

Conversion of England Campaign Started With Approval of Hierarchy

London, April 18.—A new campaign to convert England was set on foot at a big meeting at the Queen's Hall here this week, in the organization of which three kindred societies co-operated—the Catholic Missionary Society, the Guild of Our Lady of Ransom and the Catholic Evidence Guild.

New Organization Formed At the close of the meeting a new organization was created under the title "The Apostolic League for the Faith." Its members undertake:

To increase their knowledge of the Faith, especially by private reading and by attending public instructions. When prudence suggests, to answer questions and objections, and never, through fear or shame, to remain silent about the Faith.

To bring non-Catholics to missions and instruction classes.

To provide non-Catholics with suitable Catholic literature.

To pray for all non-Catholics and to offer Communion for them at least once a month.

The announcement, by Fr. Owen Dudley of the Catholic Missionary Society, of the foundation of the Apostolic League, was received with enthusiasm.

Cardinal Bourne who presided at the meeting was supported on the platform by ten other Archbishops and Bishops. The Cardinal said the meeting was intended to be a rallying point for all Catholic activities in the country.

Fr. Vaughan said the people of England were ready to listen to the Church's message. The least of the difficulties of the missionaries was that of getting an audience.

"Our object is to restore to our separated brethren their lost inheritance, bequeathed to them by their martyred ancestors as they lay stretched on the rack or bound to stake."

The conversion of England, he added, would come when every man and woman became an apostle.

Street Corner Preaching Advocated Mr. F. J. Sheed, vice-master of the Westminster Catholic Evidence Guild, said street-corner preaching was the only way to reach the non-religious.

"The man who will go to a mission to non-Catholics, even with hostile intent, is not altogether hopeless. Our objective, while it includes men with that degree of interest, goes still further and embraces those who, with no trace of religious conviction, care just enough for an argument to attach themselves to the very back of a crowd. These men, as it seems to us, need religion more than any others, and there is no other way of getting it to them than that which we have adopted."

"Apparently the people of England are not concerned about prayer books, nor even about prayers. We have to go a long way further down than that, and begin with a crowd whose knowledge of religious history is confined to the number of Henry VIII's wives, who have no notion of Scripture except a handful of names like Eve and the Apple, Balaam and the Ass, Jonah and the Whale, and whose contempt for our clergy is only exceeded by their contempt for their own. This is the foundation on which we have to build—or perhaps their own. This is the foundation on the rubbish that we have to clear away."

Fr. Filmer, of the Guild of Ransom, said the Catholic religion was the only religion that had ever satisfied or ever would satisfy the English people.

Fr. Ronald Knox and other speakers laid emphasis on the importance of the printed word in the matter of spreading knowledge of the Faith.

Florentine Choirs U. S. Tour Arranged

San Francisco, April 20.—Completion of arrangements for the second American tour of the Florentine Choir under management of Frank W. Healy, manager of theaters and opera, is announced here. Mr. Healy brought the Sistine Choir to the United States four years ago.

The cost of the Florentine Choir's tour is estimated at \$125,000, which Healy proposed to cover with 50 guarantors of \$2,500 each. Archbishop Hanna heads the list of guarantors. The tour will include all the large cities in the United States and Canada.

Largest Collection For Philadelphia Seminary Reported

Philadelphia, April 19.—Catholics of the Diocese of Philadelphia gave the largest sum in its history for the latest annual collection for the Seminary of St. Charles Borromeo, at Ostrabrook, Pa., according to an announcement made in Cathedral Chapel last week.

The total collected for 1928 was \$167,783.33, an increase of \$43,897.31 over the previous year, and an increase over the collection of ten years ago of \$173,107.42.

The St. Charles church gave \$77,000, and the county parishes a total of \$127,743.50.

Belfast School Plan Protested By Catholics

By Joseph J. Mooney (Dublin Correspondent, N. C. W. C. News Service)

Dublin, April 18.—When it was disclosed during a debate just held in the Northern Parliament that plans are being made to turn 200 private schools over to secular management, Patrick O'Neill, a Catholic member, served notice that members of his faith would submit to no such arrangement.

"I wish to make it quite clear," Mr. O'Neill said, "that under no circumstances will the Catholic people allow their schools to be managed by any other persons than the clergy of their own Church."

John Devlin, who, with Mr. O'Neill, was urging that arrangements be made for public grants to Catholic schools, told the Parliament that it could not forget the debt due to religion in the matter of education.

"I think," he said, "that the managers are perfectly justified in trying to retain control over their schools. One would imagine that clerical managers of schools, whether Catholic or Protestant, were merely creatures to be used in times of emergency, and then cast aside. We cannot forget that when laymen took very little interest in matters of education, these clergymen of all denominations were mainly responsible for building schools, and if they had not done so there would have been no schools at all in many parts of Northern Ireland."

The debate which provoked these plain-spoken sentiments concerned itself with the religious disabilities under the Northern Ireland Education Act now in force. Mr. O'Neill gave rise to the controversy by proposing the following motion:

"In the opinion of this house it is desirable to place schools which have not been and will not be transferred under the Education Act in a similar position with respect to grants of public moneys as they were prior to the passing of this Act."

The schools which have been transferred are schools which formerly were managed by ministers of religion and which have been turned over to the secular committees for management. No grant is made by the Department of Education of Northern Ireland to any school the management of which is retained by any minister of religion or private committee. Schools transferred to the secular committees receive grants amounting to two-thirds of the cost of new buildings as well as a certain proportion of their maintenance.

In supporting Mr. O'Neill's resolution, Mr. Devlin pointed out that of 2,000 schools in the six counties of Northern Ireland only 80 have been transferred to secular committees. Both Mr. O'Neill and Mr. Devlin emphasized the point that the present policy of making grants only to secular committees of management meets with the approval of no religious denomination. The system has been on trial for three years.

It was during this discussion that Mr. Robb, Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Education, declared that negotiations are in progress for the transfer of 200 more schools to the secular committees.

In spite of the fact that the Minister for Education admitted most of the contentions of Mr. O'Neill and Mr. Devlin, the proposal to put schools managed by clergymen on the same footing as those in the hands of secular committees was rejected by the Parliament.

Cardinal Mundelein Receives Dr. Cuno

(By N. C. W. C. News Service) Chicago, April 18.—Among Easter worshippers at Holy Name Cathedral here yesterday was Dr. Wilhelm Cuno, chancellor of Germany in 1923, now managing director of the Hamburg American steamship lines.

Dr. Cuno attended the Pontifical High Mass solemnized by His Eminence George Cardinal Mundelein. Dr. Cuno subsequently was received by the Cardinal.

Germany's economic progress since the war, Dr. Cuno said, has been slow but steady. His country would be lost without the credit it has been given, and the friendship and commercial intercourse with America are invaluable in reestablishing Germany on a sound economic basis, he said.

New York, April 23.—Rev. Thomas F. Coakley, D. D., rector of Sacred Heart Church, here in company with Carlton Strong, architect, P. F. Gallagher, builder, and M. F. McNulty, member of the building committee of the parish, called for Europe on the "Blancmange" today. This is their second trip to Europe in the last two years, the object on both occasions being to make studies for the erection of the new Sacred Heart church in Pittsburgh which is to cost \$2,000,000.

The nave of the huge structure has been completed and is now occupied, and the sanctuary will be erected immediately upon the return of the party from Europe.

YOUR CHILD'S HEALTH A series of articles by Mary E. Spencer (N. C. W. C. Bureau of Education)

SLEEP VITAL TO HEALTH It is said that good sense is the most equally distributed of all the things men wish to call their own, for everyone believes himself abundantly provided with it—even those who are usually most difficult to satisfy where nature's gifts are concerned. My first impulse is to doubt these words, especially when I recall the prodigious amount of health knowledge and information which has been so widely distributed to the general public. A mention of the word food is enough to evoke at least the proverbial 57 varieties of information with regard to diet in general.

You will learn why you should not eat meat or why you should use it three times a day; why you should always eat vegetables raw or why they should always be cooked thoroughly; why tomatoes should never be eaten at the same meal with milk or why they should never be eaten under any circumstances. But, of all topics, none will bring forth more widely divergent views than "sleep." There are those who stand firm for eight hours of repose, while others would have us restore our wasted calls and energies with no more than six. As to when we should sleep, the numbers are about equally divided. There are those who advocate a good head start before the midnight hour and those who believe that "the best way to lengthen the day is to steal a few hours from the night" holding that such an arrangement is better adapted to their scheme of living.

Sleeping Rest Discussed "How many hours should one sleep?" is a much mooted question, but one which cannot be settled by popular discussion. The case for a brief period of rest nightly has evolved altogether too much emphasis, due, largely, to public statements to the effect that one of our greatest living inventors does his work on four or five hours of sleep each night. In one corner of the laboratory used by Edison is a little room containing a cot where this genius may go at any time for a half hour's rest something he does very often when he cannot catch an idea. After a short rest he is up and at it again.

I know a professor in a great university who does much of his work, especially his writing, at night—and in the wee small hours, too. He has the reputation of accomplishing a prodigious amount of work. I questioned him once as to how he did it and found out what was not generally known, that unfailingly to take a day's rest of from one to two hours, during which time he is doing large amounts of physical or mental work, nature demands adequate rest, and whether they take it all at once or in part, you'll usually find they appreciate the health-giving powers of it.

"Sleep that knits up the revealed sleeve of care." The death of each day's life, sore labor's bath, Balm of bad minds, great nature's second course, Chief nourisher in life's feast— The amount required by the adult varies and will depend on a number of things, as the daily amount of activity, the individual's temperament, general health, habits of sleep, etc. An authority on this subject recently wrote, "The majority of people need nine hours of sleep each night."

The average is usually set at eight hours, which means that while many individuals need nine hours, there are some who obtain sufficient rest during seven hours of sleep.

Routine Is Beneficial If the rising hour is early, the retiring hour will necessarily have to be fairly early. Making one's habit of sleep a matter of routine will do much to keep body and mind in good condition. A regular bed hour is also a patent safeguard against insomnia. Determine the amount of sleep you need and take it regularly. This amount will become a matter of habit—a practice which will contribute to increased efficiency and buoyant health, rather than to nerve exhaustion and chronic fatigue.

With children the case is different, because they are so much more active than adults. The time of sleep is for them a time of body repair and growth, consequently they will require "long hours of sleep" adapted to their particular age group. A group of educators and specialists, after much study and experiment, have agreed on the following standards:

Children of 4 and 5 should sleep at least 12 hours each night; children of 6 and 7 should sleep at least 11 1/2 hours each night, children of 8 and 9 should sleep at least 11 hours each night, children of 10 and 11 should sleep at least 10 1/2 hours each night; children of 12 and 13 should sleep at least 10 hours each night.

In addition, children under six years of age should have a midday rest. Malnourished children and children who are inclined to be delicate will profit by an after-school rest, even when much older. If the child is to be well nourished and in future years is to have a stable nervous system, the importance of sufficient sleep in childhood cannot be over-emphasized. There is nothing instinctive to guide the child in his sleeping habits. Often when worn out with play he is "over-fatigued"—"tired to sleep." It takes the stress and strain of adult years to bring an appreciation that.

"Sleep! It is a gentle thing, Beloved from pole to pole To Mary Queen, the praise be given! She sent the gentle sleep from Heaven That slid into my soul! The wild child usually wants to stay up as long as he can, unless he is trained otherwise. Holding the child to the proper standards in regard to sleep is a most effective means of safeguarding his health and protecting him from many infections which overcome body resistance when the child is in a fatigued condition.

Does your child rise at the proper time, or is it a daily "ask to wake him"? The Tuberculosis Association says that a child who has to be wakened in the morning is not having sufficient sleep.

Does he rise with a tired, exhausted feeling? Does the teacher report that he is listless and inattentive at school? Is he fating poorly in his school work? Does he show a lack of interest in play, games and sports? Is he eating well, but remaining under weight? If so, the child's sleeping habits may bear investigation.

by Catholic missionaries, specialists and other students." This involves the cooperation of missionaries already in the field and the training of seminarians likely to enter mission work. It will be the purpose of the quarterly bulletin to stimulate the missionaries to anthropological inquiry and writing, guided by technical knowledge disseminated by the Conference. At the same time the bulletin will carry practical lessons in anthropological technique for the seminarians and seek to stir a widespread interest in anthropological science.

Catholic Social Science Society To Have Bulletin

Washington, April 20.—The Catholic Anthropological Conference held its second annual meeting at the Catholic University of America here yesterday and decided upon the publication of a quarterly bulletin which will serve as a harmonizer and stimulant to its work.

It was disclosed at the meeting that there is a great dearth of Catholic works on the social sciences and that there is need for the introduction of courses in anthropology into the curricula of Catholic colleges. It was agreed that one of the aims of the bulletin will be the correction of these conditions.

All of the officers were reelected for another term. The Rt. Rev. Bishop Thomas J. Shahan, rector of the Catholic University of America, is president, and the Rev. John M. Cooper, Ph. D., of the Catholic University, is secretary-treasurer. The Executive Board is composed of the Rt. Rev. Mgr. William Hughes, director of the Bureau of Catholic Indian Missions; the Very Rev. Michael A. Mathis, C.S.C., Superior of the Foreign Mission Seminary of Holy Cross; the Rev. Albert Muntech, S.J., of St. Louis University; the Rt. Rev. William Quinn, National director of the Society for the Propagation of the Faith; and the Rev. Leopold J. Tibesar, A.F.M., of Maryknoll.

The aim of the Federation is to foster the intellectual cooperation of Catholic men of science and to tighten the bonds between the great centers of Catholic scientific endeavor. To that end an inter-university annual is to be published henceforth, the first to be issued from the press within a month or two.

Catholic Colleges Establish Central Bureau in Holland

(By N. C. W. C. News Service) The Hague, April 18.—The Rt. Rev. Monsignor Schrynen, professor at the University of Nijmegen, is making ready the quarters of the Central Bureau of Catholic Universities throughout the world. The direction of the Bureau was confided to Mgr. Schrynen at the last meeting of the delegates from the Federated Universities, which was held last week in Lille, France.

Eighteen universities have thus far joined the Federation; namely, the Universities of Angers, Beirut, Lille, Louvain, Leblin, Lyons, Manilla, Milan, Montreal, Nijmegen, Notre Dame (Indiana), Paris, Rome, Quebec, Santiago, Tokio, Toulouse and the Catholic University at Washington.

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