

Frankfurt Catholics Aroused By Proposal For Teacher Training

(Cologne Correspondent, N. C. W. C. News Service).
Cologne, Jan. 4.—A dispute between Catholics and the city of Frankfurt over the latter's proposal to establish a general academy for the training of teachers of all faiths together, has culminated in a declaration by Bishop Killan of Liepzig that he will not give permission for graduates of such an academy to teach in Catholic schools. Teachers' academies in the German Federal States in the past have with few exceptions been confessional, separate institutions being maintained for the different faiths.

Immediately the proposal was made, Catholics of Hesse-Nassau held conferences and sent protests. They contended that previous trials had shown the impossibility of training Catholic and Protestant teachers together satisfactorily. Chiefly they pointed to the general school conducted in Hesse-Nassau from 1817 to 1851, which was a constant source of discontent and quarreling. This earlier dispute was not settled until the Catholics founded separate schools at Montabaur and Usinger.

So general has become the Catholic antagonism to the present project that the Center party, through Deputy Wildermann, Canon at the Munster Cathedral, has sent a sharp protest to the government. In his letter the deputy affirms that confessional schools guarantee liberty of conscience, Christian education and religious peace, and also provide a religious basis for true patriotism. The order of the members resigning, is signed by Arthur J. Mann, former Kligragh of the local Klan and is addressed to Walter J. Bossert of Indianapolis, Imperial Kligragh. The letter reads:

"As Kligragh of Provisional Klan No. 8, Realm of Connecticut, it is my duty here with to inform you that on December 22, 1925, this Klan made and passed a motion to sever all connections with the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan of Georgia, Inc., and to discontinue all blankaves. You will, therefore, make proper note of this action upon the records of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan of Georgia, Inc.

"No American worthy of the name can longer affiliate with an organization such as the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan of Georgia, Inc., now is and maintain his self respect. Today, under the leadership of Mr. Hiram Wesley Evans and yourself has degenerated into nothing less than an organization of greed. It has become a travesty on patriotism and a blasphemous caricature professing Protestantism. It is not only anti-Catholic and anti-Jew but absolutely anti-American and Anti-Protestant.

"It has become without question the greatest menace facing the American people today. For every good man severing his connection with it, ten men are taken in that would shame a ward leader of Tammany Hall. The thousands of good Protestant Americans are blind to its intrigues and crooked methods.

"Real Americans must be awakened and made to use every effort to stamp out this slimy serpent that threatens the very life of our nation. Hundreds of real men in this old city of New Haven are glad to declare themselves, and for that reason a copy of this goes to the publisher to use as their editors may see fit."

Rabbi Wise Retained As Palestine Appeal

Head, Despite Sermon
New York, Jan. 8.—Dr. Stephen S. Wise, about whom a storm of controversy has raged in a recent sermon in which he expressed the belief that Jesus was "a man, not a myth" and that Jews must accept the teachings of Jesus as a code of ethics, has been retained as chairman of the executive committee of the United Palestine Appeal. Heavy opposition to his retention developed after the sermon.

By a vote of 59 to 9, the executive committee decided on Sunday to retain Rabbi Wise's resignation, which had been submitted when he was severely criticized for parts of his sermon. The committee was in session 12 hours deliberating over the resignation. Besides retaining Rabbi Wise, it affirmed its faith in Judaism, rejecting charges made by some rabbis that his statements would tend to lead to the conversion of Jews to Christianity.

The committee's meeting followed the adoption of resolutions by the national executive committee of the Zionist Organization of America urging that the Appeal refuse the resignation of Dr. Wise. The Zionist committee's resolution was adopted by a vote of 70 to 1. Representatives of the Jewish party, and the New York Union of Orthodox Rabbis led the opposition to Dr. Wise, but powerful leaders, including many rabbis, contended, as he himself did, that he had said nothing in his sermon that had not often been said before and that could not be reconciled with Jewish orthodox. Dr. Wise maintained that he had meant that the Jews must accept Jesus as "a great man, not a great Jewish teacher" and that he had no intention of suggesting that Jews should accept Christianity.

Eugene Gigout, Noted Organist For Term Of 70 Years, Is Dead

(N. C. W. C. Dept. of Social Action) Paris, Jan. 4.—Eugene Gigout, the great organist, has just passed away at the age of 81 years. His was the unusual record of 70 years of active service, for he was barely 12 years old when he played the great organ of the Cathedral of Nancy, his active city.

After graduating from the Paris Conservatory, at the age of 19, he was victorious in a competition held to select an organist for the Church of Saint Augustine a post which he kept until his death, that is to say for a period of sixty-two years. Two years ago, the parish and the Conservatory of Music joined in a solemn celebration of the sixtieth anniversary of his artistic career.

Until the day of his death he remained active, lively and cheerful, improvising with great skill and with a fresh and fertile imagination. His fingers were not stiff and his feet fairly flew over the pedals of his great instrument.

Eugene Gigout married the daughter of the famous composer Niedermeyer. His Master was Saint-Saens and Gabriel Faure was his comrade. Together the two young musicians used to climb the butte Montmartre to look down on the vast city: "I want the organ of the Madeleine," Faure used to say. "I want that of Saint Augustine," Gigout would reply. These two youthful dreams were realized. Gigout was frequently visited by Saint-Saens, Gounod, Cesar Franck and Widor who came to hear him play and to watch his improvisations. Gigout leaves about 600 compositions including a famous "Great Song Dialogue" for two organs. He was the valuable assistant of Don Potter in the restoration of Gregorian music.

He was a man of simple and kindly nature, of lofty moral character, with a spirit softened and strengthened by much suffering and many losses among his loved ones.

Funeral of Gen. Hart Attended By Cabinet Member and Officers

Washington, Jan. 8.—A Requiem High Mass at St. Patrick's Church here, attended by Secretary of War Davis and high army officers, preceded the burial in Arlington National Cemetery Monday of Major Gen. William H. Hart, Quartermaster General of the United States Army. General Hart, who served with distinction and won several medals in the World War, was a Catholic. His death took place at Walter Reed Hospital here Saturday, a fortnight after he underwent a major operation.

Father R. F. McGeary, Chaplain at the hospital, celebrated the Mass, assisted by the Rev. Lewis J. O'Hern, C.S.P., Rector of the Apostolic Mission House, and Father R. F. Tarskey, U. S. Army chaplain. Burial at Arlington was with full military honors.

Honorary pallbearers included Major-Gen. Dennis Nolan, Deputy Chief of Staff of the Army; Major-Gen. E. A. Helmick, Inspector General of the Army; Major-Gen. K. W. Walker, Chief of Finance; Major-Gen. P. C. Harris, retired; Brig.-Gen. J. B. Bellinger, Acting Quartermaster General; Brig.-Gen. Henry Jervey, retired; Col. F. W. VanDuyne, Quartermaster Corps; and Col. C. A. Hedekin, retired. The Officers' Reserve Corps also was represented by a score of officers of high rank.

General Hart would have been 67 in March. He was born in Minnesota in 1858. He became a colonel in the Quartermaster Corps in 1917, and was made a major-general upon his appointment as Quartermaster General in 1922. He had seen service in many parts of the world, including the Philippines, Hawaii, Cuba and France.

Seek To Save 2,500 Filipino American Boy And Girl Waifs

New York, Jan. 8.—An appeal has been opened here for support of an effort to save 2,500 boys and girls of American blood in the Philippines who are threatened with vagabondage and immorality. Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood, Governor-General of the Philippines is the chief force back of the movement, and it is supported by prominent men in the United States. The children it is sought to help are those of American fathers and Filipino mothers, and have been either abandoned or are growing up in perniciou surroundings, says General Wood in his "Appeal to the American People for Children of American Blood." To save these unfortunate the general organized in

1921 the American Guardian Association. Leading citizens of the islands, in active cooperation with every church established in the Philippines, with the Army, the Navy and commercial and fraternal bodies, backed the Association, which now cares for 135 of these half-American children at a cost of \$15,000 a year. Many of them are in the charge of the Sisters of the Good Shepherd. Results have been gratifying, the children showing aptitude and learning trades readily.

Now, however, in order to expand the work and do away with its hand-to-mouth existence, it is proposed to raise two million dollars in the United States. Among those backing the project are Chief Justice Taft, Ex-Governor W. Cameron Forbes, Bishop H. Brent, Gen. James G. Harbord, Gen. Hugh L. Scott, Gen. Henry T. Allen, Gen. W. M. Wright, Ex-Governor General James F. Smith and Martin Egan of the J. P. Morgan Company.

Headquarters of the effort here are at 8 West 40th Street, and other offices have been opened at Room 506 815 15th Street, Northwest, Washington; Room 404, 84 State Street, Boston; and 125 West Monroe Street, Chicago.

The Mass For Children

The movement to revive among the people a love and understanding of the liturgy must depend for permanence on the children. Many parishes have adopted various means of encouraging the children to co-operate with the priest as he says the Mass. Laudable as this is, its value is limited unless the little ones are instructed in the meaning and beauty of the successive steps in the Mass.

Rev. William R. Kelly offers for this purpose "The Mass for Children," a supplementary reader for use in parish and Sunday schools. It guides the child through the Mass, explaining the important parts in accordance with approved pedagogical methods for second grade pupils. There is an abundance of illustrations, many in colors.

The author's "Our First Communion," a similar text, has won the enthusiastic approbation of Catholic educators throughout the country. Father Kelly also wrote the Study Plan Supplement of the Student's Edition of the "New Missal for Every Day," by Father Lasance. He is admirably qualified to produce a book of lasting usefulness.

Published by Benziger Brothers, 36-38 Barclay St., New York, N. Y.

Catholic Customs And Symbols

By Rt. Rev. H. T. Henry, Litt. D. The Holy Family

In 1893 the Holy See established a special Feast in honor of the Holy Family. Originally assigned to the third Sunday after the Epiphany, it has been accorded greater prominence by its subsequent assignment to the Sunday within the octave of the Epiphany.

What was the idea lying behind the establishment of this Feast-day of the Holy Family? We know that Leo XIII, to whom we owe both the Feast and the Pious Association of the Holy Family, had a wonderfully keen and comprehensive outlook on the great world of men and things—so keen, indeed, as to seem even prophetic. Not only did he perceive the facts of life as it was so variously lived in his day and generation—one might better say, in his century, with whose existence his own was almost fully contemporaneous—but he perceived as well the principles underlying those external manifestations, and became as it were "weather-wise" (like our own Department at Washington) or, to use our Lord's expression, he could "read the signs of the times." Anyone who can do that is a sort of weather prophet!

Pope Leo's Prescience
In Leo's Ode on the Opening Century, for instance, he almost clearly prophesied the terrors of the World War. And in his Apostolic Letter founding the Pious Association of the Holy Family, he seems to have foreseen the consequences of any disruption or any lessening of the family ties—consequences which publicists of today perceive in the "crime-waves" that grow every day more menacing and which one thoughtful diplomat has preferred to call a "crime-tide" in a series of long articles which he has published on the subject.

The various phases of contemporary life which tend more and more to break up the home, to render the inestimable training of the home-life almost a thing of the past, have been pointed out by various students of the wild disorders of today. One may fear that their warnings fall but on deaf ears, and that their preachments are addressed to hearts rendered callous by a thoughtless addiction to the costly and time-consuming amusements so liberally provided in our times.

The society called the family is now, and must continue to be, what it always was, the fundamental unit of any lasting State. The State totters when anything goes wrong with its constituent and fundamental units: "Every one is aware," wrote Leo XIII, "that the prosperity and happiness of public and private life depends most largely on the home. For the deeper the roots of virtue strike into that soil, and the more alert parents are, by word and deed, to inform the souls of the young

Great Personalities Of Catholic Church

St. Laurence O'Toole, Archbishop and Irish Patriot
In the days of its new-found peace, Ireland is now preparing to observe next year the seventh centenary of the canonization of one who in the troublous days of the Twelfth century labored heroically for Irish peace and the alleviation of the suffering brought about by strife.

This man is St. Laurence O'Toole, one of the greatest of Irish saints. He lived at a time when anarchy reigned wantonly through Ireland, leading up to the entrance of Henry II of England and his conquest of the land. It was an era of intrigue and bloodshed. Through it all, while discharging priestly duties with vigor and a remarkable piety, St. Laurence served as conciliator among the rulers, friend of the poor and refuge of the afflicted. Engrossed in these labors, he nevertheless found time to regularize the clergy of Ireland. His last act was to intercede successfully with the British monarch on behalf of the Irish kin. So eminent is his part in the history of Erin that the Dean of St. Patrick's Protestant Cathedral in Dublin is now engaged in writing his life.

Born about 1128, Laurence was the son of a powerful prince of Leinster whose family had been eminent for generations in the Hy-Murray and Hy-Mal territories near Dublin. His father first sent him to the Leinster king as a hostage, then put him into the hands of the pious Bishop of Glendaloch to save him from ill treatment. At 12 years of age he chose the religious life and was carefully instructed by the venerable bishop. When the latter died, so great had become the youth's reputation for piety that he was chosen Abbot of the Glendaloch Monastery, although he was only 25. Five years later, after displaying wisdom and ability of a high order at the monastery, he was unanimously chosen Archbishop of Dublin. His consecration marked the end of the line of Danish bishops of Dublin.

Lived Austerly Life
In his new office Laurence set himself resolutely to effect numerous reforms among his clergy. He himself took the habit of the Canons of Arouais, and observed the rule strictly, living a most austere life, wearing a hair shirt, fasting much and spending long periods in solitary retreat in St. Kevin's cave. In 1179 he attended the Lateran Council in Rome, and his account of the condition of the Irish church so impressed Pope Alexander III that he sent him back as a Legate with authority to carry out all the regulations he had sought, to cure the disorders which were widespread in the country. These he energetically put into effect, at the same time working indefatigably to alleviate a terrible famine that swept the island.

Before this, however, through the rivalries of the provincial kings, Richard Earl of Pembroke (Strongbow) had come into Irish affairs, overrun large areas, and claiming the principality of Leinster, taken Dublin by the sword. Laurence devoted himself to softening the heart of the conqueror and aiding the victims of the fighting. When Henry II came to Ireland to check up on his vassals, the saint met him and later made a journey to England to see him in the interest of his church.

Saved Land From Violence
Finally Henry became angered with Roderic, the Irish monarch. Because of his former success in negotiating with the English king for Roderic, Laurence undertook another journey to England in the hope of effecting a reconciliation and thus sparing the land further violence. Henry, anxious to avoid peace, shunned the priest-conciliator and went over to Normandy. Laurence followed him, and so impressed him by his piety and wisdom that Henry granted all his desires.

It was while returning to Ireland for this mission that the saint was struck down by fever. He took shelter at the monastery of the regular Canons of Eu, in Normandy, and died shortly afterward, November 14, 1190. As death approached, it was suggested that he make a will. He replied with a smile: "Of what do you speak? I thank God I have not a penny left to dispose of." It was true. His every cent had been given to the poor.

St. Laurence's body was buried in the church of the abbey. By order of Pope Honorius III, four commissioners took testimony of several miracles wrought at the tomb, and the Pontiff published the bull canonizing him in 1226. The body was taken up and enshrined in 1227.

with the precepts of religion, the more plentiful are the fruits resulting to the good of society in general."
The Pious Association and the Feast of the Holy Family are strong reminders, to parents and citizens who love their country, of their binding duties towards the home and the home life.
Leo composed three exquisite Latin hymns for the Divine Office of the Feast. He holds up to us the picture of the House of Nazareth: What grace and power of love made sweet
The House of Nazareth—
Such may our hearts and homes repeat
In birth, in life, in death
Here is a model for the frequent contemplation of all Christians.

Deaths of the Week

Horan—William Horan died at the residence of his brother, Matthew Horan, 82 Kirkland road, January 9, aged 48 years. Funeral from St. Peter and Paul's Church, January 13.

Ettore—Joseph Ettore died January 10, at the Rochester General Hospital. Funeral from St. Lucy's Church, January 12.

Burns—Thomas J. Burns Jr., of Bloomfield road, Pittsford, N. Y., died January 8, aged 53 years. Funeral from St. Boniface Church, January 11.

Corcoran—Caroline Fassott Corcoran, wife of Joseph Corcoran, died January 9 at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., funeral from St. Michael's Church, January 11.

Beachel—William S. Beachel of No. 114 Cypress street, died at St. Mary's Hospital, January 12. Funeral from the Immaculate Conception Church, January 9.

Fall—Thomas Fall, of No. 493 Jay street, died suddenly, January 12 aged 29 years. Funeral from St. Peter and Paul's Church, January 15.

Honn—Robert A. Honn, infant son of Frank and Edna Honn, died at Rome, N. Y., January 13, aged 4 months. Funeral from January 14. Interment in Holy Sepulchre cemetery.

Sanders—Edward W. Sanders died January 12 at his home, No. 86 Keebler street. Funeral from Our Lady of Perpetual Help Church, January 16.

Conley—Mrs. Margaret Conley died in this city, January 14. Funeral from the Immaculate Conception Church, January 16. Burial in Mount Olivet cemetery, Brockport.

Lehr—Mrs. Frances Lehr, wife of Philip Lehr, died at the home, No. 59 Mazda terrace, aged 57 years. Deceased was a member of the L. C. B. A. Council No. 977, of the Church of Our Lady of Perpetual Help.

N. Y. and U. S. Bills Propose Cheap Credit For Home Builders

Washington, D. C., Jan. 13, 1926.—Home ownership is engaging the attention both the Congress and the present session of the New York Legislature. Bills have been introduced in Congress to establish a commission to study the problem and to establish a National Home Loan System, composed of state home loan banks. Governor Smith, in his message to the New York Legislature, recommended that power be given cities to extend cheap credit and the power of condemnation to limited dividend corporations to build blocks of homes. As an alternative, Gov. Smith proposed State Housing Banks similar to the banks provided in the federal bills referred to.

There has been little discussion as yet of the congressional proposals, but Governor Smith's recommendations were so emphatic in his message that they have drawn fire and at the same time have elicited sentiments of approval from New York civic leaders.

The New York rent laws, which protect tenants from profiteering landlords, expire in February and to meet this emergency the Housing Commission has already studied the situation and is presenting its report. Governor Smith says that merely protection from profiteering is not enough and that something must be done to prevent children from being brought up in dark, ill-ventilated, overcrowded, unsafe, tenement houses that are found not only in New York City but throughout the state.

Building of homes for wage earners and persons of moderate income in the hope of a speculative profit has proved to be impossible and as a result, the housing shortage has intensified itself at the same time that construction of richer homes, office buildings, hotels, etc. has apparently gone beyond the demand.

In his message, Governor Smith states that among the chief reasons for this are the high cost of borrowing money for moderate priced homes and the difficulty of securing enough land to build on a large scale.

To remedy this, he urges that the State give legal power to cities to issue tax-exempt bonds and loan the proceeds to corporations paying a limited dividend which will build homes for families of moderate income. These corporations would be regulated by the State to see to it that they build the right type of home and not profiteer in the rent.

Governor Smith's alternative proposal of a State Housing Bank is incorporated in a federal bill which would set up a national commission to establish home loan banks in each of the states on a plan similar to the federal farm loan system.

The proposal to establish a commission to study home ownership in the United States includes a provision to investigate land settlements. It would investigate the results of unregulated private settlement, the need for better financial terms of purchase, the value of state or national land settlement and home loan policies, and methods of regulating land speculation, absentee landlordism and kindred evils. This proposal is being made by Senator Shepard of Texas. The Commission would be composed of the Secretaries of Agriculture, the Interior, and Labor.

DEATHS OF THE WEEK

Funeral services were held from the respective churches on dates given. May their souls rest in peace.

Croston—Mrs. Ella Croston of No. 8 Thayer street died January 11, at the General Hospital. Funeral from the Blessed Sacrament Church, January 13.

Gotler—Chloe M. Gotler, widow of George E. Gotler, of No. 384 Flint street, died January 10, aged 74 years. Funeral from St. Michael's Church, January 13.

McGill—Mrs. Louise Wegman McGill, wife of Frederick A. McGill, formerly of this city, died January 10 at her home, No. 8 Fairview place Brooklyn, N. Y. Funeral from Holy Cross Church, Brooklyn, January 12. Interment in Holy Sepulchre cemetery, this city, January 13.

Martin—Mary G. Martin died at her home, No. 211 Merriman street, January 11. Funeral from Corpus Christi Church, January 14. Interment in St. Columbill cemetery, at Seneca Falls, N. Y.

Mears—Martha May Mears died suddenly, January 10, at the family home, No. 9-1-2 Ontario street, aged 58 years. Funeral from Corpus Christi Church, January 13.

Paluczynski—Michael Paluczynski of No. 76 Furlong street, died January 10. Funeral from St. Stanislaus Church, January 13.

Diskin—The funeral of Hannah Diskin, infant daughter of Dennis and Mary Diskin, of 68 Velox street, was held on Saturday, January 9, at 2 p. m. Interment was made in the family lot at Holy Sepulchre cemetery.

Dix—Mrs. Mary Adelaide Dix died January 10 at her residence in Brooklyn, N. Y. Funeral from St. Augustine's Church, this city, January 13. Interment in the family lot at Holy Sepulchre cemetery.

Bircree—Stephen Bircree died at the late residence, No. 106 Harris street, January 11. Funeral from St. Bridget's Church, January 14.

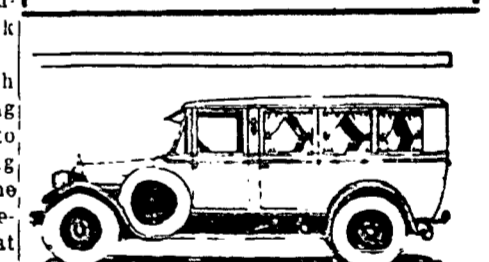
Quinlan—Mrs. Margaret Quinlan, of East Henrietta, N. Y., died at the General Hospital, January 11. Funeral from the Church of the Good Shepherd at Henrietta, January 14. Interment at Scottsville, N. Y.

Paul—Mrs. Lena Paul, wife of George Paul, of No. 64 Danforth street, died at St. Mary's Hospital, January 12. Funeral from Holy Family Church, January 15th.

Robbins—Margaret T. Robbins, widow of G. Homer Robbins, died January 11, at the family home, No. 10 Woodrow street. Funeral from Holy Apostles Church, January 14.

Raufelsen—Mrs. Carrie Raufelsen died January 13, aged 63 years. Funeral from St. Andrew's Church, January 16.

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