

The Catholic Journal

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Disgraced.

It is a far cry from Oscar Underwood to Senator Heflin. It is a far cry from Woodrow Wilson to William G. McAdoo.

Alabama is disgraced by a United States senator who mouths and raves and openly stands for bigotry, intolerance, and religious animosity.

Mr. McAdoo—once Secretary of the Treasury but better known as Woodrow Wilson's son-in-law—is so busy to be President that he would assassinate the moral character of any prominent person who is a possible contender in the democratic convention of 1928. Not only that, but he has seized upon the dry side of the prohibition problem and is willing to accept the aid and assistance of the religious bigots who would proscribe the Catholic, the Jew, the negro and the foreigner.

Mr. McAdoo, in what was intended as a serious discussion of problems of law, seeks to insinuate into the minds of his listeners and those who read the speech a belief that the people of the Eastern states who have not accepted Mr. McAdoo as their own high valuation are low-minded, that they are law breakers, that they are kin to the rebels of the Southern States in 1861 and that they are unworthy of representation in the National Government.

By insinuation he blackens the character of Governor Ritchie of Maryland and Smith of New York as well as Senator David Walsh of Massachusetts. Incidentally, those who voted for these officials should be prohibited from voting in the future.

If Mr. McAdoo should win the nomination in 1928 upon such a platform as outlined above, Calvin Coolidge will be re-elected by the largest popular vote ever accorded a president—just to insure William G. McAdoo's political interment.

Read and Ponder!

We wish that every fair-minded, open hearted non-Catholic who lays claim to Christian characterization could read and then keep constantly before him the following despatch from Mexico City:

Mexico City, Jan. 21.—By decree of President Calles, the annexes of a Catholic Church in Mexico City have just been ordered turned over to a federation of Free-Thinkers for use as offices and shops.

This, perhaps, the most insolent seizure of Catholic Church property by Calles to date, is set forth in the Diario Oficial, or official journal of the government.

Following is the text of Calles' decree, with the order of Secretary Tejeda to carry it into effect appended, taken from the Diario Oficial:

"A resolution: By authority of Article II of the prescriptions which Article 27 of the Constitution of the Republic establishes for determining capacity to acquire ownership in the lands and waters of the Nation, and in consideration of the fact that the annexes of the Church of Santa Catalina, in this city, are at the present time abandoned by the Catholic clergy, these annexes are herewith set apart for use as offices and shops by the Latin-American of Free Thought because the Citizen Secretary of the Federation just mentioned has requested them for that purpose."

"I submit this to you for your information and action. President of the Republic, P. Elias Calles."

"Let the same be carried into effect. Secretary A. Tejeda."

Can any so-called Christian uphold, defend and aid—either by money or resolution or public speech—the man or men who openly set up atheism, anarchy and assassination of all Religion?

Accident prevention stressed in school may have an appreciable effect upon the 1926 crop of accidents.

Down town parking is to be provided Saturday in Philadelphia. The experiment will be watched.

School Laws.

That there is division of opinion among the professional educators over the wisdom of keeping young men and women on at school, compulsory, even after they have graduated from high school—under the pretense of preventing child labor—has been apparent for some time. It is common knowledge that employers are chary about employing boys and girls who have to be absent a few hours each week—not in night schools but in continuation day schools. If this condition increases, then it may be that boys and girls will not be able to go to work until after they are eighteen years old. And, if they want to go into the crafts for their life's work they will balk at working for beginner's wages at that age.

The attention this subject has attracted is evidenced by this editorial in the "Democrat & Chronicle" rated as a staunch supporter of the local and State Departments of Education:

"Bills to amend the compulsory education law insofar as it affects children beyond sixteen years of age have been introduced in both branches of the Legislature.

"Sponsors of these bills say they voice a growing conviction that the compulsory education law in its application to the seventeen-year-old class works an injustice. This is the class of children that has had at least one, and often, two years of senior high school training. There is, therefore, a maturity about them that makes them rebel against the operation of the law because it interferes with a very natural desire for self-determination.

Judges of children's courts throughout the state are said to attribute some of the juvenile delinquency with which they have to deal to the application of the law to this class of children. For a year or more rumors have been current that these judges were so confirmed in their belief that they would back any movement to rescind that part of the law which applies to seventeen-year-olds.

"The chief charges made against the compulsory education law and the continuation school which the law instituted are that they are making prevaricators and law-breakers out of many fine youngsters, and failing to provide for the special requirements of these older employed children during the four hours they are in the school; that the training given them in such studies as English and mathematics is rarely above the sixth, or at best, the seventh grade.

"Those in charge of the continuation schools say that the instruction is individual, and that each pupil gets what he wants and what he needs. But at the same time they do say that courses especially prepared for pupils because of the expense, and that if all pupils of high school grade could be in continuation school at the same time high school subjects of every type could be provided.

"The State Education Department, it is said, has deferred the inclusion of the eighteen-year-old class in the application of the compulsory education law until 1930 because of a fear expressed by many educators throughout the state that the revolt would be so great that much of the constructive work of a decade in the interests of the schools would be destroyed. This provision of the law was to have gone into effect in September, 1925.

"There is a feeling among educators, it is said, that the application of the law to the older children is not only having a bad effect on the ambitious boy and girl, but that it is filling the senior high schools with a type of pupil who has neither the capacity nor the desire to take such training and who would be much better off at work.

"Many persons believe that these older children should be given the option of attending continuation school, or some approved night school of which there are good ones in every community of any size in the state. The defenders of the law say that it is unfair to send children who have worked all day to night school. And therein is part of the nut that must be cracked."

Referring to the last paragraph quoted, will not injure these young men and women any more to pass an hour or so at school say three evenings a week than to work all day and then Charleston or fox trot until the wee sma' hours of the morning?

They are all Chicago boosters in Chicago. Professor Goode, of the University of Chicago, predicts that in 75 years Chicago will have 15,000,000 population and outrank London and New York. "But," as Louis Seibold, the eminent newspaper philosopher says, "What of it? Who cares to live in Chicago any way?"

Wayne B. Wheeler thinks he's a bigger man than the Secretary of the Treasury. Perhaps he is.

Legislatures are now in session in 44 states. Judging the future by the past that will mean about 13,000 new laws added to the statute books in 1926!

It would be helpful to good thinking and better morals if the reports of the Browning and kindred court actions could be restricted by law to say two hundred words per day.

Movie Captions.

It is the custom nowadays to find fault—not merely to indulge in criticism which might lead to constructive reform, as case in point is the following editorial fault-finding of a local paper:

American movie fans possessing more sensitive perceptions in the matter of diction have long bewailed the "Came the dawn" school of caption writers. Needless to have audiences been snatched from the throng of a singularly beautiful and compelling picture to have explained for them in large type what it is all about. They have protested, but to no avail.

But now such sensitive adherents of the silver screen have aid. Margot Asquith Lady Oxford and Asquith, if you please—writes the London Observer to complain against this kindergarten use of language. She says:

Interested as I am in the future of the cinema I would like to make one suggestion. I think the literary style of the information given leaves much to be desired. Some of the English, and much of the American writing printed on the screen to enlighten us upon the course of the narrative lacks both grammar and distinction. The silly and rubbishy words often spoil the effect of the moving and perfect photography, and when one hears of the millions spent upon some films one wonders if they could not economize on the costumes and spend more on the captions.

Probably Hollywood will pay no more attention to the complaint of Margot Asquith than they would to plain John Jones. But if enough such criticism should be printed and conveyed to the West coast, action along the line suggested by Lady Oxford and Asquith might result. We have done our bit.

It is apparent that fault-finding over movie captions is akin to that endless controversy over headlines in newspapers led by those who know nothing about the mechanics of newspaper making—those who know so little that if their notion of headlines prevailed the newspaper pages would look worse than the craziest crazy quilt ever designed.

Limitation of space, necessity of making years in as many words, impossibility of describing a western rodeo in terms fitted to Greek drama or a Henry James novel; all these confront the framer of movie captions, to say nothing of the 50 or more censors in states and cities.

"It is easy to carp," to rail, to revile, to break down but it takes real genius to construct.

Borah Right.

Many persons find themselves unable to agree with Senator Borah in many of his vagaries but we fancy most students of governmental economy and also those who have no bureaucratic axe to grind, will agree with this editorial comment on one Borah reform:

Citizens who undertook to follow Senator Borah on all his excursions into vagarious idealism would find themselves on a tortuous path. But by cutting off his detours into chimerical Utopias and following only his general course, that may be pursued with profit. For example, he points out that the ability of Americans to govern themselves is being undermined by the increasing interference of government with private and business life. Unless a halt is called every conceivable activity of mind and body will soon be under surveillance of some bureau; spies and inspectors will leer at us from every corner; taxes will increase to forty dollars per person, and with a republic in name we shall have a bureaucracy in fact, the most deadly and demoralizing form of government, and the most wasteful and extravagant that ever tortured the human family.

Centralization at Washington, the Senator continues, is digging the grave of our political institutions, and destroying the fiber of true citizenship and the self-reliance of Americans. In all this he is right; and is on sure ground also in pointing out that the Congress, confronted with pressing problems, seeks to meet them by enacting into law the schemes of every little group of Tooley street tailors who clamor for some change in the structure of our government. From this our governmental evils flow, and from our failure to appreciate and utilize the great principles of government the Founders gave us. Paternalism is our peril, the Idaho Senator declares, and unless it can be checked, forty per cent. of the national income will soon be needed to support the monstrous bureaucracy we are permitting our Congress to build up.

Governor Smith says there will be no tax reduction this year. That is generally the slogan in off years when no state election is pending.

Cardinal Hayes told the Catholic business girls of New York City at their recent breakfast that "dance halls, literature, novels, recreation centers are not, at the moment, inspired with ideals that uplift the noblest and best in womanhood. Protests are being made and eventually these will bring results. But now the situation is unspeakable."

An association to preserve and conserve the rights of pedestrians has been formed in Berlin.

Teaching By Films.

In all probability, Rochester's list of famed achievements will be well-remembered by the Eastman Kodak's "teaching by films". This phase of education will apply to study of medicine in the colleges and also to the teaching of ordinary subjects in the elementary and high schools.

This editorial in a local contemporary gives an idea of how the experiment for elementary schools has progressed:

In a talk before the Rochester City Club, Dr. T. E. Finegan, the distinguished educator and school administrator who is director of the Eastman Kodak Company's educational film program, gave the first exposition of the nature of this undertaking.

Dr. Finegan showed that this program will differ not only in extent but in kind from anything in the line of educational films hitherto attempted. It involves bringing the visual method of teaching directly into the classroom. The topics selected for initial test are geography, elementary science, and health instruction.

Before a film is taken a most careful survey of the subject is made. The outline is discussed, criticized by practical educators, as well as from the photographic angle, and if necessary entirely torn to pieces and rebuilt. The plan is not merely to illustrate the subject and make it more attractive to pupils, but to make this visual presentation a means of more rapid and thorough acquisition of knowledge.

Problems of expense and safety must also be considered. Slow-burning safety film is to be used, since it is not possible to set up in the classroom a projection booth of the heavier type. The 16mm. film is to be used. This is adequate for classroom pictures, and is cheaper than standard size film.

Dr. Finegan's statement showed that the Eastman Kodak Company is undertaking in a very thorough and painstaking manner a work which may well mark the beginning of a new era in teaching methods, and may eventually be applied in primary schools, high schools and colleges with extremely beneficial results.

Catholics need not blush for Mayor O'Neil. He is making good—will continue to make good.

An interesting photo: Charles S. Whitman and Alfred E. Smith photographed together at the dinner of the New York State Bar Association. Inclusion of Nathan L. Miller would make the collection and association quite pleasurable for Governor Smith. He defeated both Whitman and Miller.

Weather is a peculiar commodity—hard to control and hard to restrain and hard to predict.

Mussolini still rules Italy. And the rumors that Kaiser Wilhelm is to return to Berlin are more persistent.

Weekly Calendar Of Feast Days

Sunday, February 6.—St. Dorothy, virgin, martyr. St. Dorothy's parents seem to have been martyred before her in the Diocletian persecution. When the Governor Sarplicus came to Caesarea he sent her to follow them. She was stretched on the rack but refused to make sacrifice. Two women who were charged to pervert her were won back to Christ by her virtues. She was further tormented and was condemned to be beheaded. A miracle worked through St. Dorothy just before her death led to the conversion of Theophilus, a young lawyer, who suffered martyrdom.

Monday, February 7.—St. Romuald, abbot. In 976, Sergius, a nobleman of Ravenna, quarrelled with a relative about an estate and slew him in a duel. His son Romuald, horrified at his father's crime, entered the Benedictine monastery at Classe to do a 40 day's penance for him. This penance ended in his own vocation. He founded many monasteries and his disciples were called Camaldolese. Among his first disciples were Sts. Adalbert and Boniface, apostles of Russia and Sts. John and Benedict of Poland, martyrs for the faith. He died, June 19, 1027.

Tuesday, February 8.—St. John of Matha. The life of St. John of Matha was one long course of self-sacrifice for the glory of God and the good of his neighbor. By two apparitions he was instructed to devote himself to the rescue of captives. This he did by digging aims for their release. Once, returning from Tunis with 120 redeemed slaves, Moors attacked the ship and left it helpless, without rudder or sail. St. John spread his cloak upon the mast and prayed. The ship was guided safely to Ostia.

Wednesday, February 9.—St. Apollonia and the Martyrs of Alexandria. St. Apollonia, an aged virgin, was the most famous among the martyrs who died at the hands of the persecutors in Alexandria in 249. Her teeth were beaten out and she was led outside the city to die in a huge fire that had been kindled. The judges were struck with terror at the multitudes who rushed to martyrdom in this persecution.

ST. ANTHONY'S GRAYMOOR (NESTS)

How the Wonder-Worker Feeds Homeless Men



For centuries St. Anthony of Padua has proven himself the Friend of the Poor the wide world over. St. Anthony, as champion and friend of the needy, serves notice upon his Clients that if they would employ him as their Heavenly Advocate, they must pay him a fee in the form of Bread-for-his-Poor. In a word St. Anthony helps those who help the poor.

During the winter months the Franciscan Friars of the Atonement have given board and lodging free to as many as sixty-five homeless, jobless men in a single day. It is St. Anthony who pays the huge bread and meat bills through the medium of those who had recourse to his intercession in the Perpetual Novena conducted at Graymoor to the Wonder-Worker of Padua. That St. Anthony helps those who promise to help him feed and lodge his Graymoor dependents, witness the following testimonials:

R. S., Long Island, N. Y.: "On December 28th, I received your acknowledgment of my petition and on January 8th I secured work after having been idle more than nine months. My Novena was for a steady job with remunerative wages, and I have fared better than I expected. The place of work is within ten minutes of my home, saving me the inconvenience of travel and the expense of carfare and lunch money. Everything has worked in my favor and to such an extent that my wife and I are dumbfounded. I gratefully enclose check for my first week's wages as promised."

W. D. F., Newburgh, N. Y.: "A few weeks ago I asked Saint Anthony to get me a little extra work so that I could make some extra money. I promised him that I would send ten per cent of what I received to Graymoor for the Bread Fund. My request was granted the very next day, so I am enclosing money order. Would you be kind enough to publish this if possible so that more people who are in need will go to Saint Anthony."

J. G., Columbia, S. C.: "Some time ago I asked Saint Anthony through the Perpetual Novena to help me sell a piece of property, and he surely did help me. The second day of the Novena I received a letter making me an offer for it. Inclosed please find donation for Bread as promised."

New York City: "Inclosed please find check in honor of Saint Anthony I promised this if our car which was stolen would be returned. It has been returned so I gladly send the offering with many thanks to Saint Anthony."

Address Petitions to

ST. ANTHONY'S NOVENA

GRAYMOOR, DRAWER 25

PEEKSKILL, N. Y.

Thursday, February 10.—St. Scholastica, Abbes. Little is known of this Saint except that she was the sister of the great patriarch St. Benedict, and that, under his direction, she founded and governed a numerous community near Monte Casino. St. Gregory said she devoted herself to God from childhood and that her pure soul went to God in the likeness of a dove.

Friday, February 11.—St. Severinus, Abbot of Agaunum, was of a noble family in Burgundy and educated in the Catholic faith at a time when the Arian heresy reigned in that country. He forsook the world in his youth and dedicated himself to God in the monastery of Agaunum. He was famed for healing the sick through his prayers and immediately cured King Clovis, who had been two years with a fever the doctors could not remove, by placing his cloak around him. He died in 507.

Saturday, February 12.—St. Benedict of Anian was the son of Alguif, Governor of Langudoc, and was born about 750. In his early youth he served as cup-bearer to King Pepin and his son Charlemagne, enjoying under them great honors and possessions. He lived a most mortified life at court but upon narrowly escaping drowning he forsook the world and entered the cloister of St. Seine. In reward of his heroic austere life in the monastic state, God bestowed upon him the gift of tears, and inspired him with a knowledge of spiritual things. He died, 821.

Fr. J. B. Kremer, S. J., Marquette Regent, 57 Years Old, Dies

Milwaukee, Jan. 5.—Funeral services for the Rev. John B. Kremer, S. J., regent of the School of Engineering, Marquette University, were held at the Gesù Church here Thursday morning. The Rev. Albert C. Fox, S. J., president of Marquette University, was celebrant of the Mass. The interment was in Calvary cemetery.

Father Kremer, who was 57 years old, died Tuesday morning after a severe cold, from which he suffered for a month or more, had settled in his lungs.

A native of Bisen, Luxemburg, Father Kremer attended a German university before coming to this country at the age of 20. He joined the navy and his scientific training caused him to be given an assignment which included work on the Honolulu cable. He came to Marquette University from the University of Detroit, where he was professor of physics and science from 1910 to 1914. He had been head of mathematics at Canisius College from 1903 to 1905. He built the Marquette-Milwaukee Journal broadcasting station, WHAD, about six years ago. Some of the apparatus for the enlarged station, erected on the new science building in 1924, he built.

Prefect Apostolic Is Made Bishop Ossining, N. Y., Jan. 28.—Unofficial word has been received at Marquette, the headquarters of the Catholic Foreign Mission Society of America, that the Rt. Rev. James E. Walsh, Prefect Apostolic of Kongmoon in South China, has been nominated bishop. The Prefecture has been made a Vicariate Apostolic.

French Cardinal

Holds Up American Catholics As Model

Paris, Jan. 20.—At the January reception granted each year to delegations from the various Catholic organizations of his diocese, Cardinal Dubois, in his address, spoke particularly of the directions given by the Supreme Pontiff to the Catholics of France in regard to political matters, the defense of religious liberties and the attitude to be observed toward the Action Française. Urging the faithful to heed the teachings of the Pope, the Cardinal held up to them as an example the splendid discipline of the American Catholics, which he had observed on the occasion of his recent travels in the United States. American Catholics are faithful and submissive to the directions of their hierarchy, Cardinal Dubois said, adding that he had discovered that this discipline explained the success and the force of the Catholics of the United States and Canada.

Irish Town Council Votes Down Motion For Opening Prayer

Dublin, Jan. 24.—By a majority of one, the Municipal Corporation of Waterford has rejected a proposal to open its meetings with prayer.

Mr. Drea, author of the proposal said it was to be regretted that in "Holy Ireland," the native Parliament in Dublin, did not acknowledge its allegiance to the Almighty at the commencement of its work. He proposed that the Waterford Corporation should open its business by reciting the following prayer:

"Direct, we beseech Thee, O Lord, all our actions, and guide us by Thy holy inspiration, that our business here today, begun by Thee, may be happily ended by Thee, through Jesus Christ Our Lord, Amen."

This form of prayer was suggested as being inoffensive to any Christian denomination.

Though the motion was rejected, Mr. Drea was complimented on his courage on bringing it, knowing that he was thereby incurring the ridicule of cynical critics.

Waterford Corporation is preponderantly Catholic.

Justin Fitzgerald Santa Clara Coach

Santa Clara, Calif., Jan. 26.—Justin Fitzgerald, former star of the New York "Yankees" and the San Francisco "Seals," has been appointed varsity coach of baseball at the University of Santa Clara, the Rev. Cornelius J. McCoy, S. J., president of the university, has just announced.

The new coach left Santa Clara University, where he was a student, in 1911, to join the "Yankees." After several seasons he returned to play with the "Seals." He is widely known as an outfielder and "lead-off" man and is expected to produce a nice set Santa Clara that will make a strong bid for the Pacific Coast collegiate honors this year.