission which was set up to recommend some form of legislation that would benefit producer and consumer alike. The problem in Ireland is much the same as in America, where only one-third of the money paid for the farm crop goes into the farmer's pocket. Special interest is evinced in the proposals for cooperative marketing on which the American Legislature may take action. The Irish farmers have shown a good deal of curiosity as to the Capper-Williams Bill, introduced in the American Senate by Senator Capper, of the Senate Farmer Bloc. The Curtis-Ashwell Bill, evidently aiming at a different marketing system, less subject to official control, is also being keenly examined.

There is an impression in Ireland that America may be the first country to give a practical answer to many vexed questions concerning the future of the farmer.

## Von Hindenburg Wins German Presidency Rhineland for Marx

Berlin, April 27.—Field Marshal Paul von Hindenburg, aged war-time hero of Germany and candidate of the Empire Bloc, was elected the second President of the German Republic in Sunday's balloting.

Marshall von Hindenburg's majority over his chief opponent, Dr. Wilhelm Marx, former Chancellor and leader of the Catholic Center party, is placed at about 300,000. Thaelmann, Communist candidate, polled about 3,700,000 votes. Had the Communists retained from splitting the opposition to the Nationalist candidate, Hindenburg would have been defeated, as shown by the returns. Hindenburg's vote was approximately 14,600,000.

Voters who had stayed at home in previous elections because of their monarchistic leanings, and the women are given credit for the election of the former field marshal Dr. Marx, however, carried most of the cities except in Bavaria. His greatest strength in the sectional scheme, came from the Catholic Rhineland.

The election was accompanied by much rioting and disorder. Four were killed and scores wounded.

## Prague Socialists Place Special Tax On Catholics of City

Prague, Czechoslovakia, April 26.—The Socialists of Prague have again demonstrated their hatred of the Catholics. Their representatives in the town council voted this week a decree imposing on Catholics a special tax to cover the cost of repairs of the churches and the teaching of religion in the schools.

The press opinion is that the decree is illegal and cannot be enforced. Before the division some Socialists declared that they were aware that the decree would be soon invalidated. They were supporting it, they said, in a spirit of solidarity to their fellow councilors.

The city of Prague as administrator of the churches and religious buildings is obliged to cover all the expenditure connected with the repairs of the churches. Moreover, the city receives from the Government a sum of eleven millions kronen to cover the cost of religious instruction in the schools.

The action of the Socialists was condemned by a prominent Catholic writer and journalist Mr. V. Dyk. He declared that the action was anti-Catholic to the point of insanity.

## BIBLE READING BILL VETOED BY OHIO GOVERNOR

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

Columbus, Ohio, April 16.—Governor Donahay today vetoed the bill passed by the recent session of the Ohio Legislature to make daily Bible reading compulsory in the public schools and in his veto message announced that "Ohio is not ready as yet to accede, and it is to be hoped it never will from the principles of civil and religious liberty which have made our Government the model for the world."

"Let us remember that it was the hope and desire for religious freedom that inspired the signing and the founding of the United States of America," the Governor wrote. "The founders of our country having in mind their own sacrifices in obtaining liberty of religious thought and seeking to hand down to their children this hard-earned freedom, cannot be expected to write the doctrine of separation of Church and State into the Federal Constitution. The makers of the constitution of Ohio did likewise, and their action was ratified by the people. All the states of the Union are in accord on this vital principle."

Citing a bill passed over his veto two years ago, the Governor stated that the State on condition of religious service would ever be laid upon it the Governor went on: "In the one instance the General Assembly forbade religious service in a portion of our schools. In the other the assembly sought to compel the state to teach religion in all the school children of Ohio without regard to the teachings received by their mothers. These two bills, which teach religious teaching in our Sunday schools and churches, and good mothers, fathers and ministers of Ohio is far preferable to compulsory teaching of religion by the state."

The Governor pointed out that under existing law it is possible for local boards of education to require Bible reading in the schools at twenty minutes during the school day. The bill vetoed by the Governor was introduced by Representative R. F. Swann, of Carroll County. It sought to compel every parent to send his child to a public school, and to require that the child be taught the four great commandments.

## Colorado Lawmakers Permit Sacramental Wine Bills to Die

Denver, May 1.—The Colorado Legislature has adjourned without taking action on the bills to prohibit the use of sacramental wine, which were fostered by Governor Morley and which aroused nation-wide indignation.

Governor Morley proposed the banning of sacramental wine in his inaugural address, and personally wrote a bill to place the proposal in effect. Two measures were drawn up, to make passage certain. So spirited and called, however, was the immediate opposition, that the bills were dropped. Governor Morley had said that he would not sign any law that would interfere with the rights of the Catholic Church.

Writing in the Denver Post, Father Matthew Smith, who let the bills pass, said: "It is regrettable that the Catholic Church in Colorado is not more unitedly as ever."

God according to the constitution of the United States, and we want to keep the constitution of the United States."

"We want to keep the constitution of the United States, and we want to keep the constitution of the United States."

## Maryknoll China Mission Extended

Maryknoll, N. Y., May 1.—Rev. Father A. J. Ryan, of the Maryknoll Mission, China, has been named here for the triennial of the Society of the Sacred Mission, which will be held in Maryknoll.

The Society is an important mission and is not yet removed from the present Maryknoll mission. It contains several churches and a mission, which will enable the American priests to enter at once upon their work. The Superior of the mission will be announced shortly by the Superior General of the Society.

This is the first time that a Superior of the mission has been announced.

## Awards To

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

Washington, April 27.—The National Catholic Service School, conducted at Washington under the auspices of the National Council of Catholic Women, has awarded the following prizes to the winners of the various contests:

First prize, \$100, was awarded to Sister Mary Helen, of the Sisters of Mercy, of Baltimore, for her paper on the "Need of Class Churches." Second prize, \$50, was awarded to Sister Mary Helen, of the Sisters of Mercy, of Baltimore, for her paper on the "Need of Class Churches."

Third prize, \$25, was awarded to Sister Mary Helen, of the Sisters of Mercy, of Baltimore, for her paper on the "Need of Class Churches." Fourth prize, \$10, was awarded to Sister Mary Helen, of the Sisters of Mercy, of Baltimore, for her paper on the "Need of Class Churches."

Fifth prize, \$5, was awarded to Sister Mary Helen, of the Sisters of Mercy, of Baltimore, for her paper on the "Need of Class Churches." Sixth prize, \$2.50, was awarded to Sister Mary Helen, of the Sisters of Mercy, of Baltimore, for her paper on the "Need of Class Churches."

Seventh prize, \$1.25, was awarded to Sister Mary Helen, of the Sisters of Mercy, of Baltimore, for her paper on the "Need of Class Churches." Eighth prize, \$0.625, was awarded to Sister Mary Helen, of the Sisters of Mercy, of Baltimore, for her paper on the "Need of Class Churches."

Ninth prize, \$0.3125, was awarded to Sister Mary Helen, of the Sisters of Mercy, of Baltimore, for her paper on the "Need of Class Churches." Tenth prize, \$0.15625, was awarded to Sister Mary Helen, of the Sisters of Mercy, of Baltimore, for her paper on the "Need of Class Churches."

Eleventh prize, \$0.078125, was awarded to Sister Mary Helen, of the Sisters of Mercy, of Baltimore, for her paper on the "Need of Class Churches." Twelfth prize, \$0.0390625, was awarded to Sister Mary Helen, of the Sisters of Mercy, of Baltimore, for her paper on the "Need of Class Churches."

Thirteenth prize, \$0.01953125, was awarded to Sister Mary Helen, of the Sisters of Mercy, of Baltimore, for her paper on the "Need of Class Churches." Fourteenth prize, \$0.009765625, was awarded to Sister Mary Helen, of the Sisters of Mercy, of Baltimore, for her paper on the "Need of Class Churches."

Fifteenth prize, \$0.0048828125, was awarded to Sister Mary Helen, of the Sisters of Mercy, of Baltimore, for her paper on the "Need of Class Churches." Sixteenth prize, \$0.00244140625, was awarded to Sister Mary Helen, of the Sisters of Mercy, of Baltimore, for her paper on the "Need of Class Churches."

Seventeenth prize, \$0.001220703125, was awarded to Sister Mary Helen, of the Sisters of Mercy, of Baltimore, for her paper on the "Need of Class Churches." Eighteenth prize, \$0.0006103515625, was awarded to Sister Mary Helen, of the Sisters of Mercy, of Baltimore, for her paper on the "Need of Class Churches."

Nineteenth prize, \$0.00030517578125, was awarded to Sister Mary Helen, of the Sisters of Mercy, of Baltimore, for her paper on the "Need of Class Churches." Twentieth prize, \$0.000152587890625, was awarded to Sister Mary Helen, of the Sisters of Mercy, of Baltimore, for her paper on the "Need of Class Churches."