

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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The Catholic Family Newspaper

The paper of the Catholic press has been made more worthy. They have been in active solidarity in the past. —Pope Benedict XV.

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Education Measure Offered To Senate By Senator Phipps

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

Washington, March 12.—On the heels of the hearings on the Curtis-Reed Education Bill, which would create a Federal Department of Education with a Cabinet Secretary at its head and which was vigorously opposed by various Catholic and non-Catholic groups as a move for Federal bureaucracy and control over education, there was this week introduced in the Senate a new education measure. Its sponsor is Senator Phipps of Colorado, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Education and Labor, and it differs widely from the Curtis-Reed Bill.

Provisions of New Measure
The new measure proposes, in effect, to retain the present Bureau of Education with a Commissioner of Education at its head, but strengthened and with enlarged facilities. For this purpose it is provided that \$250,000 be given the Bureau for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1927, in addition to the regular appropriations it now receives; and that an Assistant Commissioner of Education, a chief clerk and division chiefs be added to the personnel. There is no mention of Federal subsidy for the States.

At the hearing on the Curtis-Reed Bill, proponents of that measure repeatedly contended that lack of money and attendant inability of the Bureau of Education to do more research work made a Department necessary. Those who opposed the bill replied, in substance, that they recognized a need for more money and wider research, but believed these things could be provided through the Bureau, and that attempting to provide them through the creation of a Department was a fundamental and irretrievable error. The new bill, dropping the Department idea entirely, seeks to fill the needs which both sides seemed to admit, but would attempt to attain that end through the existing Bureau, thus avoiding any fundamental change in the status of the Federal Government with regard to education.

A Federal Council on Education, consisting of one representative and one alternate appointed by each of the Secretaries of the executive Departments, would be set up by one section of the bill, with the Commissioner of Education as its ex-officio chairman. Its duties would be to "formulate and recommend educational policies among the Executive Departments and to devise ways and means of improving the educational work of the Federal Government." This provision is similar to that in the Curtis-Reed Bill, which in turn follows that incorporated in the Dallingier Bill of 1924. In several other respects the new measure closely follows the Dallingier Bill.

National Council on Education
There also is provided a National Council on Education, an agency omitted from the Curtis-Reed Bill but found in the older Dallingier measure. As set up in the bill, the National Council would consist of fifteen members appointed by the Commissioner of Education and "representing various public and private educational interests of the country." The Council would form a sort of advisory body "to maintain the closest possible relationship with educational agencies and to secure the benefit of competent advice and counsel." Its members would serve without pay and would meet once a year and at such other times as the Commissioner might specify.

Studies and investigations in many educational fields and reports would be made by the Bureau at the specific direction of the bill, "in order to enable the Bureau of Education in the Department of the Interior more fully and effectively to carry out its purpose and duties." The specific fields designated are: illiteracy; migration education; public school education, including administrative organization, construction of school buildings, cost of education, and organization and arrangement of school curricula; physical education, including health education, recreation and sanitation; preparation and supply of competent teachers for the public schools; higher education; and "such other educational matters and subjects as in the judgment of the Commissioner of Education may require attention and study."

Agreement With State Authorities
Agreements and arrangements with State and local authorities and other educational agencies which may desire them, whereby the Bureau may cooperate in studies and investigations, are authorized. The Secretary of the Interior is empowered

to appoint such investigators specially qualified in educational, scientific, professional and technical matters as may be needed to carry out the functions prescribed for the Bureau, subject to appropriations.

All employees except the Commissioner and Assistant Commissioner are to be named from the Civil Service list.

Mainz Cathedral Closed As Unsafe From Long Decay

By Rev. Dr. Wilhelm von Capitane (Cologne Correspondent, N. C. W. C. News Service)

Cologne, March 8.—The Cathedral Chapter and the Architectural Committee at Mainz have announced that the Cathedral must be closed for some time because of the dangers attendant upon the replacement of its foundations. Mainz Cathedral is one of the several German edifices of Catholic worship which are in critical condition because of deterioration.

The first protective step at Mainz has been to reinforce the point of support to the principal tower by the installation of large supporting beams. By that operation the weight of the tower will be shifted upon the squaring pillars which now must be saved. The closing of the cathedral was determined upon at a conference of the chapter and committee after Professor Ruth declared that even if everything possible should be done it would be impossible to obviate the danger of complete ruin which threatens the edifice.

Mainz Cathedral has been built upon large wood piles which water and time have rotted. The structure is sinking and because of the size and depth of its walls the dome is endangered.

Secretary Davis Pays High Tribute To Maj. Gen. Nolan

Washington, March 12.—High tribute is paid Maj. Gen. Dennis E. Nolan, who on Monday relinquished his post as Deputy Chief of Staff of the United States Army, in a statement issued this week by Secretary of War Davis.

"General Nolan's relief was made necessary by the wise provision of existing law which requires General Staff officers to serve at least two years in six in command of troops," said Secretary Davis.

"General Nolan's reputation in his own profession is unusual, and makes him a man of mark among military men in all countries. He was graduated from West Point in 1896. He was only three years afterwards a volunteer major commanding a cavalry squadron in the Philippine Islands."

"During the World War he served as commanding general of a Pennsylvania brigade, and as Director of Intelligence at General Pershing's headquarters. His services led to his appointment as a permanent brigadier general when the Army was reorganized in 1920. Since that time he has served as Assistant Chief of Staff of the War Department, and as commanding general of an infantry brigade and later a division in Texas."

"I have learned to appreciate to the fullest extent the excellent nature of the advice given by General Nolan as to all military questions affecting the War Department, and I am very sorry indeed that he is going."

General Nolan, who is an ardent Catholic, was born in New York in 1872. He served in the Spanish-American war, the Philippine Insurrection and the World War. In the latter struggle he won the Distinguished Service Cross and the Distinguished Service Medal, and also received the following awards from foreign countries for valor: Commander of the Legion of Honor and Croix de Guerre with palms, from France; Commander of the Bath, from Great Britain; Commander of the Order of the Crown, from Italy, and Commander of the Crown, from Belgium.

Gustave Bouvier, English Artist, Dead

London, March 8.—The last survivor of a noted Catholic family of artists has passed away in the person of Gustave Arthur Bouvier. He was the son of Jules Bouvier, a painter of miniatures, whose four sons and two daughters all inherited his artistic gifts.

Gustave Bouvier exhibited at the Royal Academy, and two of his collections, the Arms of the Cardinals and the Arms of the Archbishops and Bishops of France, were purchased by the British Museum.

Bishop O'Connell Of Richmond Has Resigned His See

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

Washington, March 9.—Complying with the request of the Right Rev. Denis Joseph O'Connell, D. D., Bishop of Richmond, Virginia, to be relieved of his See, because of ill health, His Holiness Pope Pius XI today promoted him to the Archdiocese of Baltimore and the Apostolic Delegation here. Bishop O'Connell is 77 years old.

The Delegation also announced that "Bishop O'Connell will serve as Apostolic Administrator of the Diocese of Richmond until his successor is appointed."

Bishop O'Connell was born at Donoughmore, County Cork, Ireland, January 28, 1849. He studied in the American College at Rome and was ordained a priest on May 26, 1877. Following his ordination he carried the decrees of the Last Plenary Council of Baltimore to Rome and returned as secretary to Bishop Conroy, ablegate to Canada.

Following the death of Monsignor Hostler in 1884, Father O'Connell was made rector of the American College, Rome. He was made a domestic prelate March 20, 1887, and continued as rector of the American College until July, 1895, when he resigned to act as vicar of Cardinal Gibbons for his titular Church, St. Maria, in Trastevere, Rome.

Father O'Connell became the third rector of the Catholic University of America in 1903, and on December 16, 1907, was elevated to the titular See of Sebaste. He was consecrated Bishop by Cardinal Gibbons at Baltimore on May 3, 1908, and on December 24, 1908, was appointed Bishop Auxiliary of the Archdiocese of San Francisco.

On May 7, 1909, he was succeeded as rector of the Catholic University by the present rector, the Right Rev. Thomas J. Shahan. On January 19, 1912, he was transferred from the Archdiocese of San Francisco to be Bishop of Richmond as the successor of the Right Rev. Augustine van der Vyver.

Expelled Nuns, Led By Mother Semple, Reach New Orleans

New Orleans, March 12.—Expelled from Mexico under the present program of religious persecution, 47 Sisters of Visitation, who have arrived here, in the charge of Mother Superior Mary Margaret Semple, formerly of Montgomery, Ala., still gripping stories of the law's enforcement in Mexico. Forty-two of the 47 expelled nuns were Mexicans who were put out of their own country because they could not agree to stop teaching in American religious schools.

Sister Mary Theresa, a Cuban, told how, when she and four other Sisters had been left, after the departure of the others, to pack, soldiers stroled in and out of the convent at will and constantly stood guard. The soldiers also rode on the Pullman with the nuns who were forced to lock the door against them, she said.

In describing the closing of the fashionable church of the Holy Family in Mexico City, Sister Theresa said that the priest was taken from the altar during Mass and locked in a cellar; that women were knocked down with streams of water when they attempted to approach the church and that one woman thus treated was only saved by a man throwing a Red Cross flag over her body.

Fr. Galen to Speak At Chicago Congress

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

New York, March 12.—Announcement is made from the office of the Catholic Union, 50 Union Square, this city, that the president of this society, the Rev. Augustine Count Galen, O. S. B., has been appointed one of the speakers on the program of the forthcoming Eucharistic Congress in Chicago. Dr. Galen's address will be delivered in connection with the Oriental section of the Congress. Galen, at which time the attention of Catholics will be focused upon the Eastern Rites and the great part played by them in the ultimate reunion of Christendom.

Dr. Galen is at present on a trip in respect and cooperation of our various denominations. His cause arises in the World War may also cause many church followers to lose their interest in religion.

Archbishop of Canterbury Not to Publish Deathbed Letter of Card. Mercier

London, March 8.—The Archbishop of Canterbury has no immediate intention of publishing the letter which Cardinal Mercier wrote from his deathbed concerning the Malines Conversations. The ultimate fate of the letter seems uncertain. After a week's delay this communication has reached me from the Archbishop's secretary.

"There is no immediate prospect of the publication by the Archbishop of any of the communications which passed between Cardinal Mercier and himself, whatever may ultimately be forthcoming about the character and outcome of these conferences as a whole."

Fate of Conversations Uncertain
The fate of the conversations themselves is also uncertain. Bishop Gore stated the other day from the pulpit of the Church of St. Magnus the Martyr, "I suppose that the conversations have come to an end," but there are still many Anglo-Catholics who are hoping for their revival.

The leading Catholic papers here have never been sympathetic to these attempts at corporate reunion, taking the view that they retard the conversion of individuals who might themselves submit to the Church if they were not tempted to await the outcome of the general movement.

The "Universe" this week explains its hostile attitude to the Malines conversations. It says:

"It is a matter of common knowledge that the Malines conferences produced a difficult and at times even acute situation for us English Catholics. Among Anglicans our attitude has been attributed to ignorance, jealousy and lack of charity. That was to be expected. But in certain circles in France and Belgium there have been some who, imperfectly understanding the religious situation in England, have almost to an equal degree, failed to understand that of English Catholics in face of the difficulty suddenly thrust upon them by the letter of the Archbishop of Canterbury which fell like a bombshell into their midst on St. Stephen's day, 1922."

The paper goes on to quote from a newly published book by Abbot Butler, "The Life and Times of Bishop Ullathorne," the story of an earlier attempt at reunion which was given a death blow by the Holy See.

In 1857, at a meeting of Anglicans, Greeks and Catholics, there was founded an Association for Promoting the Unity of Christendom. Ambrose Phillips de Lisle, a convert before the Oxford movement, was one of the leading spirits, and in a letter to Cardinal Barnabo he sought the Pope's blessing on the movement. In his enthusiasm he stated that the Reunionists among the Anglicans numbered 2,000 priests and ten bishops.

Rome was naturally astounded to hear that the movement was of such magnitude and wrote to Cardinal Wiseman for information. Cardinal Wiseman characterized de Lisle's statement as "the most complete illusion in the world," and pointed out that the chief of de Lisle's bishops was Samuel Wilberforce who only recently had been guilty of "horrible blasphemies against the Blessed Virgin Mary."

In 1864 the association had some 8,000 members, among them being 1,000 Catholics, most of whom were foreigners and therefore ill-informed on the matters in which they were engaged.

Action of Holy See

The Holy See condemned the association in September of that year, defined the essential indivisibility of the Church, and declared that for the faithful to pray for Christian unity "according to an intention most grievously polluted and infected with heresy," was "in no way to be tolerated."

From this page of history it will be seen that reunion efforts originating with the Anglicans are no new thing. In 1864 the Holy See declared that the movement "opposes the conversion of non-Catholics to the faith, and endeavors, by means of its publications, to hinder them."

Effect of Tolerance Seen by Pres. Lowell

Cambridge, Mass., March 10.—Church attendance in the United States has declined because of "decrease in antipathy and bitterness between the various religious sects," declared the Harvard University, declared here in a address to members of the Harvard Graduate Schools Society.

"Man is essentially a combative animal," he said, "and the increase in respect and cooperation of our various denominations has caused many church followers to lose their interest in religion."

Princess Takes Veil of Sacred Heart Order

By Rev. Dr. Wilhelm Baron von Capitane (Cologne Correspondent, N. C. W. C. News Service)

Cologne, March 8.—Princess Agnes von Loewenstein, second daughter of Prince Aloys of Loewenstein, president of the General Assembly of German Catholics, has joined the Sisters of the Sacred Heart at Vaux, Holland. Prince Aloys, who probably will go to Chicago to attend the Eucharistic Congress this summer, was present at the investiture with many members of the royal family.

Princess Agnes was educated at Blumenthal, near Vaux, where most of the German Catholic nobility is educated and where she took the veil. Each year some of the pupils at Blumenthal enter the religious order.

Priest Invents Machine of Value

Paris, March 8.—An invention destined to be of great utility to the farmer has been patented by a country priest, Abbe Baete, pastor of the village of Treize-Vents. It is a machine for setting out cabbage plants. The first model was built by the Abbe with the help of the local blacksmith and a young engineer, and is said to function perfectly, saving about nine-tenths of the labor required to set the plants by hand.

Each plant is caught gently by a moving arm and placed in a small hole, which is immediately filled up by another attachment.

Sunday, March 11.—St. Benedict, Abbot, was born of a noble Italian family about 480. Shook by the ferocity of the Roman youth he fled to the desert mountains of Subiaco where he lived for three years in solitude. The fame of his sanctity brought disciples round him. After he had built twelve monasteries at Subiaco he removed to Monte Cassino where he founded an abbey in which he wrote his rule and lived until his death in 543.

One Catholic Church Holding 27 Services Every Day of Novena

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

Baltimore, Md., March 10.—A record in the number of religious services held in a church in a day is being established by St. Ignace Church, this city, the home of the President of the Novena of Grace in the United States.

Twenty-seven services are being held there daily during the Novena prominent in Baltimore. A letter from the church states that the attendance is nearly 20,000 persons. These services begin at six o'clock in the morning and end about 10 o'clock at night. The last service of the day is held at 9:30 P. M.

Nothing like the crowds attending the services of St. Ignace has ever been witnessed in this city and probably in any other city in the country. A special detachment of police is on duty all during the day. The program, as it is called, is on Friday next the feast of St. Francis Xavier, it is expected, that the records of daily attendance at the Novena will be smashed. The Rev. John F. Duxon, S. J., is pastor of St. Ignace.

The Novena of Grace was revived Club, of the Catholic Church in this country at St. Ignace and has been going on for about twenty-five years ago by the Rev. Francis X. Brady, S. J. The present Novena is being held at St. Ignace, and is being attended by about 200 hundred persons at the one novena exercise.

From St. Ignace, the Novena has spread throughout the Archdiocese of Baltimore and then to many parts of the country. The scores of churches in the Archdiocese of Baltimore which are holding the Novena, report the greatest crowds in the history of the Catholic Church in this country.

French Delegation To Chicago Congress Led By Card. Dubois

Chicago, March 12.—Cardinal Dubois, Archbishop of Paris, will head a delegation of distinguished prelates and laymen coming here from France to attend the Eucharistic Congress to be held here June 20 to 24. In the party will be the Right Rev. Georges Grante, Bishop of Le Mans, and Gen. Edouard de Castelnau, Governor of Nancy. Marshal Foch, generalissimo of the Allied forces in the World War may also accept the invitation extended him to attend the Congress.

Four Cities Plan Celebration Of Calvert Landing

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

New York, March 12.—The annual celebration by the Calvert Association of the founding of Maryland and the establishment of religious liberty in America will be held on March 21 and 22—the latter being the anniversary of the landing of the Maryland Pilgrims in 1634. In Baltimore, Chicago, New York, and New York, the speakers at the Baltimore celebration will be Governor Ritchie, Hon. James Howard, the British Ambassador, Dr. Peter Guldaway, of the Catholic University, and Rev. John F. Duxon, S. J., of the Pilgrims of the Maryland. The Attorney General, Maryland, Thomas H. Bland, will preside.

The Calvert Association, which has its name from George Calvert, first Lord Baltimore, who was granted by King James I. in 1634 the right to establish a Catholic colony in America, has been organized since 1884. It is a non-profit organization under Catholic auspices, but having many members who are not Catholics. One of the active members of the Calvert Association was John J. Calvert, the architect of the statue of Saint John the Evangelist in New York. Founded by John J. Calvert, the association has been active in the celebration of the landing of the Pilgrims in 1634. The association has been active in the celebration of the landing of the Pilgrims in 1634. The association has been active in the celebration of the landing of the Pilgrims in 1634.

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