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The Life of Faith

The life of faith is proper to all members of the Church of Christ. They must be conscious of the meaning of human life, they must live in the spirit as becomes children

November brings all of us closer to the reality of the life of the spirit. We are of God, we belong to His inner circle of beloved souls. Our brethren in uncounted numbers have already departed from this world, some into Purgatory. some into heaven. All Saints Day was commemorated with a full octave to honor these friends in heaven, to rejoice their intercession, to yearn to be of their number. The life of faith makes us share in their joy and their dignity as members of the Communion of Saints. The observance continues in lesser degree all through November, the Month of the Saints.

November brings the life of the spirit nearer to us in the remembrance of the souls who have gone from the world. who await the day of their deliverances from Purgatory. Holy souls, near friends of God, and our own friends and relatives, they can and do help us: they can not help themselves, they need our constant remembrance and prayers.

The thoughtful Christian lives the life of the spirit. Christ and His faith are ever to the forefront. As followers of Christ, as firm believers in all His teachings, we meet bravely and sensibly the unceasing attacks of those who know not God, whose principles are bad for all men, who seek to make others insensible to spiritual ideals. We must be mindful ever of the presence of Christ with us, ever mindful of our duty to grow in the faith by living the life

Laymen's Retreat League

What a help toward living the life of faith is the annual glosed retreat at Our Lady of the Lake Retreat House at Geneval From every part of the diocese close to a thousand men spend a blessed period of retirement from the world and its cares, giving themselves entirely to God. These men form a great spiritual society which helps its members perpetuate the good results of the retreat in each individual soul. Father Aylward and his helpers are cagor to welcome more men to this group. Every man should feel prompted to answer the invitation, to see his paster about making the retreat the coming year.

The life of faith is made easier for those who make their own, the advantages of the retreat house. Deeper appreciation of all that the faith means, greater carnestness in serving God, are its certain results.

The Congress of Mary

A powerful help toward living the life of faith is to found in membership in the Sociality of the Blessed Mother, Young men and women in school and out of school, belong to the Sodality, follow its rules, benefit votional practices. This week sees so dalists in large numbers present at the Congress of Mary. Nearly two thousand Catholic young people are registered at the Congress. Aquinas Institute finds itself unable alone to care for all, calls on Nazareth Academy to lend a hand.

Local and visiting clergy direct the Congress, ably helped by those leaders of sodality work from near and far. Miss Dorothy Willmann comes from St. Louis to further the work. Three well known Jesuit Fathers are conducting many of the meetings: Father LeBuffe, Father Rooney, Father Lyons, Father Morphy directs the work of organization. plans and helps to carry out the interesting and helpful program that fill the two days of the Congress.

The life of faith becomes easier for all who share in the proceedings of the Congress. They carry home with them new inspiration to make their faith the guiding and controlling influence of their life. They bring blessings for themselves, for their fellow Catholics, for their friends not of the fold. They live the life of faith in a way to make its power felt in their community, to help overcome the pagan influence that strives so constantly and so boldly to lower the American way of life.

Not enough for us to believe, to profess our belief: we must live our faith, Children of Christ, blessed by a competent knowledge of His teachings and loraging to be with Him and near Him, we should find it easy to live the life of faith.

We have not here a lasting city, we seek one that is above. Let our life here be a foretaste of the life hereafter. founded on God's law, blessed by God's grace, perfected by our correspondence with God's plans.

Christ's Vision of the Church

Beautiful and significant is the name by which Christ calls His Church, the Kingdom of Heaven! All its members are to be children of the Kingdom, to share in the bounty of Christ the King. Its power is to be manifest in its growth to be the largest society of men on earth. Its influence is to be paramount, in that it is to affect the lives and destinies of all rnen.

Christ's vision of His Church was given to the people who listened to His message two thousand years ago. It was a bold declaration made with all the assurance that divine wisdom and divine power could give to it; that this little body of men should one day grow into the Church Universal, for all men of all ages, the teacher of all truth. Like to the mustard seed, it was to grow beyond all limitations of the littleness in which it was founded.

Christ's vision of his Church referred not merely to its growth in numbers, but also to its compelling influence on all men. It was to be no mere external entity, remarkable only for its material growth. It was to be a spiritual power. penetrating into the very souls of men, changing the earth from its pagan allegiance to the devil to a divine allegiance to Christ. Like to leaven which was placed in a measure of meat and soon began to leaven the whole mass, the Church was to affect every man in the world. Today the world knows that the Church shows her influence not only in the ranks of the faithful, but also in the circles of those who

Like to the mustard seeds, like to leaven, the Church has been since its founding. The aucceeding years have brought out more and more clearly the truth of the comparisons spoken by Jesus Christ. Never can we thank Christ sufficiently for the great gift of His Church as the niesme of salvation for all mankind.

Is a Labor Party Desirable?

Louis Stark, the exceedingly able and very highly respected senior labor reporter for the New York Times, is of the opinion, as of October 27, that the American la-



ter than even money that their information is more reliable than yours or mine. So much for the facts as presented to the nation's newspaper readers on October 27 by

porters may be mistaken, of rourse, but its bet-

some of our very best reporters. But what about the theory of independent political action on the part of the American labor movement? is a so-called labor party desirable? Is it necessary?

THESE AND related questions are treated extensively in one of the most provocative books of the year in the general field of social The New Men of Power," by C. Wright Mills of Columbia University. Professor Mills' new book is an extremely valuable sociological study of America's labor leaders: "Who they are - what they think -- how they will act in the coming crisis." The book is partly objective (statistical) and partly subjective (and highly controversial).

Subjective in the extreme is the author's answer to the question: Is a labor party de-sirable and necessary? Writing without reference to the elections of November 2 -- and of course long before he had any reliable way of predicting their outcome ... the Professor answers the question as follows

In terms of our information on the isborleaders, we can set up these minimum criteria for the leader 'adequate' to the situation: He must have a realistic image of business, which nicans that he will see the immense power and influence of business and its associations on national affairs, and that he will recognize the intent of business to beak or shackle labor unions. Politically, he must see that the two dominant parties are blind traps, not fit instruments with which to cope with his political situation. He must be for a labor party, at least within the next ten years,"

THIS IS strong language even when considered out of context. And within the context of the author's almost belligerent class consciousness, it's even stronger so strong, as a matter of fact, that the writer for one, entertains the hope that Professor Mills' definition of an "adequate" labor leader will never become the accepted definition among the rank and file of American trade unionists

Not that there is anything essentially wrong about a so-called labor party as such Perhaps we need such a party. Perhaps we don't

But if we do need a labor party let it be a party which will be built upon solid principles. of social ethics and which will work for the proper objectives. We most assuredly do not want and cannot afford a labor party based upon the philosophy of the class struggle. Which is another way of saying that we cannot afford the type of labor party which Professor Mills unless I misunderstand him - would seem to be advocating

do with labor management cooperation. It's a snare and a delusion he says and sooner or later will result in the so-called 'corporate state," with the sophisticated segment of American enterprise calling the signals and laughing up its sleeve at labor. This is the blind after he says, "into which the liberal is led by the rhetoric of co-operation. This is the trap set by the apphisticated conservative as he speaks of the virtues of the great co-operation"

EVEN Philip Murray then, and Walter Reualmost any labor leader in fact who is an "imadequate" repre sentative of the American working class according to the rigid standards of Professor Mills. Apparently the Professor will settle for nothing less than centralized economic planning with political control exclusively in the hands of the working classes of the country, organized into their own political party Apparently he will settle for nothing less than

American labor, on the other hand - much to the disgust of Professor Wills - is opposed to socialism and (in its more intelligent moments) is in favor of democratic economic plan ning within a system of organized industry councils. Whether or not American labo will continue to be opposed to socialism remains to be seen. Almost everything depends upon the willingness or unwillingness of American industry to eatch up with the times and accept the philosophy of the Industry Council System. In other words, if we have a class-conscious labor party in the United States ten years from the date to which Professor Mills keeps looking forward so hopefully American businessmen will have nobody but themselves to blame Professor Wills of course is counting upon them to must the ball He fully expects them to make the establishment of such a party inevitable. Lets hope that he's mistaken. But who can tel?

Do You Remember?

25 Years Ago - Nov. 9, 1923 "Catholic Education, a Valuable Contribution to Right Citizenry" was the topic of address by Martin Conboy, prominent New York attorney in opening Aquinas Institute campaign

Creature comforts were taken to veterans in various Rochester hospitals Armistice Day, by a committee of Rochester Council, Knights

10 Years Ago — Nov. 10, 1938 Approval of Amendments Nos. 1, 6 and 8 to the New York State Constitution which among other measures provided for free bus transportation for all children where needed, by votes of 1,364,239 persons was hailed in Catholic-circles here.

"The True Church Its Marks and Attributes," by the Rev Edward M Betowski. professor at St. Joseph's Seminary Yonkers. was topic chosen for discussion clubs in Rochester Diocese.

Haunted Eyes of DPs Stare in Hope As They Dream of Release

The author of this article has just returned from a five-weeks tour of Displaced Persons' camps in Germany and Aus-

By WILLIAM E. RING (NCWC Correspondent)

Washington, Nov. 4 - I have just come out of a land of weird, heart-breaking nightmare. It is a nightmare of eyes. They are young and old eyes; blue, brown and dark eyes; the eyes of men. women and children they are all haunting, pleading, hoping eyes.

That land of nightmare is Germany and Austria. Those eyes belong to the hundreds and hundreds of thousands of homeless, unwanted, miserable persons who commonly are known as DPs.

THEY ARE folk who were uprooted from their hornes in Poland, Lithuania, Estonia, Latvia, the Ukraine and Russla by the tyrannical Hitler. forced into slave labor in Germany and Austria, then left stranded at war's end.

Thousands of these folks now courageously refuse to return to their homelands because they are certain they will be put to death by the tyra-enical Stalin because of religious or political convictions. And they have been joined by thousands of others who dally are e-scaping from Red ruled lands for the same reasons.

Yes, it's the eyes - the "mirrors of the soul" these people that burn into your memory As they peer cautiously from windows or stand about and talk in the displaced persons camps their eyes haunt you for a sign of hope that all is not lost plead for a chance to show that the, are decent hardworking useful people, and express hope that the end of their years of suffering is not far distant I CAME BACK to this coun

try with 813 of these people lived with them for nine days aboard the U. S Army Transport General Black The 813 constituted the first of the 203,000 displaced persons engible to enter the United States under the law passed last Jane by Congress Be fore the long journey home from Bremerhaven to New York was finished the night mare had vanished from their eves replaced by a vision of dreams come tive

With ten other newspaper men I made a tour of displaced persons installations in Cermany and Austria went through more than a were said to be representative of the 550 or more camps in which unfortunate prople CAISE

The four was arranged by the International Refugee, Or gameation which has been constituted by 17 nations with in the framework of the I nited Nations and charged with the fremendous task of resettling or reputilating more than 550 000 of these united funate persons between good and Jame to 1950

THESE 550,000 persons as no

Aid to New Mothers



week were 523 Catholics, included 123 children, three of whom are pictured mbove. They are mostly from Poland, Lithuania and Germany. All have been vouched for by relatives or friends in 19 states here.

are cared for by the IRO and more than a score of volumlais agencies, prominent among which is War Relief Services of the National Cath on Weifare Con ference, agen t al of the refragees who are mahing about Flurope. It has been variously estimated that there are more than 1,000,000 who still are heameless

The 550,000 Frave met certain qualifications laid down by the IRO - such as show. ing that they were victims of nazi, fascist or quisling regimes during World War II: were forced to leave their homes and go in to slave labor: have been dispiased since mid summer of 194.5, and similar qualifications. The other 1,000,-000 or more folks get help from various so-sirces - charliable agencies, the Army, the trefinan and Austrian people. and other agencaes.

The 550000 urnder IRO care are quartered in camps which once were ball acks for the aimies of Hitler. These barlacks are permament brick and stone structure- augmented hy wonden sharks where the · ne laborers were quartered Generally they are located on the outskills of a city or town THE DISPLACED presons

literary are jamimed into these camps is marry as six or eight persons like in a room which was intersided for only two. The majority of these people are catholics the over all estimate 35.60 per cent. but they jun as high as 80 n ind Nidial can be and it is congressed to see the was of their forams decorated A "h pill are of the Si of Figure the Bieserd Vigin of a

The dispaled persons are free to some and go as they piedse. Many have found jobs in the camps officers in neighboring forms and cities. But they all must come back to the only place they call home to seemble overcrossiled

The manel astronoming thing about the average displaced

person is that, despite the misery, suffering, and almost hopeless outlook for the future, he has held onto his selfrespect and ambition, and strives to keep himself occupled.

With few exceptions, displaced persons are deeply religious Among them are many priests who care for their spiritual welfare priests who, too, were forced into slave labor and whom certain death waits if they go back home The chapels these priests have erected in their camps are things of beauty and would do credit to any parish in any American city.

AT THE HELLBRUN Camp. near Salzburg, Austria, I met Father Adalbert Wrobel, wno was a parish priest in Lem berg, Poland, until 1939 when he was arrested by the Gestapo and placed in the dreaded Dachau concentration camp, where more than 2000 Polish Catholic priests were tortured to death.

Father Wiobel carries a souvenir of the tortures he auffered a long ugly scar that runs across the back of his neck. After the American forces liberated Dachau, Father Wrobel came to the Hellbrun camp in 1945. He has been there ever since

HE TOLD US that despite lack of food a situation which was far worse two years ago than it is now and the crowded unsanitary conditions under which the displaced persons are forced to live, the general health picture surprisingly is favorable

On the whole, he said, among the DPs the birth rate is high and the death rate low. He stressed that there was almost no venereal disease among these people.

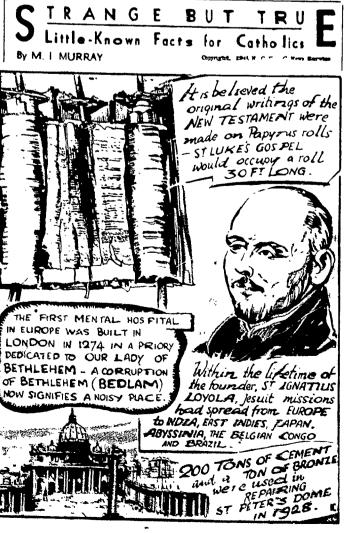
Keeping the health picture bright among these unfortunates are some 2500 physicians and more than 2000 nurses who are DPs and are employed by the IRO to look after their people

MILWAUKEE HERALD-CITIZEN

Milwaukee the birth of their children Milwaukee mothers receive through the mail the pamph let Women Warn Women Against Both Correct This is one simple means

Material's build of Michaukee uses to disseminate informa tion in an effort to counterset the propaganda of the both control movement

The parmph'et explains to to others, their harm contact is which the Catholic Women's swing because a decontrary



to the law, of God, that it is harmful to the future of our nation and to marriage itself Distribution of the pamphlet which is sent to the mothet of every family whose birth tecord appears in the paper--40,000 have been sent in the last three years - is but one of the many activities of the Guild.

Another project is the giv . ing of layettes to needy mothers who are recommended to the Guild by a social agency such as the St. Vincent de Paul Society, Diapers, shirts, night gowns, blankets, stockings, cap, booties and sweater are included. The requests for layettes is greater than the supply

Still another Guid aim is greater distribution and use of liturgical greeting cards. The Guild checked the stores found no cards with a Catholic or even Christian aspect, and had card designed. On the cover is the liturgical symbol of marriage, and inside an appropriate verse. On the back is a place to record the baptism.

When the Guild was organized in 1941, it combined with the St Vincent de Paul Society to help defray the hospital expenses of needy mothers

The Rev. Joseph Schageman. C. SS. R., is founder of the National Guild Movement. which this year is celebrating its 15th anniversary. The Milwaukee Guild is under the auspices of the National Catholic Women's Union, but anyone whether a member of a Union affiliate or not may join the Guild.

Membership dues are \$1 yearly: a \$5 donor is classified as a patron and a \$25 contributor as a founder.

Gr. Gillis Says: '

Better American Fiction

For some years there has been a tendency in American fiction to write as if all life were sordid, all men vile and all women weak. It is as though we were to say

that a city is all slums and that the sun is all spots or sewers. Still worse than this morbid view of human life in the large is the depction of individuals as hopelessly determined to vice or violence by their own hormones and genes

and by their environment. Such a view of life and of men is objectionable not only from the point of psychology Fr. Gillia and ethics, but from the viewpoint of art. In drama — and hence also in fiction — there must be opposition amounting to conflict. The

good must fight the bad. A play in which all the dramatis personae were villians would be poor entertainment. YEARS AGO when the Moscow players put on "The Lower Depths" it seemed to rrie utterly drab and dieary because everyone in it was degraded even to the degree of degeneracy. Life is not like that even in Russia, and what

is not true life is not good art. Perhaps it was the "Russian stuff" as one of my artist friends called it, that influenced our American writers. Even before Yalta and Teheran we made some deplorable concessions to the semi-savage Muscovites

An American novelist need not have studied Sophocles Shakespeare. Cornelle or any other classic to learn that without actual conflict with the outcome in doubt there can be no good drama. Any addut of the movies or of the comics know that there must always be a hero as well as a villan. The "lough hombre" always fails afour of the sheriff or of some volunteeer representative of law and order. The gangster must shoot it out with the local police of the FBI Otherwise the picture is lated a 'dust' even by those preternaturally patient patrons who can sit through a Class D or for that matter Class through a Carry Z) double feature

BETTER, OF COURSE, than the conflict between cops and robbers is the conflict in one man's soul. In that case even more than in the crude kind of conflict there must be suspense. It must not be known in advance that the poor devil who fights on the field of his own soul is always to be exed. The cleator of the character must not stack the cards against his creature

This rudimentary principle of art, be it drama or fiction (which are substantially the same) has been forgotten by many American writers. J. Donald Adams on his page in the New York Times Book Review section. August 290, quoted W H Auden who wrote in Harp-

"The denial of free will and moral responsibility is not conspicuous in the classical American writers, but has become so in the work of the past thirty years. It is only lately that in novel after novel one encounters heroes without honor o history; heroes who succumb so montonously to temptation that they can't truly be said to be tempted at mil; heroes who, if they are successful in a worldly sense, remain neverthless but the passive recipients of good fortune; heroes whose sole moral virtue is a stole endurance of pain and disaster."

THE USUAL complaint about that sort of fatalism of determination is that it is bad ethics. But it is also had psychology and bad art Mr. Adams speaking on his own says American nove, exhibits in his ked degree the quanties which have dornitated serious. Amerbean fiction since the erid of the flist World War It is written first of an out of a negative and de it chooses with a patent stacking of the cards, to play up the worst in human nature, to explain the individual completely by his background and to ignore his moral responsibility. Out of the sharply contrasting facets of American life it picks those which reflect the most discredit Actually it shuts out whole areas of American life a., those In which a people may take pilde"

WELL, THAT'S the sout of afficient trial has has been found chieffy in reagrous papers of at least in journais published under religious auspices. It is good to have the support of the secular press

It is better still to lead M. Adans' implicit promise that a change is in view. He says that British and French novels "supply the vital lack in our own, the realization that the individual has a part in his own destiny." That of course is what the Church has been saying for nineteen centuries. It is heartening - as will as amusing to know that by and-by the most modern of artists and writers will probably catch up with the Church

Calendar of Saints

SUNDAY, November 14-St. Josaphat, Bishop Martyr. He was a native of Poland and a priest of the Order of St. Basil. He performed rigorous penances for the extinction of the Eastern schism. He was put to death by enemies of the Church on November 12, 1623, MONDAY, November 15, -8t. Albert, the

Great, Bishop Confessor - Doctor. This farmous Dominican philsopher and theologian, who was the teacher of St Thomas Aquinas was a German and one of the greatest of the Mediaeval schoolmen. TUESDAY, November 16-86, Gerfrude, Vir-

gin. She lived in the 14% century and according to tradition was a native of Savony. She was a nun of the Order of St. Benedict and was blessed with high gifts of mystic prayer WEDNESDAY, November 17-St. Gregory the

Wonderworker, Bishop (onfessor. He was born at Neo-Caesarea and about the year 240 became Bishop of his native city. At his accession, there were but 17 Christians in the lown and on his deathbed he thanked God that there commained only the same number of idolaters

THURSDAY, November 18-Dedication of the Basilicas of SS, Peter and Paul. The Basilica of St. Peter was consecrated somings on this day by Pope Urban VIII The Basica of St. Pall was rebuilt more beautifu. . after its total destruction by fire and dedicated solemnly on December 10 by Pope Pius IN, but the feast was transferred to this day.

FRIDAY, November 19-St. Elizabeth of Hun gary. Widow. The daughter of King Alexander Il of Hungary, She was born in 1207. She was reduced to poverty and forced from her home with her children by her brother in-law. She joined the Third Order of St. Francis, of which she is the Patron Sain: She died in 1231 and was canonized four years later by Pope Greg-

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