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One Blessing.

With all the jibes and quips for and against; with appeals to the state legislatures to enact laws by which no one would be allowed to bob or trim or shingle hair belonging to a maid, wife or widow it would appear that a very vital point in favor of the new style of hair dressing, rather the treatment of what hair is left has been overlooked.

That the bob and the shingle has saved many lives in England is the opinion gained in a symposium gathered recently. Alderman Ben Turner of Batley, Yorkshire, president of the National Union of Textile Workers, said: "Bobbed hair has been one of the greatest blessings to women factory workers as regards safety, health and cleanliness. Not for two years have we had a case of a woman's hair being caught in the machinery, whereas such accidents used to be rather frequent." Dr. J. B. Wilkinson, medical officer of health for Oldham, remarked: "The bobbed or shingled head has manifest advantages in the matter of cleanliness, especially where girls work among the fluff and dust of the cotton processes." "The Eton crop is perhaps best of all for cleanliness," said Dr. Buchan, medical officer of health for Bradford.

It would be a fine service for the Bureau of Women in Industry of the New York State Department of Labor to institute a study for comparison as to the number of accidents to women by hair catching in machinery for the last five years as against the five years just previous.

Hair Splitting.

In view of the fact that the paper is published across the pond and hence is not inclined to widen any existing breaches, the following editorial from the Quebec "Chronicle-Telegraph" on "Shakespeare's English" may be reproduced for what it is worth:—

According to Professor Henry Alexander of Queen's University there is no such thing as an American language, but that the speech of the United States differs only in minor details from that of the English people. In this he takes direct issue with H. L. Mencken, who compiled a dictionary of American and then sent out to prove that it was not English. To some extent both gentlemen argue at cross-purposes, but it is clear that the professor has right on his side when he maintains that the difference between literary English in Britain and the United States is far slighter than that between the popular speech of the two countries. He also scores a point against Mr. Mencken when he indicates that the latter has confused the correct literary use of English as common in one country as the other.

Mr. Mencken attaches great importance to the use of words and not a little to spelling. Professor Alexander considers the differences in spelling as an insignificant factor. The Montreal Star considers that he makes another sound point when he refers to the use of slang as a medium for the interpretation of types, as used by such writers as the comedians Rogers and Lardner and the scenario authoress Anita Loos. "Everybody who has any respect for literature," says the Montreal paper, "will cordially indorse Professor Alexander's doubt as to whether these will exercise any permanent influence on either side of the Atlantic, while thoroughly enjoying them as humorists who exploit a temporary phase of comedy in language."

When forced to action the New York authorities found a way to prompt suppression of nasty plays and night clubs".

George McLaughlin decided and wisely, too, that $75,000 sure and steady salary was better than the dubious honor as police commissioner of New York city.

Parking.

Where to park cars is a problem that is puzzling not only to the car owners but the Municipal authorities and the community in general.

Of course, everybody realizes that the automobile is here to stay and that its tribe will increase rather than diminish. That is conceded. Then how shall they be accommodated in the streets in traffic time and where shall they be placed when not in active use down town in the day time?

State troopers and traffic officers have their hands full dealing with the first part of the problem while municipal authorities and business men are at their wits' end to solve the second part.

A local contemporary discusses the problem sanely and fairly in the following editorial:—

How to fit old principles to new conditions is, it may be, the most difficult problem of our ever-complicating civilization. It can be done presumably without the sacrifice of principles, since these must be broad enough to cover all cases that may arise. But one trouble is that to please some class or minority element in the population insistent on solutions advantageous to it principles are lost sight of or ignored and measures are hastily adopted which infringe the liberties and privileges of others. These may work tolerably for a time, but in the end conditions force return to basic principles governing human relations.

The Washington Post declares that the big municipal problem of to-day is parking, especially in congested areas. Surveys in cities—Chicago, Cleveland, Los Angeles—are held to show that parking in city business centers restricts the use of about one-half of the available street space and benefits less than ten per cent of the motorists using those streets. Yet ordinances prohibiting parking in such areas, as tried in Washington some years ago and now in Philadelphia, are not considered particularly successful.

The city traffic conference in Chicago this week, to which many cities have sent experts, will discuss this problem; and possibly some suggestion commanding general attention may be put forth. But whatever plan be regarded as fairest to all interests it will have to work by a law of averages, as Nature does. Her cyclonic disturbances may work havoc in limited areas, as in Texas of late; but without them, as we may assume, general weather and magnetic conditions—rainfall and drouth—throughout the country would be much more trying and uncertain than they are.

May Be So.

Granted that gambling per se is wrong but bearing in mind that what really constitutes gambling is a moot question and is defined differently in different countries and in different states of the United States, one is likely to doubt the accuracy of the conclusions drawn in this editorial from the Rochester "Times Union":—

"Those who have been inclined to keep slot machines in their establishments and shops as a means for increasing their receipts must have had their cupidity somewhat curbed to be informed that the law not only requires that these devices must be seized, but also the person actually or apparently in possession or control therefor of the premises in which the same may be found, if any such person be present at the seizure, and to bring the machine, apparatus or device, and the prisoner, before a committing magistrate.'

"And here is another provision of the law It declares that the person who controls or possesses any slot machine comes under the designation of "common gambler."

"The evil in these slot machines, and all their brood of punch-card and other devices, goes very far. Perhaps its worst effects is upon young men, boys, school children, many of whom begin using punch-cards at an early age."

Mayor James J. Walker differs from ex-Mayor Dever, of Chicago in several respects. One outstanding difference is that, although legally qualified, Mayor Dever would never officiate at a wedding whereas Mayor Jimmie has two weddings to his score this week.

It is encouraging to note the increased observance of the Lenten season by non-Catholics who used to show more respect to the birthdays of Washington and Lincoln and to Fourth of July than to Christmas or Easter.

A shrine is to be built at St. Mary's, Md., on the site of the first Catholic Church built in the original Thirteen Colonies.

Marking the silver jubilee of his ordination to the priesthood, the priests of the Diocese of Erie presented Bishop John M. Gannon a purse of $2 00,000. The Bishop immediately turned the money into the fund for erection of a preparatory seminary for diocesan theological students.

The splendid histrionic ability of Mary Anderson (Navarro) is recalled by her appeal for the erection of a memorial to William Shakespeare at Stratford-on-Avon in England.

Films for Schools.

It is within the realm of possibilities that Rochester's claim to international fame will be enhanced by one more count if the tests now in progress show that the moving picture film may be utilized in the class room for visual education. The problem or innovation is discussed in a general way by the Rochester "Democrat Chronicle" in this editorial:—

Announcement that tests are to be made with educational films to determine their value for classroom instruction naturally has aroused considerable interest not only among members of the teaching profession, but among the public generally. Details of the plan have been explained in news articles. The general scheme was outlined some time ago when it was first proposed to test the value of motion pictures for teaching.

Difficulties that confront teachers and parents when they endeavor to impress on the minds of young children any ideas other than the simplest are seldom realized by persons who have not tried the role of instructor either in the home or the school room. Because children have no background of general knowledge, they have to form new mental concepts on a scale that older persons some times fail to realize. All the world is a wonderful new place to the child; hence the avidity with which children absorb fairy tales which to an older mind are obviously and ridiculously impossible.

Acquiring new ideas is a slow and painful process by methods that have prevailed until now. But the motion picture film offers a medium by which ideas may be conveyed without the intervention of wordy explanations that may or may not register a proper impression. The eye is far quicker than the ear, just as the ear is faster than the process of reasoning by which a new concept is formed by piecing together the meanings of assembled facts What is seen in pictures that live and move is indelibly impressed on the mind The film therefore offers a short cut to learning, a door through which the mind may leap directly to the goal.

Progress of the experiments that are to be made in teaching by means of motion pictures will be watched it is safe to say, with growing interest by the educational world, for the film suggests the possibility of as great a revolution in teaching methods as anything that has come on the scene since the invention of writing

Probably True.

They have diverse views on how to handle water power in Canada a, witness this editorial in an esteemed secular contemporary

Now before the Canadian parliament is the question of renewal of the Montreal, Ottawa and Georgian Bay Canal Company's charter, which gives the company control of extensive water power rights. On this issue the Toronto Mail and Empire, a Conservative newspaper, says editorially

The water powers of the Ottawa Valley and of the waters draining into the Georgian Bay are resources whose economic value is everlasting No man, no private corporation ought to be allowed to get control of these water powers. The millions upon millions that can be made out of their exploitation should go into no private purses, but should come to the people of Canada.

Our power interests on this side of the border have fathered investigations, distributed pamphlets and shed gallons of tears over the plight of the people of Ontario as a result of the public development of the province's power resources by the Hydro-Electric Commission and its affiliated municipalities.

The odd side of the situation is that the poor benighted people of Ontario don't seem to realize in the least their own misfortune. They go right on paying two cents a kilowatt hour for electricity when they might have the same enlightened system of power distribution as we and pay seven or eight cents.

The late Professor Mavor showed that whenever the Hydro wanted authorization of extensions, the weight of popular approval of the commission was so strong that the government had to fall in line. This was intended as criticism of political activities of the commission, but it certainly showed how the Hydro stands with the people of Ontario.

They simply don't understand over there how much better off they would be to turn Niagara and other power resources over to private power corporations and pay what those corporations ask.

Item in newspaper: "Ten Years Ago"—A survey of motor made by Francis M. Hugo."—Let's see. Where did we hear that name?

A cynical contemporary defines a career as "any kind of a job that makes regular eating rather doubtful."

Paraphrasing "Iowa" a secular paper says: "Out where politicians have a lot of explaining to do, that's where the West begins".

Buffalo Catholics have raised for their Community Chest $427,000. The quota set by Bishop Turner was $370,000.

Weekly Calendar Of Feast Days

Monday, April 25.—St. Mark, Faith by the Prince of the Apostles, Evangelist, was converted to the whom he afterward accompanied to Rome. To St. Mark the Church owes the many touches which often lend vividness to the Gospel. Sent to Egypt to establish the Church of Alexandria, his disciples attracted widespreead attention by their piety and asceticism and he himself suffered torture and death. St. Peter referred to him affectionately as "my son Mark."

Tuesday, April 26.—Sts. Cletus and Marcellinus, Popes and Martyrs. St. Cletus was the third Bishop of Rome and succeeded St. Linus, a circumstance, which, alone, shows his eminent virtue among the first disciples of St. Peter. He sat from the year 76 to 89.

St. Marcellinus became Bishop of Rome in 296, about the time Diocletian made his impious claim of divinity. He died in 304 after gaining much glory in a cruel persecution.

Wednesday, April 27.—St. Zita, Virgin, lived for 48 years as a servant in the house of Fatinelli, a citizen of Lucca. She was very devout and once when she had remained in church, absorbed in prayer, long past her hour for bread-making, she returned home to find the bread all prepared. No one in the house had touched it and a delicious perfume of roses issued from it. Her pleasant demeanor in the face of mistreatment won her the admiration of her fellow servants and the respect of her employer She died in 1272.

Thursday, April 28—St. Paul of the Cross modelled his 81 years of life on Christ's Passion. Several crushing crosses beset his attempts to institute the first house of the Passionists. He branded the Holy Name on his side and his heart beat with a supernatural palpitation that was especially vehement on Fridays An intense heat from his heart at times scorched his shirt. He endured 50 years of bodily pain.

Friday, April 29 St Peter, Martyr, was born at Verona in 1205 of heretical parents He went to a Catholic school, however, and no persuasion could shake his faith. He received the habit from St Dominic himself Two heretics, whom he had confounded, attacked him as he was returning to Milan and split his head with an axe While lying on the ground he dipped his finger in his own blood and wrote "I believe in God, Creator of Heaven and Earth". Then they stabbed him to death.

Saturday, April 30 St. Catherine of Siena, daughter of an humble tradesman, was raised up to be the guide of the Church in one of its darkest periods, the Fourteenth Century In face of virtually the whole world, she brought Gregory XI back to Rome from Avignon. She died in 1380 at the age of 33 years

"MEA CULPA," WILLIAM ALLEN WHITE WRITES

Salt Lake City, Utah, April 12.—"The Intermountain Catholic," which protested certain remarks made by William Allen White of Kansas, before a recent dinner of the Bonneville Club here, prints in its current issue a letter of explanation from Mr. White.

"The Catholic" gave editorial treatment to Mr. White's answer to an inquiry as to the possibility of a Catholic being elected President. Mr. White's answer was: "As a Kansas farmer said to me 'No man will ever tell his beads in the White House.'" "The Catholic said among other things that "Mr. White's remark was wholly uncalled-for and most unfortunate."

Mr. White's letter of explanation, addressed to Monsignor Hunt, follows:

"Emporia, Kans.,
"March 28, 1927.

"Dear Monsignor:

"I have been away for ten days or so and find upon my return your 'Intermountain Catholic' of March 19, which inspires this letter. First, let me say frankly, without any reservation, to clear the air—mea culpa. I have no explanation to make, nor extenuation to offer. All my life has been devoted to fighting men and women who have attacked the Catholic faith. I have no political ambition, would not take the best office in the state if it were offered to me on a platter. I wasn't hiding behind a farmer; I was trying to state a fact in kindly and understandable language. I had not the remotest idea that the language would be offensive. As a matter of fact, I have heard Catholics use exactly the same expression and in exactly the same mood that I was in. I don't know whether the story is true or not, but this was told me by a Catholic in New York, that Al Smith and Elizabeth Marbury were talking over the White House situation and the Governor's chances, four or five years ago, when the Governor smiled and said to Elizabeth Marbury who is also a Catholic:—

"'Well, Elizabeth, I don't just exactly see a crucifix in the White House, do you?'

"That may not be true, but it was told me by a Catholic for the truth and other Catholics have repeated it to me. It is a common story. If my Catholic auditors in Salt Lake took offense at my phrase, I am profoundly sorry. In all my life I have tried to respect tenderly the feelings of others, even the feelings of bigots whom I have never assailed personally, even the A. P. A. which I fought thirty years ago. I would no more offend my Catholic friends than I would my wife or child. But even now in the expression I see nothing to give offense, and yet I know that offense was taken and, of course, I should not repeat the phrase under any circumstances, not by reason of what I can see, but what I can feel of the hurt in another's heart. For the hurt that was unintentional I am sorry, deeply sorry, but for the spirit behind the hurt which was merely trying to set forth the truth as I saw it, I have no sense of error or wrong.

"I trust you will give this letter as I have written it, the same publicity that you gave the criticism. I don't in the slightest blame you for the criticism. From your viewpoint I had committed a boorish and unpardonable offense. But that it was unfriendly or inspired by any desire whatever to be unkind or inconsiderate, I hope you will understand. We who believe in tolerance in this country must accept each other's good faith. We have too many enemies of bigotry to fight to quarrel among ourselves.

"And now, with the kindest feeling for those of your faith who are attacked by ignorance, bigotry and selfish designs of their enemies, let me close as I began in all sincerity and in all humility—mea culpa.

"Respectfully yours,
"W. A. White."

"Very Rev. Msgr. Duane G. Hunt,
"'The Intermountain Catholic,'
"Salt Lake City, Utah."

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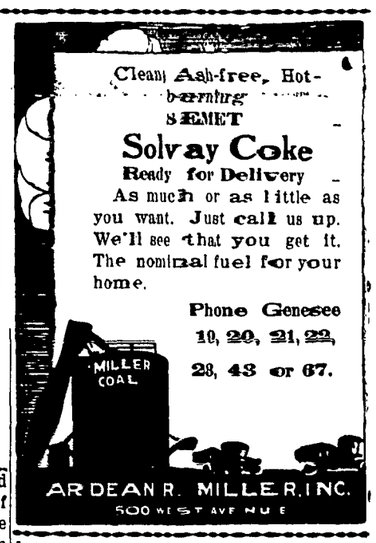

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