

# CATHOLIC COURIER AND JOURNAL

VOL. 1, NO. 4

CATHOLIC COURIER AND JOURNAL, FRIDAY, APRIL 5, 1929.

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## Decrease of Churches in Some Southern States is Denied; Opportunity for Effective Work by Catholic Laity is Shown

### Lay Apostolate Need Is Shown by Survey Made in Syracuse

Study of Catholic Church by Baptists Shows Startling Results—Non-Catholic Suspicion Can Be Removed By Kindly Co-Operation

(By Gratian Kerans)

Washington, D. C., April 4.—The Director, Bureau of Apologetics, National Council of Catholic Men, Syracuse, New York, has approximately 190,000 inhabitants. Catholics are about 43 per cent of that total. In every respect but one their importance in the community corresponds to their proportion to the whole population. The exception here is that they are by a good deal the largest single religious denomination in the city.

For more than 40 years Syracuse has been the episcopal seat of a diocese. Besides the cathedral there are a score of parochial churches in the corporate limits; there are some twenty primary schools and several academies, and various homes and hospitals. In short, nearly every section of the city has its tangible testimony to the presence, to the faith and to the practices of the 78,000 Catholics in the community.

This statement of the numerical strength and the religious and educational activities of Catholics in Syracuse is given with the object of indicating how easy it should be for their fellow citizens of other creeds to get a fairly accurate acquaintance with the doctrines and the institutions of the Church and with her influence on the character and conduct of her members. It appears, however, that these manifestations of Catholic teaching and practices were not enough to give this knowledge and understanding to one group of non-

Catholics. This group includes some members of the First Baptist Church of Syracuse. And their misunderstanding persisted in spite of their voluntary inquiry into certain Catholic dogmas and philosophies, and notwithstanding the explanations made by a priest whom they invited to inform them.

Questionnaire Submitted. A committee of one hundred members of this Baptist congregation undertook the study of the Church's doctrines and legislation respecting marriage; her position on religious education; the question of the civil allegiance of Catholics, and the charge of Catholic ecclesiastical interference in politics and government abroad. Father J. Elliot Ross, C. S. P., at the invitation of the committee answered the questions it had formulated. The committee then prepared and submitted to fifty of its members a questionnaire containing these interrogatories:

1. Does a system of parochial church-supported schools which teach church doctrines and church history in addition to general instruction, constitute an menace in America?
2. Do the theories and the announced policies of the Roman Catholic Church involve necessarily divided loyalties for the

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### Catholic Congress Meets



Historic and beautiful Budapest, capital of Hungary, will be the scene of the great congress of the International Catholic Association next August. The congress will be held under the auspices of Cardinal Seredi, primate of Hungary.

### American Prelate Had Helpful Part In Vatican Pact

With Sharing Movement for Peace Conference With Italy

Rome, April 3.—Rt. Rev. Francis C. Kelley, Bishop of Oklahoma, formerly at the head of the Catholic Church Extension Society, is credited in Vatican circles with being the man who was responsible for the first step in the negotiations between the Italian government and the Vatican in the peace pact that settled the rights of the Vatican in a way that brought joy to the Church everywhere in the world.

This was ten years ago. Bishop Kelley, then Msgr. Kelley, was in Paris during the Peace Conference in 1919, and was dining with Signor and Signora Brambilla, formerly Miss Julia Meyer daughter of George Von Lengerke Meyer, ex-ambassador to Rome and St. Petersburg and a member of President Roosevelt's cabinet. She was the wife of the late Carlo Brambilla, a member of the Italian delegation to the peace conference, and afterwards minister to Athens.

In the course of the conversation, Msgr. Kelley said he had met Cardinal Mercier, who had expressed the opinion that the conference, which was dealing with questions of vital interest to so many countries, would have afforded a good opportunity to bring about also the solution of the Roman question.

Saw Premier Orlando

The Brambillas thought that such a suggestion, coming from the Archbishop of Malines, should not be allowed to drop. Msgr. Kelley was of the same opinion, and it was therefore decided that Signor Brambilla should speak to Premier Orlando, who was in Paris as head of the Italian delegation, and, if the latter showed himself well disposed towards the proposal, Msgr. Kelley would, on his side, approach the Vatican authorities.

Signor Orlando consented to see the American ecclesiastic in the apartment of Signora Brambilla. The conversation between the two was so satisfactory that immediately afterwards Msgr. Kelley, trusting neither to phone nor telegraph, took the first train to Rome to report the whole thing to the Vatican.

He was received by Mgr. Cerretti, who occupied the position of secretary of extraordinary ecclesiastical affairs, the same post now held by Mgr. Borgognini Duca. Mgr. Cerretti, now a cardinal, took Msgr. Kelley to see the secretary of state, Cardinal Gasparri.

Cardinal Gasparri submitted the suggestion to Benedict XV.

The Pope immediately expressed his willingness to consider the possibility of an agreement with the Italian government. He decided that Mgr. Cerretti, already chosen to go to Paris to confer with the victorious powers about the fate of the Catholic clergy and their properties in the German colonies which were being assigned to England, France and Japan, should leave at once.

With Msgr. Kelley he was therefore entrusted with the first semi-official negotiations with an Italian premier, and took with him a memorandum in the Roman question and its possible solution drawn up by Cardinal Gasparri himself.

In Paris, Mgr. Cerretti met Signor Orlando at Signora Brambilla's apartment. During a most cordial exchange of views the premier approved substantially the conditions set forth by Gasparri, only suggesting some secondary changes.

Orlando Was Favorable

The gist of this conversation was telegraphed in code to the Vatican and on receipt of a reply which made an agreement possible, Orlando said that he would call a special council of ministers at Modane, on the Franco-Italian frontier, to submit the whole affair to his colleagues in the Cabinet. Although some slight opposition might come from certain members, he had no doubt of being able to overcome it, and would send Signor Colosimo, minister of the colonies, to Rome to inform the king, whose acceptance was considered sure.

This was really the precursor of the present conciliation. Orlando maintained that the Vatican had no need of extra territory to make the independence of the Holy See "real and visible." He would have liked to end the Italo-Vatican struggle with a compromise.

Just at that time, however, events at the peace conference reached such a point that Orlando was forced to return to Rome, and shortly afterwards fell from power, thus ending for the time being the solution of the Roman question.

POPE CELEBRATES MASS

Vatican City, April 2.—The pope this morning celebrated mass in St. Peter's Cathedral for about 10,000 pilgrims of France and other nations who are here. He was given an ovation as he entered on the sedia gestatoria from the Chapel of the Sacrament with the traditional cortege.



Senator Broussard.

Louisiana is the only state in the union with two Catholics in the United States Senate. One is Senator Broussard, the other is Senator Edwin Broussard.

Senator Broussard is a native of the "Evangeline country." He was born in Iberia Parish, December 4, 1874, was educated in the public schools and at Tulane University. He was a volunteer with a Louisiana outfit in the Spanish-American War. On his return to civilian life he took up teaching and later began the practice of law.

Serving as a district attorney in his state with distinction it was inevitable that he should come to the attention of state leaders who advanced him as a candidate for the United States Senate serving his first term from 1921 to 1927, being re-elected in the latter year for another six years in Congress.

### Anti-Catholic Speaker Is Denied Auditorium

Amarillo, Tex., April 4.—The Amarillo city government has refused the use of the Civic Auditorium for an address by Dr. J. Frank Norris, anti-Catholic pastor of the First Baptist Church of Fort Worth. Dr. Norris was scheduled to speak here on "The Challenge of Rome to America."

In canceling the contract whereby the address would have been permitted, Mayor J. H. Harris said: "Amarillo church people are in harmony and we do not want any strife to arise among the churches. A public building is not the place for such a lecture."

The mayor pointed out that Catholics as well as persons of other religious beliefs support the auditorium.

### Church in South Has Not Gone Back Directory Shows

Government Statistics Show Loss, But Catholic Shows Gain—Number of Churches Increased in the Southern States

By Rev. Edwin V. O'Hara (Director of Rural Life Bureau N. C. W. C.)

Washington, March 28.—The Bureau of Census at Washington has just published statistics for the Catholic Church in the United States in a separate pamphlet. Very much valuable information is given. Very interesting especially are the tables giving comparative statistics of church membership for 1906, 1906 and 1926. Certain tabulations, however, are certain to convey a mistaken impression in reference to the growth or retrogression of the Catholic Church in a number of states unless they are properly explained.

Table 4, of this compilation reports that the number of Catholic Churches in the following states was considerably less in 1926 than it was in 1906: Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi, Arkansas, Oklahoma.

Other states.

Virginia is said to have declined in the decade, from 143 in 1916 to 140 in 1926; North Carolina from 77 to 86; Georgia from 97 to 73; Mississippi from 140 to 113; Arkansas from 204 to 144; Oklahoma from

166 to 152; Idaho from 100 to 90; Oregon from 244 to 207.

False Apprehension. A cursory reading of the tables would give a very unfavorable impression in these states. It is intended by the department, however, that the tables, as here set out, should be read in connection with the subsequent pages and that the point whatever may be made in any other state. The Catholic Directory in 1926 shows that there has been an increase of churches, in part of the above mentioned states. It is contrary in practically every case to the impression that there has been a retrogression.

Other states.

More churches than in 1906: a loss of 16; Oklahoma of 12 instead of a loss of 12; a gain of 12 instead of a loss of 12.

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### Cardinal Lucidi Dead in Rome Of Pneumonia

Ninth Italian Cardinal to Die in Succession, and Seventh Since December, 1927 Consistory

DEATH CAME FIVE DAYS AFTER CARDINAL GALLI

Eleven Vacancies Now Exist in College of Cardinals—Expect Several Appointments

Rome, April 3.—Cardinal Evaristo Lucidi, aged 63 years, died in this city early on Easter Sunday morning, five days after the death of his friend and countryman, Cardinal Aristide Galli. His death was due to bronchial pneumonia, which followed a heart attack and a severe attack of influenza.

Cardinal Lucidi is the ninth Italian Cardinal to die in succession since the death of the last Cardinal of other nationality. He is the seventh Italian Cardinal to die since the last Consistory, held in December, 1927. His death reduces the Sacred College of Cardinals to 59 members, while the full quorum or "Plenium" is seventy.

The Pope, it is understood, will hold a Consistory for the creation of new Cardinals soon after the ratification of the Italo-Vatican treaties. The creation of such a large number of Cardinals at one time will be unusual.

By a curious coincidence Cardinal Lucidi was created a Cardinal at the same time as Cardinal Galli, who died five days before him. They were the only two Cardinals created by the present Pope in the Consistory of Dec. 30, 1923. Cardinal Lucidi and Cardinal Galli, were elevated to the Sacred College on the same day, Dec. 31, 1923.

Born at Montefranco, in the Diocese of Spoleto, Oct. 24, 1866, he completed his studies at Rome, graduating with honors in theology and civil law. The task of

visiting the Chancery since he trusted in him by Pope Leo XIII the same time that he was the "Propaganda" of the vision of the Synod.

Pope Pius X entrusted the execution of the motu proprio concerning the systemizing of the Urbanian Diocese and the installation of the Abbey of Fontane.

Holland Missionary in Zealand Accomplished Good for Natives

STAMPED OUT TYPHUS AND BUILT FACILITIES

Saw Mill, Butter Factory, Electric Light Plant, Products of Looe

Louvain, Belgium, at the foot of the mountains down to the inland. Transported about the center of Zealand Northern Island, old and pretty settlements of natives. The settlement of Wahi and its pastor, Langerwerf, of the Congregation St. Joseph, Mill Hill, Holland, by birth, a son of love's sake, for love of the fornicious Māori, service he has spent in the corner about all their troubles as well as spiritual.

When Father Langerwerf among them some typhus was endemic in the moment. He at once took a way to eradicate disease and found it by applying himself to the instruction of the natives by dint of preaching them in his own crystal-clear words.

Under the power they accepted the new faith, and have now a school and a church. The task of

### Meet the Hierarchy



Archbishop D.J. Dougherty

His Eminence Cardinal Dougherty of Philadelphia received his education close to the archiepiscopal seat he now occupies, having been a graduate of Overbrook Seminary. He was ordained to the priesthood May 31, 1890.

Thirteen years later he was consecrated bishop of Nueva Segovia. Five years after that he was transferred to Jaro in the Philippine Islands where he served until Dec. 6, 1915 when he was made bishop of Buffalo.

On July 19, 1918, he was enthroned as archbishop of Philadelphia, and he was created cardinal priest, March 7, 1921.

San Francisco Nun Dies

San Francisco, March 29.—Sister Madeline, a member of the Sisters of Charity for 49 years, died in San Jose this week. She was a native of Mobile, Ala.

### Wisconsin County's World War Quota Nearly All Catholic

Washington, April 4.—Of the 26 men from Washington County, Wisconsin, who died in the United States Army during the World War 20 are known now to have been Catholics.

Some or all of the remaining six may have been Catholics. This is reported by the N. C. W. C. Bureau of Historical Records here, after an initial check of Wisconsin's Gold Star List, published by the State historical society. The Bureau also reports that it has checked off as known Catholics, 987 of the 3,970 men of the State of Wisconsin reported in the book as having died in service during the War. Many names are yet to be checked, and indications are that more than 1,000 will be found to have been Catholics, Bureau officials say.

### Bohemian and Slovak Catholics in America Arrange Pilgrimage

Lankin, N. D., April 4.—Catholics of Bohemian and Slovak birth in the United States are arranging a pilgrimage to enable them to take part in the celebration of the 1,000th anniversary of the founding of their first independent State by St. Wenceslaus.

Plans call for members of the pilgrimage to sail from New York, June 8. A special train is scheduled to leave Chicago, June 6. On the journey side trips have been arranged to Rome to pay homage to the Holy Father, to the Holy Land, to Lourdes and to the battlefields.

A pontifical thanksgiving Mass will be held in the Cathedral of St. Vitus at Prague, when the pilgrims arrive. They will visit also the St. Wenceslaus Exposition. The national holiday is on July 4.