

N.C.W.C.

BULLETIN

Keep

OCTOBER

The Annual Meeting
of the
American Hierarchy

The Convention Proceedings
of the
National Council of Catholic Women

FROM
NAT'L COUNCIL OF CATHOLIC MEN
120 East 9th St.
CINCINNATI, OHIO



Volume V, No. 5
October, 1923

Subscription Price
One Dollar a Year

Published Monthly by the
NATIONAL CATHOLIC WELFARE COUNCIL
1312 Massachusetts Avenue, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

N. C. W. C. Bulletin

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE NATIONAL CATHOLIC WELFARE COUNCIL

Entered as second-class matter October 6, 1921, at the post office at Washington, D. C., under the Act of March 3, 1879. Accepted for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized October 27, 1921. Subscription Price: One Dollar per year in advance; outside the United States, \$1.25 per year



"For God and Country"

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1312 Massachusetts Avenue
Washington, D. C.

OCTOBER, 1923

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On to Cincinnati !

**ANNUAL CONVENTION
N. C. C. M.**

October 16-17, 1923

Hotel Sinton

Assembled Prelates Approve Reports of N. C. W. C. Hierarchy Lauds Splendid Work of Past Year

THE ANNUAL report of the Administrative Committee of the National Catholic Welfare Council was read to the assembled prelates at their annual meeting by the Most Reverend Edward J. Hanna, D.D., Archbishop of San Francisco. Archbishop Hanna, the Chairman of the Committee, outlined in his report the work of the Council in a general way, leaving to the several episcopal chairmen the detailed reports of their respective departments.

Archbishop Hanna told of the participation of the National Catholic Welfare Council in the work for the relief of the starving in Russia through the American Relief Administration and stated that the large sums of money collected by the bishops of the United States for Russian Relief and sent to the Holy See had been distributed under the direction of the N. C. W. C.'s representative, the Reverend Edmund A. Walsh, S.J. This relief work reached its highest point in May of 1923. At that time 158,000 famine stricken were receiving relief in the name of the National Catholic Welfare Council and more than \$1,000,000 in money had been expended. Though the American Relief Administration withdrew its forces from Russia last July, the N. C. W. C. representative, with one assistant, remained on the ground to close out his work.

During the past year, the Administrative Committee published "The National Pastorals of the American Hierarchy—1792-1919." These Pastorals were never before collected into one volume and many of them were exceedingly difficult to obtain in any form. The collection was made by Reverend Peter Guilday, Ph.D., of the Catholic University of America.

A special pamphlet on the subject of Birth Control, the work of the Reverend John M. Cooper, Ph.D., of the Catholic University of America, has been recently issued. This is a remarkably exhaustive explanation and defense of Catholic teaching on this most important subject. The work is thoroughly and scholarly done and the text carefully documented.

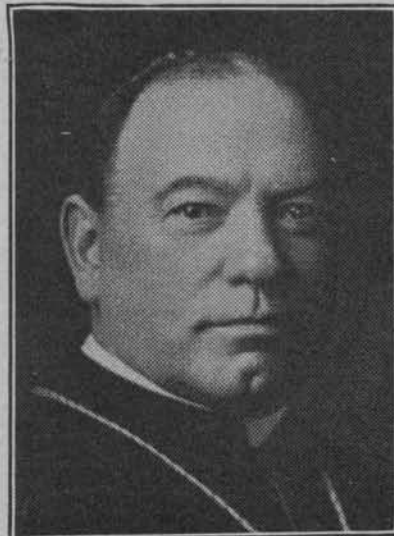
Archbishop Hanna's report showed that the Executive Department had labored unceasingly for the safeguarding of public morals and the betterment of the motion pictures. It has also combatted the practice of sending abroad, especially to the Catholic countries of South America, indecent motion pictures which are at once both offensive and libelous.

Archbishop Hanna made a strong recommendation in his report for the support of the work of gathering the histori-

cal records of Catholic service in the late war. Statistics were assembled to show that the Historical Records Department of the N. C. W. C. now has unquestionable proof of the service of 497,465 Catholic men during the late war. These records have been gathered despite the fact that many dioceses have not as yet sent in their complete reports. The Catholic dead accounted for number 19,049. To date the graves of 3,570 Catholic dead buried in foreign cemeteries have been blessed.

During the year the representatives of the Executive Department attended a number of conferences of particular importance to the Church in America. Two of these which were called at different times by the Secre-

tary of War, one on the conservation of the man-power of the nation and the other on the promotion of moral and religious training for service men, stand out prominently; there was, too, a semi-governmental conference on the suppression of the narcotic evil. The conference called by the American Legion in an effort to establish a unified code for the use of the flag and the National Conference of Social Work were attended by representatives of the Executive Department.



His Eminence,
CARDINAL O'CONNELL
Who presided at the Bishops' Conference

Report of Lay Organizations Department

The Right Reverend Joseph Schrembs, D.D., Bishop of Cleveland, Chairman of the Department of Lay Organizations, N. C. W. C., submitted a report to the assembled hierarchy of the work of the National Council of Catholic Men and the National Council of Catholic Women.

The Men's Council

In his report Bishop Schrembs stated that the aim of the National Council of Catholic Men is not to establish a new organization, but to give all aid and support in its power to whatever manner of organization the Diocesan Ordinary wishes to maintain.

Bishop Schrembs stated that in addition to the 44 dioceses reported previously as in official contact with the national headquarters of the Men's Council, contact with the following dioceses through Holy Name Societies or other designated Catholic organizations or through diocesan councils has been secured or is practically assured by negotiations now under way: New York, St. Louis, Chicago, Oregon City, Cleveland, Los Angeles, St. Augustine, Seattle, Wheeling and Indianapolis. During the past year more than 600 local,

NATIONAL CATHOLIC WELFARE CONFERENCE

What the Bishops Did at Their Annual Meeting, Sept. 26-27, 1923

Received from His Holiness, Pius XI, a stirring message of encouragement and thanks for the splendid response made last year to the appeal of Our Holy Father for the relief of the stricken in Russia and Central Europe. His Holiness urged upon the Bishops that this magnificent generosity be continued to the aid of the starving children of the Near East, the relief of the sufferers in Central Europe and the victims of the earthquake disaster in Japan. The assembled Bishops, prompt to respond to the call for succor, unanimously promised instant aid to Our Holy Father in His paternal need and recommended that collections be gathered at once in all parts of the land for "The Holy Father's Charitable Relief Fund."

Received the reports of the episcopal chairman of the several departments of the National Catholic Welfare Council, approved these with enthusiasm and voted the budget appropriations for the coming year as recommended by the chairmen.

Adopted the recommendation made by the Administrative Committee of the National Catholic Welfare Council to change of the name of the organization to the National Catholic Welfare CONFERENCE.

Approved the report presented by Archbishop Moeller of Cincinnati,

the Chairman of the Board of Missions, and voted to continue their aid and support of this splendid work.

The steps taken so far in the process for the beatification of KATERI TEKAWITHA, the "Lily of the Mohawks," were outlined to the assembled prelates by Bishop Gibbons of Albany.

The proposed changes and enlargements at the Catholic University of America, as outlined by Archbishop Curley of Baltimore, were discussed by the bishops and ordered to be sent to the Holy See for approval. Bishop Shahan, the Rector of the University, presented his report dealing with the general conditions at that institution.

Unanimously adopted a resolution authorizing a Novena of Prayer for World Peace, to be held from October 24 to November 1, and to be promoted throughout the United States by the National Council of Catholic Women.

Adopted a resolution deploring the abuses of certain agents of Catholic magazines and periodicals who bring commercialism into the religious sphere and setting aside the Sunday immediately preceding the Feast of St. Francis De Sales as "Press Sunday" in every Catholic Church in this land.

Urged upon the publishers of all Catholic periodicals that they be-

come affiliated as subscribers to the N. C. W. C. NEWS SERVICE and upon Pastors "to use in their parishes, schools and societies, the various periodicals issued by the N. C. W. C. Press Department."

Approved the plan and project of a first-class supplement to be issued each week by the Press Department, N. C. W. C., to all its weekly subscribers and authorized the issuance of this supplement when twenty-five Catholic weeklies agree to subscribe for it.

The Administrative Committee, N. C. W. C., called at the White House and were cordially received by His Excellency, the President of the United States. The same committee also called upon His Excellency, the Apostolic Delegate to the United States.

Reelected to membership on the N. C. W. C. Administrative Committee the following members of the American Hierarchy: Archbishop Hanna of San Francisco, Archbishop Dowling of St. Paul, Bishop Muldoon of Rockford, Bishop Schrembs of Cleveland, Bishop Gibbons of Albany and Bishop Walsh of Portland, Maine. The Rt. Rev. Philip R. McDevitt, D.D., Bishop of Harrisburg, Penna., was chosen as a member of the Committee to succeed the Rt. Rev. Thomas E. Molloy, D.D., Bishop of Brooklyn, N. Y. who resigned.

county, diocesan, state and national organizations have renewed their affiliations with the Men's Council.

The report contained the information that the N. C. C. M. now has in the course of preparation a handbook which will contain much valuable information touching upon the subject of lay activities.

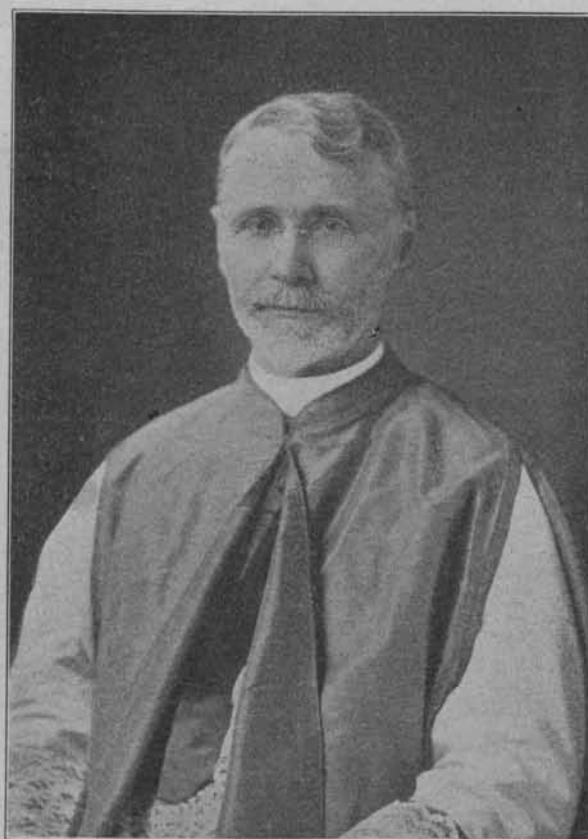
The Women's Council

In the report on the work of the National Council of Catholic Women, Bishop Schrembs stated that the organization had been represented at every important national conference of the year which had to do with women's welfare. The N. C. C. W. is permanently represented in the Travelers' Aid Society, the Women's Advisory Committee to Federal Health Board, the American Child Health Association and the Committee on the Betterment of Motion Pictures. The President of the National Council of Catholic Women, Mrs. Michael Gavin, of New York, was recently appointed by the Secretary of the Interior to the Advisory Committee to investigate and report on Indian affairs. During the past year the number of diocesan councils increased from 14 to 26. These include El Paso, Los Angeles, San Francisco, St. Louis, Cleveland, San Antonio, New Orleans, Kansas City, Seattle, Newark, Wheeling and Grand Rapids. The membership of the N. C. C. W. during the year includes 9 national, 7 state, 18 diocesan, 664 local organizations and 11,000 individual members. The Women's Council, during the past year, through the medium of the parish councils, maintained very successfully a splendid program of Catholic instruction, Americanization and social study work in Newark, N. J. In the city of Pittsburgh, in addition to its regular program of education and social activities, the diocesan council has established and now maintains a central clubhouse for Catholic women. In New York City, the Council of Catholic Women, in cooperation with the Bureau of Catholic Charities, has initiated a well organized plan for follow-up work with immigrants. At El Paso the diocesan council has established effective cooperation in the administration of relief work among the Mexicans and is now contemplating the establishment of a home for girls and a community center in the Mexican settlement at El Paso.

Touching upon the important needs for social service work, the report of the Catholic women pointed to the establishment at a very great sacrifice of the National Catholic Service School at Washington. All the expenses of this magnificent undertaking have been contributed by the Women's Council. The purchase of the property, the salaries of the faculty and the maintenance of the school have all been paid for by money contributed by the N. C. C. W. In June last, seven students who had completed the two-year course were graduated from the school. During the coming year the school will have about 20 students, though 75 students are needed to make this school self-supporting. Scholarships provided by individuals or organizations would make it possible for capable women unable, perhaps, to meet

the financial requirements themselves, to come to the school and return to their local communities benefits far in excess of the amount expended for their training.

The reports from the community houses operated by the N. C. C. W. at East St. Louis, Balboa, San Antonio and Baltimore show that these houses are meeting a great need in the communities in which they are located.



RT. REV. PHILIP R. McDEVITT, D.D.,
Bishop of Harrisburg, Pa., who was elected to membership on
the N. C. W. C. Administrative Committee

Report of Press and Publicity Department

The Right Reverend Louis S. Walsh, D.D., Bishop of Portland, Chairman of the Press and Publicity Department, N. C. W. C., showed in his report that during the past year the N. C. W. C. News Service had gained largely in revenue and greatly in prestige. The *News Sheet* and Cable Service receipts totaled \$22,890. The receipts for the same period for the previous year were but \$14,730. The revenues of the press service are now 38 per cent of the cost of the service.

The gain in revenue during the year was due, Bishop Walsh explained, to the increase recommended by the Catholic Press Association in the prices of the service. These new rates did not go into effect until November, 1922, so that the increase reported covers only a period of about nine months.

Publication by the N. C. W. C. News Service of the first full and authentic report of the trial of the Russian Catholic prelates and priests was characterized by Bishop Walsh in his report as one of the greatest news achievements of the year. The correctness of this claim was attested by the

fact that after this report had been used exclusively in the Catholic papers subscribing to the News Service, the New York Times and the St. Louis *Globe Democrat* published the story on the Sunday following its publication by the Catholic papers, each giving to it a full page. The New York Times preceded its page display with a statement to the credit of the N. C. W. C. News Service.

The effect of this story was to prove the utter falsity of the propaganda circulated by Bolsheviks and some of the enemies of the Church in the United States, that the Catholic prelates of Russia had been guilty of disloyalty or counter revolutionary activity, and to make perfectly clear the fact that they were tried and convicted solely because they protested against the confiscation and desecration of sacred vessels of the Church which the Pope had offered to purchase from the Soviet power, because they had refused to abandon the teaching of religion to children, and because

one of them, Msgr. Budkewicz, solicited Polish alms for Russian children.

Another helpful service to the Church in the United States given by the News Service has relation to the Oregon compulsory education law. The News Service sent to all of its correspondents in Europe a letter requesting information relating to the education laws of their countries and the opinion of their leading statesmen on the authority of the parent to direct the education of the child. Replies from all of them were received and published. These showed that the only counterpart for the Oregon legislation is to be found in Russia. In every other country in Europe the authority of the parent to direct the education of the child is recognized by the state. This series of articles is soon to be issued in pamphlet form.

At the request of Archbishop Bonzano, the former Papal Delegate to the United States, the press service carried an



ARCHBISHOPS AND BISHOPS AT THEIR ANNUAL MEETING AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

Reading from left to right—*First Row:* Bishop Gallagher, of Detroit; Bishop Tief, of Concordia; Bishop Alerding, of Fort Wayne; Archbishop Hayes, of New York; Archbishop Messmer, of Milwaukee; Archbishop Moeller, of Cincinnati; Archbishop Fumasoni-Biondi, Apostolic Delegate; Archbishop Curley, of Baltimore; Archbishop Hanna, of San Francisco; Bishop Walsh, of Portland; Bishop Nilan, of Hartford; Bishop Gannon, of Erie; Bishop Carroll, of Helena; Bishop Heelan, of Sioux City; Bishop Allen, of Mobile; Bishop Gibbons, of Albany; Bishop Hoban, of Scranton; Bishop Shaban, of the Catholic University.

Second Row: Bishop Drumm, of Des Moines; Bishop-Elect Gercke, of Tucson; Bishop Tihen, of Denver; Bishop Schwertner, of Wichita; Bishop Swint, of Wheeling; Bishop Hickey, of Providence; Bishop Dunn, of New York; Bishop Lillis, of Kansas City; Bishop Caruana, of Porto Rico; Bishop Barry, of St. Augustine; Bishop Turner, of Buffalo; Bishop Mahoney, of Sioux Falls; Bishop Muldoon, of Rockford; Bishop Curley, of Syracuse; Bishop Conroy, of Ogdensburg; Bishop Walsh, of Trenton; Bishop Hartley, of Columbus.

Third Row: Bishop Floersch, of Louisville; Bishop Hoban, of Chicago; Bishop Murray, of Hartford; Archbishop Dowling, of St. Paul; Bishop Schrembs, of Cleveland; Bishop Rice, of Burlington; Bishop Gilfillan, of St. Joseph.

Fourth Row: Dr. McKenna, of the Catholic University; Bishop Gorman, of Boise; Bishop McClockey, of Jaro, P. I.; Msgr. Dougherty, of the Catholic University.

Others present at the conference were: His Eminence, William Cardinal O'Connell, Archbishop of Boston; His Eminence, Dennis Cardinal Dougherty, Archbishop of Philadelphia; Most Reverend Albert T. Daeger, Archbishop of Santa Fe; Most Reverend John J. Glennon, Archbishop of St. Louis; Most Reverend Jeremiah J. Harty, Archbishop of Omaha; Most Reverend George W. Mundelein, Archbishop of Chicago; Most Reverend John W. Shaw, Archbishop of New Orleans; Rt. Reverend Henry Althoff, Bishop of Belleville; Rt. Reverend Hugh C. Boyle, Bishop of Pittsburgh; Rt. Reverend John J. Cantwell, Bishop of Los Angeles; Rt. Reverend Joseph Chartrand, Bishop of Indianapolis; Rt. Reverend Daniel F. Feehan, Bishop of Fall River; Rt. Reverend Francis W. Howard, Bishop of Covington; Rt. Reverend Patrick J. Keane, Bishop of Sacramento; Rt. Reverend Michael J. Keyes, Bishop of Savannah; Rt. Reverend Philip R. McDevitt, Bishop of Harrisburg; Rt. Reverend Thomas E. Molloy, Bishop of Brooklyn; Rt. Reverend P. J. Nussbaum, Bishop of Marquette; Rt. Reverend Dennis J. O'Connell, Bishop of Richmond; Rt. Reverend Paul P. Rhode, Bishop of Green Bay; Rt. Reverend Wm. T. Russell, Bishop of Charleston; Rt. Reverend Anthony J. Schuler, S.J., Bishop of El Paso; Rt. Reverend Samuel A. Stritch, Bishop of Toledo, and Rt. Reverend John Ward, Bishop of Leavenworth.

appeal from His Holiness, Pope Pius XI, for funds to be used in the relief of Russia. The publicity secured by the News Service was largely contributory to the generous response of the Catholics of this country.

At the recent convention of the Catholic Press Association, held in Indianapolis, the director of the press service submitted a proposal for a supplement to the Catholic papers in the large centers of population to be issued by the News Service in mat form or in printed form. The convention appointed a special committee, of which Monsignor Kelley, of *Extension*, is Chairman, to consider and report upon this proposal. It was suggested that the issuance of such a supplement would be the logical step by which Catholic weeklies in large cities could in time be developed into dailies.

Report of Social Action Department

The report of the Department of Social Action, submitted by the Rt. Rev. P. J. Muldoon, the episcopal chairman, shows a wide range of activity, including that in the field of labor problems, civic education, Catholic rural life, hospital aid and allied activities. An important development recorded is the formation of the Catholic Conference on Industrial Problems, which met in Milwaukee. While this organization is not connected with the Social Action Department, it was pointed out, it was sponsored by department officials.

Much effective work was done in educating the public, both Catholic and non-Catholic, in regard to the Catholic viewpoint on labor and social problems. The chief instrument for such education was the weekly news service, of which the report says:

"Its influence through this method has been marked, especially in helping to clarify the issues in the railroad and miners' strikes and in helping to settle both, in exposing certain criminal officials in the building trades, in defending the living wage, in assisting women workers, in opposing the twelve-hour day and the seven-day week, in spreading information about the cooperative movement, in informing the country of the exact status of the radical movement, and in pointing out the road to the revival of the guilds. It has met with opposition from extremists among employers and among labor, but the general results have been gratifying."

The Doctrine of Property

Magazine articles on the labor question were furnished scores of publications, at home and abroad, and a new pamphlet, "The Christian Doctrine of Property," by the Rev. Dr. John A. Ryan, was published. Social Action books and pamphlets were distributed and more than fifty lectures delivered before important national, state and local gatherings. A fuller program for social study clubs was prepared and cooperation effected not alone with Catholic organizations, but with such bodies as the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ and the Central Conference of American Rabbis. The joint statement issued by these two latter organizations

and the Social Action Department on the twelve-hour day in the steel industry was declared to have done much to arouse public opinion on the subject. Cooperation with these agencies was also commented upon as an antidote to Ku Kluxism and the bigotry which flourishes in other organizations and other ways.

Important work was done by the Social Action Department in aid of the N. C. W. C. campaign of civic education. Special attention was paid to aiding the study of civic education in Catholic schools and to the work in behalf of immigrants.

"It is the judgment of the directors of the N. C. W. C. citizenship campaign," says the report, in reference to the work being done in the schools, "that more Catholic elementary schools are emphasizing the subject of civics in the higher grades today than ever before. . . . In view of the widespread agitation for federal and state legislation aimed to make the teaching of civics compulsory in all schools deriving funds from the public treasury, it is satisfying to note that Catholic educators have, of their own volition, introduced civics into the elementary curriculum. The Catholic school, because of its emphasis of religion as the animating motive of true citizenship, is one of the best agencies for training citizens."

Representatives were sent to sixty-nine motherhouses of different orders of Catholic educators urging the introduction or extension of civic work. Lectures were arranged for sixteen summer schools.

Work Among Immigrants

The work among immigrants was done largely through the distribution of foreign-language editions of the "Civics Catechism." More than 60,000 English and foreign-language edition copies of the "Catechism" were distributed during the year. Following the success of the "Civics Catechism" printed in Italian, Polish, and Spanish, translations were decided upon in Arabic, Bohemian, Croatian, French, German, Hungarian, Lithuanian, Portuguese, Roumanian and Slovenian. The total foreign-language editions amounted to 105,000 copies. The Italian and Polish editions comprised 20,000 copies each, the Slovak edition 10,000 copies and the other editions 5,000 copies.

Scores of newspapers, including many in foreign languages, were induced to reprint the "Civics Catechism." These included Lithuanian, Croatian, Slovenian, Arabic, Syrian, Italian, Polish and German papers. Daily and weekly secular newspapers in English, including the *Railroad Worker*, the official organ of the American Federation of Railroad Workers, also reprinted the text of the "Catechism."

More than two hundred pastors of foreign-language congregations were visited in the interest of the campaign, and representatives of about one hundred organizations connected with foreign-born work were interviewed. The civic campaign committee also cooperated with the work of the National American Council, a conference body representing

seventy-five national agencies interested in promoting better citizenship, and explained its program before the National Conference of Social Workers, held in Washington, and during the Catholic Conference on Industrial Problems in Milwaukee. As a result of the aid of pastors, citizenship classes were organized in eighteen cities. Scores of civic organizations were interested and aided in the work.

More than two hundred lectures on different phases of the work of the Department of Social Action were given by members of the staff before Catholic colleges, summer schools and seminaries and to members of different civic, fraternal and patriotic organizations.

Three books were completed and published, including "The Church and Labor," by Fathers Ryan and Husslein; "The Social Mission of Charity," by the Rev. William J. Kerby, and "The Church and State," by Fathers Ryan and Millar. These books have had satisfactory sales and have reached many libraries and institutions where Catholic treatises were unknown.

Active participation in the Hospital and Library Service Bureau was continued and information, plans and specifications of hospitals and allied institutions were supplied. More than one-third of the requests, numbering more than three thousand, for information, came from Catholic institutions.

Planning Children's Homes

The department also undertook to collect information, pictures and plans for newer and better types of children's homes and personal visits were made to institutions in twenty cities. The material secured is now being reviewed and prepared for publication, and special articles on administration are being collected. It is expected that a series of works convenient for those planning new children's homes will soon be available.

The work of the Rural Life Bureau is made the subject of a special report, which indicates three pamphlets were issued on rural life problems and the publication of a monthly *St. Isidore's Plow* was started. Wide interest was developed in religious correspondence schools and the holding of rural vacation schools for religious instruction was promoted. Lectures were delivered before seven major seminaries and before the faculties and students of fourteen agricultural colleges. Groups of Catholic members of faculties and students were organized to hold conferences on Catholic rural life problems. Catholic colleges were successfully urged to provide courses in agriculture for farm boys in attendance.

Immigration Work

The report of the activities of the N. C. W. C. Bureau of Immigration covered the work of that agency at ports of entry, its follow-up work and its work along the Mexican border, in cooperation with other immigrant aid organizations in this country and abroad. Statistics were presented illustrating the activity of the Bureau in these various fields.

Immigrant cases from the following countries were handled during the year: Austria, Belgium, Canada, England, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Malta, Mexico, Poland, Roumania, Russia, Scotland, and Syria.

One of the main features of the Bureau's activity was the work of its New York office. This office has charge of the task of compiling records of all Catholic immigrants, of copying these records and sending them to the diocesan follow-up agencies throughout the United States. It also has to handle the cases of all immigrants entering this country through Ellis Island. During the past year it handled 7,042 cases at the port of entry. Its activities have extended from taking appeals to the Bureau of Immigration at Washington in contested cases, to make arrangements for Catholic marriages, and, in some cases, funerals among the immigrants.

The work at Ellis Island has been greatly aided by the cooperation which has been accorded the N. C. W. C. Bureau of Immigration by numerous societies of foreign-born peoples. Among those who have cooperated in this way are: National Alliance of Bohemian Catholics, Mission of Our Lady of the Rosary, Irish Immigrant Society, St. Raphael's Society (Italian), Jeanne d'Arc Home (French), Belgian Bureau, Italica Gens, Leo House (German), St. Joseph's Home (Polish).

Four Workers at Ellis Island

The Bureau now has four authorized workers at Ellis Island, two regular workers and two alternates, besides the clerk permanently stationed there. This system permits the Bureau to make use of the services of representatives of the foreign-language-speaking organizations.

The cordial relationship existing between the government immigration officials and the N. C. W. C. Bureau is illustrated, according to the report, by the statement made by the U. S. Commissioner of Immigration at Ellis Island, June 16, 1923, as follows: "Your organization may well be proud of the untiring efforts it has made in giving to the Catholic immigrants that which is so necessary to their happiness."

The Bureau also continued its office at the port of Philadelphia during the past year, where it assisted some 500 immigrants.

Specialized work for Mexican immigrants to the United States was initiated along the Mexican border on January 2, 1923. On that date a Mexican border representative was appointed to organize and administer this work. A central office has been established in El Paso near the immigration station at the international bridge. In the work along the Mexican border there has always been the closest cooperation between the Immigration Bureau and the local units of the National Councils of Catholic Men and Catholic Women. Besides the work on the American side of the border, a tri-weekly "clinic" was established at Juarez, on the Mexican side of the international bridge, where immigrants about to enter the United States may receive advice

and aid which will be of assistance to them after they cross the frontier. Among the improvements in the immigration service along the Mexican border brought about during the year at the suggestion of the N. C. W. C. Bureau, may be included the following: Provision for more suitable food for children and infants at the immigration station; improvement in the sanitary conditions and conveniences provided for immigrants; action by Mexican officials eliminating the fee of \$3 exacted of immigrants for the privilege of proceeding to the United States Immigration station without delay; and arrangements with the U. S. inspector to have unaccompanied girls and young women who had been ordered back to Mexico referred to the N. C. W. C. for protection.

Activities in Poland

Another phase of the Immigration Bureau's work was its activity in Poland, where the work formerly maintained by the Y. W. C. A. has been turned over to a group of Catholic women who have given their full cooperation to the Bureau. The work in Poland was further extended by the appointment of an agent at the port of Danzig to assist in the work being carried on there. Names of Polish emigrants and their addresses in America are compiled at Warsaw and Danzig for forwarding to the United States, where they are used by the N. C. W. C. Bureau in its immigrant aid work at the ports of entry and its follow-up work throughout the United States.

In Seattle, Wash., the Immigration Bureau continued its work among the Filipinos through the Filipino Club there.

In New York, through an arrangement with the Archdiocesan Charities and the Archdiocesan Committee of the National Council of Catholic Women, a "Catholic Immigrant Auxiliary" was established for the purpose of bringing about and maintaining a closer touch with the newly arrived aliens. The work of this organization has proved very effective.

Great emphasis was placed in the report upon the necessity for follow-up work throughout the country. In this activity, the report says, the cooperation of diocesan and parish welfare agencies is essential. The follow-up system is maintained by cooperation between the offices of the Immigration Bureau at the various ports of entry and designated agencies in the various dioceses in which the Ordinaries have authorized such work. At the present time, authorizations have been received from the Ordinaries of the following dioceses:

New York, Covington, Sioux City, Baker City, Cleveland, Newark, New Orleans, Duluth, Philadelphia, Detroit, Galveston, Brooklyn, Toledo, Rochester, La Crosse, St. Cloud, Albany, San Francisco, San Antonio, Little Rock, Hartford, Boston, Des Moines, Lafayette, Rockford, Pittsburgh, Boise, Alexandria, Buffalo, Fall River, Bismarck, Seattle, Louisville, Richmond, Omaha, Cincinnati, Charleston, El Paso.

The Bureau is now represented in the following organizations dealing with the question of immigration: National

Conference of Social Work, Conference on Immigration Policy, Joint Committee for Immigrant Aid at Ellis Island, New York Joint Legislative Committee to Investigate Exploitation of Immigrants.

Report of Educational Department

The Most Reverend Austin Dowling, Archbishop of St. Paul, episcopal chairman of the Department of Education, in submitting the annual report of his department, calls attention at the outset to the excellent work done by the Catholic School Defense League in providing literature to combat the arguments of the enemies of freedom in education. Nearly 100,000 copies of pamphlets prepared by the League have been printed and distributed entirely without cost to the Department as more than \$5,000 has been received to date to finance this campaign.

Tribute is paid by His Grace to the excellent work done by the Library, in spite of its financial limitations, and report is made of research work being conducted on "State Aid" and compromise plans applied to some Catholic schools in the past century, especially in Massachusetts, New York, Minnesota, Georgia, Illinois, and Iowa, and of studies made of the status of education in Greater Roumania where Catholic schools have been abolished, and of conditions in Canada. This last survey has not yet been completed.

Work of Registration Section

Among the distinct achievements of the Teachers' Registration Section are cited the following: An order of teaching Sisters in Porto Rico had virtually given up in despair their search for an American teacher. As soon as the case was called to the attention of the Registration Section, a candidate was proposed and the position was filled in less than forty-eight hours. As a result of this, three more vacancies for teachers in Porto Rico have been registered with the Bureau. The President of Marquette University was anxious to obtain a qualified candidate for the head of the University Department of Education. A professor of secondary education, of high standing in a state university, was secured for the position through the Registration Section. This position carried a salary of \$4,000. A priest in this country filled out an application blank to obtain a position for his brother, then teaching in Germany. An appointment was secured for the brother at St. Louis University. A position has also been obtained for a teacher from South America as Professor of Spanish in one of the largest Catholic universities.

Work done by the Bureau of Education in helping to forward the campaign for funds for the Cardinal Gibbons Institute is noted, an indication of the assistance rendered being furnished in the announcement that one appeal handled involved the mailing of 19,000 circular letters.

Dr. Pace, Chairman of the Department of Education Committee on Normal Training, has prepared a ten-page report dealing with standards for teaching personnel, cur-

riculum and methods for institutions preparing teachers for elementary schools. This report will later be sent to mother-houses, novitiates and normal training schools, for comment, and with this before it, the Committee will make a final report.

Studying Text-books

One of the interesting studies undertaken by the Department of Education is that to determine the most popular textbooks in use in the Catholic school system. The lists for elementary schools, high schools and colleges, are now available in mimeograph form. These last include every subject found in the curricula of the different classes of schools entering the study. The claims of the different texts for a place in these lists is determined by recurrence and while they have not been passed on with respect to subject matter, binding, presentation, etc., they are expected to merit the examination of Catholic school officials.

Work done on Health Education textbooks and on the preparation of a list of books to form the nucleus of a high-school library, is noted, with promise that the high-school list will be pushed to early completion. A series of pamphlets on educational measurements will be issued and Sister Katherine, College of St. Scholastica, Duluth, has in preparation a bulletin dealing with mental tests given to all the parochial school children of that diocese.

The appointment of Miss Mary E. Spencer, M.A., a graduate of Columbia University, as agent in Health Education, is announced. She will prepare a number of pamphlets on this subject and will advise institutions planning to introduce health courses.

Outside educational agencies, such as the United States Bureau of Education, the General Education Board, the American Council of Education, and the Council of Church

Boards of Education, have shown increasing recognition of the N. C. W. C. Bureau of Education as a source of accurate information in regard to the Catholic school system, and the Pan-American Union has also called on the Bureau for aid in placing South American students in Catholic institutions in the United States.

Report of Laws and Legislation Department

Naturally, the chief feature of the annual report of the Right Rev. Edmund F. Gibbons, the episcopal chairman of the Department of Laws and Legislation, is a discussion of the so-called anti-parochial school law of the State of Oregon which will become operative in 1926, unless it is nullified in the meantime by court decision.

Other measures of a paternalistic nature, with the exception of the Maternity Act, providing for federal and state cooperation in the care of children, are reported as having failed of passage by Congress. The constitutionality of the Maternity Act was upheld by the Supreme Court.

A matter which, it is reported, may be expected to receive the attention of the new Congress is the effort to amend the Constitution so as to give Congress the power to fix the age limit for children engaged in industry. A dozen resolutions along this line were before the last House and several of them are likely to be revived.

The report calls attention to the fact that laws affecting parochial schools and providing for their supervision in various degrees have been enacted in several of the states. The general inspection of private schools is required in Michigan, Nebraska, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and South Dakota. Approval of such schools is required in Kentucky, Maine, Massachusetts, New Mexico, North Dakota, South Carolina, Washington and West Virginia.

Resolutions Concerning the Catholic Press

These resolutions were passed by the unanimous vote of all the Bishops of the National Catholic Welfare Conference present at the meeting of September 27:

- I. That the Sunday, immediately preceding the Feast of St. Francis de Sales, proclaimed by the Holy Father Patron of the Catholic Publicity and Press throughout the world, be accepted and approved as Press Sunday in every Catholic Church in the United States of America.*
- II. That the N. C. W. C. strongly urges all Catholic periodicals to become affiliated as pay subscribers to the N. C. W. C. Press Service and all Pastors to use in their parishes, schools and societies the various periodicals issued by the N. C. W. C. Press Department.*
- III. That this National Catholic Welfare Conference approve the plan and project of a first class supplement to be issued each week by the Press Department to all weekly subscribers to the Service, and furthermore authorize such supplement if, and when, the managers of twenty-five of the Catholic weeklies agree to subscribe so as to assure at least the cost of such project; also, that the hope and plan of a Catholic Daily Journal in New York or Washington be hereby approved and kept before the Catholic mind and public opinion for realization in the near future, as soon as conditions permit.*
- IV. Whereas it is a well-known fact that very serious abuses have grown up among the agencies and agents that solicit subscriptions for Catholic Papers, Magazines, Missionary and Church building projects, among vendors of Church goods, among various persons, asking for Mass Intentions, and whereas such abuses arise from excessive commissions and promises of Indulgences and Blessings on sacred objects given or sold, be it resolved, (a) It is not our wish to restrict reasonable or legitimate private initiative or public enterprise; (b) Commercialism, however, has invaded religious spheres of action and must be discouraged; (c) Official Diocesan authorization for every Catholic enterprise, association or periodical is the law and tradition in and of the Catholic Church, hence for all agencies and agents; (d) All these abuses are hereby condemned, all priests are urged not to tolerate such agents and all the faithful are instructed never to subscribe to any such projects or buy such periodicals, unless a clear announcement be made in the Church, authorizing such agents.*

The following letter, addressed to the American Hierarchy, was read to the assembled prelates at their annual conference by His Excellency, Archbishop Fumasoni-Biondi, Apostolic Delegate:

TO OUR BELOVED SONS

WILLIAM CARDINAL O'CONNELL

Archbishop of Boston

DENNIS CARDINAL DOUGHERTY

Archbishop of Philadelphia

And Our Venerable Brethren

THE ARCHBISHOPS AND BISHOPS

Of the United States of America

PIUS XI, POPE

Beloved Sons and Venerable Brethren:

GREETING AND APOSTOLIC BENEDICTION

Fatherly thankfulness and Fatherly solicitude prompt Us, on the occasion of the solemn Assembly which brings together such a select and numerous body of Bishops, to extend you along with Our fraternal greetings a word of thanks and entreaty, *in visceribus Christi*. This We do through Our Delegate, whom We have directed to read to you this letter.

The filial impulse of generous charity which you, Venerable Brethren, and the faithful of your charge, welcomed the letter which We sent you in July, 1922, inviting you to cooperate in the work We had organized in behalf of the stricken people of Russia, was surely a source of sweetest consolation to Us in this first period of Our Pontificate.

You yourselves must have noted, from the accurate statement of the contributions published in the *Osservatore Romano*, the generous emulation with which Our children from the farthest ends of the earth responded to Our appeal; and you will, therefore, readily understand, now that the great work is accomplished, how, together with Our hymn of thanksgiving to God, the Giver of all good things, there springs spontaneously from Our Heart, the expression of Our gratitude towards all and in particular towards you who so specially deserve it.

Thanks to your cooperation, Our agents were enabled to carry on in various places a truly wonderful work. During several months they provided day by day for thousands upon thousands of sufferers. Their charitable activity reached the remotest centers of population regardless of creed or class, and aroused them to feelings and manifestations of gratitude which moved Us deeply.

This great and splendid undertaking, which the charity of Our children has carried to success, must now be modified and limited—not because of the scant response which We met in certain influential centers and which led up to the distressing events We have already publicly deplored, but rather because the reports which have come to Us from those desolated regions, assure Us that the worst of the crisis is over. We shall therefore confine Our measures of assistance to those who suffer the most, that is, the weakly children and the sick in general. In this way, Our work will take on more and more the character of Christian piety and mercy.

But while in this quarter suffering and need have diminished, and again We offer you Our most hearty thanks for helping Us in Our work—We are facing, in another direction, new sufferings and new needs. These oblige Us, in the very breath with which We thank you, to ask your assistance for another great work, upon which, even in offering to God Our thanks for benefits already received, We have for some time been begging the aid of His Providence.

As you well know, Venerable Brethren, recent wars and the calamities which accompany and follow them have reopened in the Near East deep furrows of tears and sorrow. Enormous destruction of property and slaughter of human beings have laid waste those regions, and brought suffering upon thousands of innocent little ones. These children have lost their parents and, in many instances, all their relatives. They are entirely at the mercy of enemies of Christianity.

Now, since the trials of the time fall without ceasing upon this or that portion of Our flock, how can charity cease—the charity of the Supreme Pontiff or the charity of those among His children who have had less to suffer than others and are still able, with material means, to help their brethren in Jesus Christ?

They who today await and implore your aid are the innocent orphans, whom Jesus specially loved and upon whom, above all others, He delighted to stretch forth His beneficent hand.

At the outset, We hastened to provide for a certain number of these unfortunate little ones and you know with what fatherly affection We sheltered them in Our own palace at Castel Gandolfo.

But besides them, as We are informed, there is a very great number of innocent children who are suffering the most wretched want and whose eternal salvation is in danger.

For these, careful provision has to be made through various forms of assistance, in order that their tender lives may be saved and, above all, that their souls, redeemed even as our own with the Most Precious Blood of the God-Man, may not be lost.

Whatsoever is done for one of these little ones is done for Jesus, as He himself declared. Hence, fully trusting in that inextinguishable flame of charity which Jesus kindles in the Holy Eucharist and continually feeds in His Church, We once more appeal to all, Pastors and people, and invite them to be generous in their offerings to Us, and thus enable Us to meet this new demand, urgent and distressful as it is, upon Our charity.

Then, even nearer to Us, in the very center of Europe, the coming winter threatens the people not only with the severity of the season, but also with the horrors of starvation. This condition also We want to remedy—and in a larger way than hitherto has been open to Us. We have no doubt that with your usual generosity and with your characteristic ability for organization, you will enable Us to deal with this situation.

Almsgiving lends wings to prayer. And prayer, enhanced by the petitions of grateful orphans, sweetened with the fragrance of their innocence, will rise triumphant to the Throne of God, and call down upon generous givers the choicest and most earnestly desired graces.

Meantime, while We beseech the God of Mercies to strengthen in Our Children the spirit of Christian charity and generosity, We most lovingly bestow upon you, Venerable Brethren, and upon the faithful whom you are guiding to the pastures of life everlasting, the Apostolic Benediction.

Given at St. Peter's, Rome, the eighth day of September, Feast of the Nativity of Mary Most Holy, 1923, second year of Our Pontificate.

PIUS XI, POPE.

P.S.—Our letter as above written, dated the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin Mary in order to place the cause of so many poor children under the loving and powerful protection of the Infant Mary, was on the point of starting for its destination when We received the shocking news of the awful disaster which has befallen Japan—a Country and a People so dear for many reasons, as you well know, to the Apostolic See.

The sorrow which the report of such great destruction and loss of life aroused in Us, was tempered in no small degree by the information We received of the generous initiative in the way of relief taken on the instant by the noble people of the United States and in particular by You, Venerable Brethren, and by your faithful people, Our beloved children in Christ Jesus.

We take to Ourselves comfort and to God We give glory in this that We have such Brethren and children. With all Our heart, We praise you and your splendid work. That work, while it extends in one sweep of active charity to all needs and to all who need, will ever hold the rightful attitude toward those whom the Apostle calls *domesticos fidei* (Gal. VI, 10).

We have sent similar directions with some available funds to Our Delegate at Tokyo, whom God in His goodness and mercy has preserved. He is at your disposal for the handling of your contributions. We shall consider them as distributed by Ourselves—through your hands and his.

PIUS XI, POPE.

Catholic Women of Nation Meet in Annual Conference

Delegates from 32 States Attend Convention Sessions

THE THIRD annual convention of the National Council of Catholic Women opened on September 30 with a solemn pontifical Mass at the Catholic University of America. On the afternoon of the same day a reception was tendered to the delegates and their friends at the National Catholic Service School. The first of the convention sessions got under way on Monday morning, October 1 in the "Hall of Nations" of the Washington Hotel, Washington, D. C.

The address of welcome to the delegates was delivered by the Hon. James J. Davis, Secretary of Labor. The annual report of the President of the N. C. C. W., Mrs. Michael Gavin, of New York, was greeted with enthusiastic applause by the assembled delegates as was the address of the Rt. Rev. Joseph Schrembs, D.D., Bishop of Cleveland, the episcopal chairman of the Department of Lay Organizations.

At the opening session the report of the Secretary of the National Board, Mrs. Harry M. Benzinger, of Baltimore, Md., and the Treasurer of the National Board, Miss Florence Loeber, of New Orleans, La., were read and approved. At noon the official luncheon of the directors and diocesan representatives was held at the Washington Hotel, at which Mrs. Arthur Gerbel, of the Province of Oregon City, presided.

The first business session was held in the afternoon of Monday, October 1, with Mrs. A. H. S. Bird, Second Vice-President of the N. C. C. W., presiding. Reports of the Committee on Registration, and Committees on Housing, Constitution and Amendments and the Aid for Catholic Women in Europe were received. The election of the Nominating Committee and the report of this same Committee on Election was received and filed. In the evening of the first day's session the question of education was discussed from various angles before a large gathering of the delegates, their friends and members of the local diocesan council.

The Convention was marked by a number of stirring addresses on various phases of Catholic life and activity. Archbishop Curley, of Baltimore, delivered a remarkable address on the question of the "Church and Education," which called forth rounds of applause from his hearers. The following night the Reverend Michael I. Stritch, S.J., of St. Louis University, St. Louis, Mo., electrified the delegates with a magnificent discussion on the question of "Catholic Women in National Life." On the same occasion,

followed the Reverend John J. Burke, C.S.P., General Secretary of the N. C. W. C., who delivered a splendid appeal in the interest of the National Catholic Service School. In response the delegates present pledged the sum of \$16,000 as a contribution to the upkeep of the school.

The Reverend John J. Callaghan, the Executive Chairman of the Catholic Drama Guild of America, discussed, at the morning session, October 2, "The Recreational and Cultural Value of Dramatics."

A special luncheon was held on Tuesday at noon for the discussion of the social status of women. A number of remarkably fine addresses were made on this occasion.

On Tuesday afternoon a very interesting discussion on the question of National Cooperation in Girls' Welfare was participated in by a large number of the delegates, representing many local as well as national organizations.

A strikingly convincing paper was read at the evening session on October 2 by Miss Mary J. Workman, President of the Los Angeles Council of Catholic Women. Miss Workman dealt with the "Principles and Training of Social Workers" and gave to the assembled delegates and their friends the result of long years of experience in this field.

At the morning session of October 3, three very fine papers were read, dealing with the general question of immigration. One of these, "The National Catholic Welfare Council at the International Bridge," by Miss Caroline Boone, Mexican border representative, N. C. W. C. Bureau of Immigration, left a most favorable impression with the delegates. At the afternoon session, Miss Julia A. Minahan, President of the Newark Diocesan Council of Catholic Women, told a remarkable story of "How We Organized in Hudson County." The very important question of "Financing the National Organization" was the subject of an address delivered by Miss Agnes G. Regan, Executive Secretary, N. C. C. W.

At the Convention dinner held on Wednesday evening, at the Washington Hotel, with Mrs. Michael Gavin presiding, a number of distinguished guests participated in a general discussion under the title, "Facing the Future." The Rt. Reverend Msgr. P. C. Gavin, Rector of the Sacred Heart Church, Washington, D. C., dealt with the question of "Our Homes"; Miss Anna Dill Gamble, of Harrisburg, Pa., discussed the question of "Our Reading"; Prof. David



MRS. W. T. DONOVAN,
First Vice-President, N. C. C. W.



MRS. A. H. S. BIRD,
Second Vice-President, N. C. C. W.

News Service; "Our Immigrants," by the Hon. W. W. Husband, Commissioner of Immigration; "Our Country," by the Reverend Elliott Ross, C.S.P., the distinguished lecturer and author, and "Ourselves," by Mrs. Michael Gavin.

At the opening session of the Convention the delegates were welcomed to Washington by Secretary Davis, of the Department of Labor. In his address, the Secretary made a plea to the delegates for the betterment of conditions of women in the home. He stated that the eight-hour day for women in industry has been adopted in most states, and urged that this law should be extended to the housewives. He pleaded with the delegates to aid in the effort which is now being undertaken to interest men in this proposal. The Secretary cited the case of his own mother, who, he said, was forced very many times to rise as early as two o'clock in the morning and to work until late at night in order to make her boys ready for school and, at the same time, to discharge her domestic duties.

Secretary Davis also appealed for aid in "humanizing the existing immigration laws." He asserted that many instances of apparent heartlessness were only the results of restrictions placed upon the government officials. One of the great legislative needs, he said, is a law permitting American Consuls to refuse passports to applicants after the quotas of the countries in which they are stationed have been exhausted. Secretary Davis told the gathering that he, himself, had come to this country as an immigrant. His own father could not read nor write when he arrived here and would have been refused admittance under the existing literacy tests. He asked support for his proposal to enroll all aliens and to follow them to their destinations, aiding them to obtain employment.

The address of the President, Mrs. Michael Gavin, was enthusiastically received by the delegates who evinced a lively interest in the detailed report of the activities of the Council during the past year. Because of the many and diverse

A. McCabe, of Princeton University, dealt in his talk with "Our Friends"; "Our Neighbor" was discussed by the Director of the National Catholic Community House, Balboa, C. Z., Miss Isabel Stevens; "Our Recreations," by Miss Alice Conway, National Organizer of the Girl Scouts; "Our Press," by Mr. Justin McGrath, Director N. C. W. C.

matters dealt with in this report it will be reprinted in its entirety in the November issue of the BULLETIN.

Bishop Schrembs followed the address of the President, and was warmly greeted by the assembled delegates. After expressing his pleasure at the presence of so goodly a number of delegates, Bishop Schrembs said:

I am delighted to be able to bring to you the message of sympathy and of unanimous approval of your work and your organization by the bishops who were present last week at the conference here in Washington. They adopted a unanimous resolution authorizing me, as the Chairman of this department, to say to you that they not only approve of your work in the past, but they want you to go on and labor valiantly for those national ideals and national interests which you have taken up so earnestly, so generously and so successfully. They want me to say to you that they are proud of you—proud of this wonderful organization of the National Council of Catholic Women—that they bless you and bless your work. They want me to say to you in particular that they wish to lay close to your hearts the work of the Social Service School, which, perhaps, more than anything else, promises well for the trained and scientific worker along Catholic lines. And they especially wish to say to you, through me, that they bless your desire to have this Novena of Peace, your succession of nine days' prayer, sent up to the throne of the merciful Father above, that He may look down upon this distracted world of ours and restore peace and happiness amongst the nations of the earth. They bid you carry that message to the length and breadth of the land and gather the women of the land in the spirit of prayer for the obtaining of this greatest boon to mankind.

This approval of the Bishop's means just what it says. It means approval; it means encouragement; it means that you are competent to go ahead and work out your own salvation along the lines that have been wisely laid down to you for the greater national activities which demand national work, and for the great local activities in parishes and dioceses which you have so nobly and so successfully performed.

Bishop Schrembs told a very interesting story of his experiences, some years back, in Bay City, Michigan, regarding the common misconception of the position of the Church in its dealings with the laity. It was during the telling of this story that the Bishop of Cleveland made the reference to the failure on the part of our Government rigidly to enforce the provisions of the Volstead Act. He went on to laud the program of the activities of the National Council of Catholic Women and stressed the importance and value of organized, as opposed to individual, effort. He

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MRS. JAMES H. HACKETT,
Third Vice-President, N. C. C. W.

Resolutions of the Convention National Council of Catholic Women

PIUS X: Mindful of the exceptional virtues of the late Pontiff, His devout memory and saintly inspiration, it is humbly petitioned that the Holy See may, in its wisdom, introduce, at an early date, the beatification of Pius X.

WORLD PEACE: Urging upon its members to make the cause of world peace their own and to study the means whereby this hope may be translated to a reality, individual members and all affiliated organizations are urged to interest themselves actively in this holy cause. A Novena of Prayer, October 24 to November 1, which has been authorized by the Hierarchy, will be conducted by the N. C. C. W. "to the end that the cause of world peace may be won for ourselves and for our children."

EDUCATION: "The blessings of education should be open freely to all our people." Asserting the truth that education without religion is essentially inadequate, our pledge is given to extend the efforts to promote the cause of Catholic education; to study its principles; to explain and defend them. The support of the Council is pledged to the Department of Education, N. C. W. C., and to the further distribution of its publications through the Catholic School Defense League.

LAW AND PUBLIC ORDER: The lamentable outbreak in many parts of the country against law and public order are condemned by every true American. In spite of the bitter injustices such outbreaks in public and business life cause many of our Catholic people, we will stand, as we have ever stood, loyal to law and to its just processes, confident of the sense of justice that has ever prevailed in the hearts of our fellow-Americans.

CHILD LABOR: Calling for an amendment to the Federal Constitution which will empower Congress to enact legislation, but which will not prohibit any state from enacting a law of higher standing than required by the federal legislation, enacted subsequent to the passing of a constitutional amendment for the control of child labor.

MOTION PICTURES: Deplored and strongly protesting against the production and display of immoral and unclean pictures, the N. C. C. W. pledges itself to use its influence to discourage attendance at theaters showing unclean and objectionable films. The resolution also pledges the Council to use its influence for the bringing about of a higher moral standard in production of motion pictures.

NARCOTICS: Commending the efforts of our Government to eradicate the illicit trafficking in opium and other narcotics and approving the steps taken to induce other governments to join the

movement to restrict the production of drugs "within the limits necessary only for purely medicinal and scientific purposes."

PRAYER: Authorizing the publication of a card to be widely circulated among American Catholic women, urging upon them the necessity for "daily prayer for Catholic missions and missionaries at home and abroad, and the observance in private and public life of the standards of Catholic teaching particularly with regard to dress, reading and entertainment."

THE NATIONAL CATHOLIC SERVICE SCHOOL: Extending the thanks of the Convention to the National Catholic Service School, its Director, faculty and students for the generous hospitality extended to the delegates at the reception on Sunday, September 30.

GIRLS' WELFARE: Providing for a national program for girls' welfare which shall include the establishment of a Central Bureau with an experienced director; that in this cooperative work every affiliated organization shall retain its own name and official symbol not only on its stationery but in the conduct of whatever headquarters local officers, houses or clubs it may operate; but it shall have for national unity and identification the letters N. C. C. W.; that a minimum standard for homes for girls be fixed and the right to use the letters N. C. C. W. be conditioned on the acceptance by the affiliated organizations of such standards; that the active cooperation of all organizations interested in this work shall be requested. It is further recommended that a sum not to exceed \$6,000 be expended to carry out the demands of this program.

GENERAL RESOLUTIONS: Expressing the thanks of the Convention for the splendid message from the American Hierarchy and pledging anew love, loyalty and obedience to the Bishops of the United States; a special vote of thanks to the Right Reverend Bishop Schrembs for his unfailing interest and support in the general direction of the Council's work; to His Grace, Archbishop Hanna, for his inspiring message to the Convention, delivered on the occasion of the opening of the Convention on September 30; to His Grace, the Most Reverend Archbishop Curley, for his stirring discourse and plea to the delegates in the cause of Catholic education; to Bishop Shahan and the trustees of the Catholic University for the privilege of assisting at the Pontifical High Mass with which the sessions of the Convention were opened; to the press of the nation and particularly to the local papers of Washington, D. C., for the splendid publicity given to the proceedings; and to the Catholic press

of the nation; to the N. C. W. C. News Service and the N. C. W. C. BULLETIN for the splendid cooperation extended to the Council in giving such widespread publicity to its deliberations; to the employees of the Washington Hotel, to the office staff of the N. C. C. W., to the volunteer workers and the directors and employees of the various departments of the National Catholic Welfare Council for their generous support, aid and cooperation in the conduct of the Convention; to the Christ Child Society, of Washington, D. C., and to the American Red Cross for their splendid hospitality; to the Department of the Interior for its kindly invitation to visit the department headquarters and to inspect the films which were prepared for use by women's organizations. To His Excellency, the President of the United States, was pledged individual loyalty and support in all his efforts for the welfare of our country; to the Hon. James J. Davis, Secretary of Labor, gratitude for his inspiring words of welcome to the delegates at the opening of the formal sessions. To the Hon. Constantine J. Smyth for his splendid contribution to the discussion of education. To the Hon. W. W. Husband, Commissioner-General of Immigration, for his very excellent address to the delegates on the question of immigration and for his sympathetic and impartial interest during the past year in the effort to aid the newcomer to our shores. To Mr. Husband and to the Department of Immigration assurances were given of continued support and cooperation in this magnificent work; to the Hon. Herbert Hoover the thanks of the Convention for his generous visit and stimulating message. To Miss May J. Williams, who has been acting as Assistant Secretary during the existence of the National Council of Catholic Women, and has resigned her position, grateful appreciation for her very efficient services in handling the detail of the Convention organization. The Convention tendered to Miss Williams its heartfelt thanks for the years of service generously and unfailingly given to the work of the National Council of Catholic Women.

The delegates went on record as pleased with the progress of the work done by the President, the officers and Board of Directors of the Council. Particular expressions of appreciation were extended to Mrs. Edward I. Cudahy, Miss Ellen Weckbaugh and Mrs. Louis Nash for their splendid services during the term of their membership on the national Board of Directors. The thanks of the Convention were also extended to members of the local reception committee, the delegates and the organization's representatives for their assistance during the days of the Convention, and, in a special way, to "our President, Mrs. Gertrude Hill Gavin, who has so wisely and zealously guided us through our pioneer days."



AROUND THE COUNCIL TABLE

"Come now, that we may take counsel together."—2 Esdras, Chapter VI:7.



CHANGE IN NAME OF NATIONAL CATHOLIC WELFARE COUNCIL

Among the important decisions made by the Hierarchy was the change in the name of the National Catholic Welfare Council to the National Catholic Welfare Conference. It is explained that the change in name was made upon the recommendation of the Administrative Committee to avoid any possible confusion in view of the ecclesiastical meaning of the word Council, and follows as the result of the suggestion made in the papal decree of last year. Hereafter the title will be

THE NATIONAL CATHOLIC WELFARE CONFERENCE

THERE is something immeasurably stimulating about the annual meeting of the American Hierarchy which ought to inspire Catholics everywhere. There is vision and the splendid spirit

The Bishops' Meeting

of understanding and agreement; a willingness to face facts as they are and a courageous determination to foster, to protect and to defend the manifold interests of the Church in this land. The Holy Father, in the letter read to the meeting by His Excellency, the Apostolic Delegate, praised their "characteristic ability for organization." Overtopping all else and standing out as its most distinguishing mark is the willingness to sacrifice in the cause for charity. Always, seemingly, there is the urgent call for aid, and not once have the Bishops failed to respond. The promptness with which they are ever ready to lend succor to the poor and the needy demonstrates beyond all else that, with them, the spirit of Christ is a living thing to be translated into action and not merely to be preached from pulpit, platform or press. American Catholics ought to thank God daily for their Bishops. As a body of leaders charged with the responsibility for the spiritual guidance of some twenty millions, they excite our admiration as well as our reverence.

Our Bishops are genuine constructionists. The wisdom and fullness of their direction and maintenance of the varied activities of the National Catholic Welfare Conference show this unmistakably. In all that they undertake through the Conference there is striking evidence of a purpose to build up, to make better, and finer, and nobler all those things which count for so much in the welfare of Church and country. Would that we were all imbued with this fine spirit of helpfulness! Priests and laity, working in an organized way, under the guidance of our Bishops may yet move mountains, or, what is of vastly greater importance, may attain to that end which the Vicar of Christ, now happily reigning, so frequently urges upon his children: To bring men more closely to the divine heart of Christ that there may be better understanding, greater love and abounding peace!

* * *

In response to the urgent plea of Our Holy Father, the Hierarchy, at its annual conference, determined to appeal to all the faithful for contributions to:

This issue of the BULLETIN has been delayed in getting to the press in order that we might record in its pages the report of the annual meeting of the Bishops. Their decisions and leadership are of supreme importance. We wished also to include the proceedings of the third annual convention of the National Council of Catholic Women. No effort has been made to include here all the interesting material which comes to us from the Women's Convention. Because of the limitations of space the publication of much of this has had to be delayed until the November issue.—The Editor.

THE HOLY FATHER'S CHARITABLE RELIEF FUND

American Catholics, always generous in the cause of charity, will show themselves conspicuously so in this most recent appeal in behalf of stricken humanity. A world, seemingly submerged in misery and suffering indescribable, turns to the Vicar of Christ for aid and succor. Of himself he has nothing. For himself he seeks not anything. It is for the poor that he begs, for the hungry, the distressed and the dying. We of the faith, who know little of nation-wide suffering save that which comes from such appeals, will respond generously, whole-heartedly and magnanimously. In the face of the frightful desolation which has called forth this appeal the giving of money is but a trifling thing. After all, as Catholics, the starving nuns of Central Europe, the stricken children of the Near East, the earthquake sufferers of Japan are OUR nuns, OUR children, OUR people.

Pius XI pleads with the American children of his family for help. We shall give, please God, to the fullest Scriptural measure, "pressed down and running over." We shall give, as the slogan runs, "give until it hurts." Every mother's son of us will give more than his share and deem it an honor to do so.

And may our Holy Father ever keep us foremost in his mind when there is need for aid and succor. We are his "prosperous" children and, by the grace of God, we shall never fail him.

* * *

REPORTING to the annual meeting of the Bishops upon the work of the N. C. W. C. Social Action Department, Bishop Muldoon praised

the results of the Council's citizenship activities during the past year.

Civics Publications

"It is the judgment of the directors of the N. C. W. C. Citizenship Campaign," reported the Bishop, "that more Catholic elementary schools are emphasizing the subject of civics in the higher grades today than ever before. . . . In view of the widespread agitation for federal and state legislation aimed to make the teaching of civics compulsory in all schools deriving funds from the public treasury, it is satisfying to note that Catholic educators have of their own volition introduced civics into the elementary curriculum. The Catholic school, because of its emphasis of religion as the animating motive of true citizenship, is one of the best agencies for training citizens."

During the past few weeks the N. C. W. C. Publication Department has been literally flooded with orders for the "Civics Catechism on the Rights and Duties of American Citizens." These orders have come principally from the superiors of Catholic elementary schools located in every section of the United States. This indicates that one of the principal objectives of the N. C. W. C. Citizenship Campaign, namely, bringing about the teaching of civics in every Catholic elementary school, is speedily being realized. The Superintendent of Parochial Schools of Detroit recently ordered 1,000 copies of the Catechism, stating in his letter that a "real" order would follow shortly. Catholic book dealers and publishers have also ordered large quantities, as have the editors of several foreign language newspapers. Many of these papers are cooperating by publishing both the English and the foreign language version of the Catechism. Many non-Catholic Americanization agencies are also utilizing the N. C. W. C. civics publications in their community activities.

Hon. Theodore Riseley, Solicitor of the U. S. Department of Labor, in an address delivered at the Bishops' meeting, was emphatic in his praise and appreciation of the efforts of the Council in promoting the naturalization of large numbers of aliens resident in the United States.

While a splendid stimulus has been given the cause of civic education, especially in the Catholic elementary school system, there will be no slackening of the efforts of those in charge of the N. C. W. C. citizenship program until its full program has been realized. The N. C. W. C. Civic Education Directors are most grateful for the cooperation received from all sources during the past year and ask the continued interest of

Catholic educators and organizations of Catholic men and women in intensifying and broadening its program during the coming month.

IN URGING a reliable collection of Catholic war records, *The Catholic Messenger*, of Davenport, recently stated, "Some present or future

Historical Records

'Klans' will be charging, as our predecessors did after the Civil War, that only a few thousand Catholics—quoting alleged figures—enlisted, and that 50 per cent of these deserted." The time-worn statement that the *Messenger* refers to found its way to print as late as May, 1922, in a letter in the *New York Times*, stating that 73 per cent of the desertions in the Civil War were Irish, 16 per cent Germans, 5 per cent Americans, and all others 7 per cent. Our *Sunday Visitor*, issue of March 13, 1921, proved the falsity of this particular statement after a great deal of correspondence and searching by government officials in Washington.

Such statements will not have to be tolerated, nor will it be necessary to wait many years for some energetic individual or organization to refute similar charges with reference to the part played by American Catholics in the World War. With another year's work the Bureau of Historical Records, N. C. W. C., will have assembled data to show that the number of Catholic men who were in the service in the World War was greater by far than their relation to the population of the nation calls for. Therefore, direct or indirect slurs on groups of our population that are largely Catholic will not gain a foothold as bearing any mark of truth. At the same time, this work, when completed, will be a monument to the Catholic men and women who served the colors during the war and will possess immeasurable historical value.

Remarkable progress has been made during the past few months in assembling the Catholic war records. Thanks are due for the generous support of the Catholic press throughout the country, whose editors have not only given valuable space to the importance of this work, but have assisted the representatives of the Bureau of Records, who have been working in the various dioceses.

War records are among the most forceful examples of Catholic devotion to country. Secretary of the Navy Denby, in speaking before the National Conference of Catholic Charities, recently held at Philadelphia, declared that one of the most interesting experiences of his association with the U. S. Marine Corps, in which he had been actively engaged in the Spanish-American War, was the knowledge that "the Catholic Church had bred in her children a love for country, which was evidenced in an enlistment of more than 45 per cent of Catholics in the corps." The force and value that statement gains from close study of Catholic war records of the World War will indeed be difficult to measure.

IT WILL come as an amazing piece of information to the great mass of American Catholics that the latest charge to be made against Our Holy

Papal Control of Baseball

Father is that he has intruded himself and his "diabolical chicanery" into the conduct and direction of our national game of baseball. A majority of the umpires of the National

CONVENTION SENDS EXPRESSION OF HOMAGE TO HOLY FATHER

Below is a copy of the cablegram dispatched to Cardinal Gasparri from the assembled delegates at the Convention: "The National Council of Catholic Women in convention assembled send to the Holy Father this expression of their most respectful homage and devotion. We glory in being his faithful spiritual children. Our united support is pledged to the promotion of the welfare of the Church. We beg the special blessing of his Holiness on the assembled Convention."

"JOSEPH SCHREMBES,
"Bishop of Cleveland."

League are said to be Papists. Because of this, the games are "thrown" by the arbiters to the team which represents the isle over which the redoubtable Peter Stuyvesant once held sway. Peter, be it said to his credit, has nothing to do with the present controversy, but his successor in the minds, if not the hearts, of most New Yorkers, one John J. McGraw, is a Catholic and a cog in the wheel of "Papal domination of all things America." Mr. McGraw works hand in hand with the umpires, who see to it that the personal fortunes of the New York owners, manager and players are steadily advanced and all because, or so the charge has it, the Pope of Rome has so ordered. New York wins pennants, not because of any superiority on the playing field, but rather because of the dishonesty of National League umpires and their blind obedience to "Roman dictation."

Meanwhile, Mr. Patrick Moran, who guides the destinies of the Cincinnati "Reds," rises to inquire pertinently concerning this illegitimate liaison between the umpires, his New York rivals and the Pope. Mr. Moran, it appears, wants to know why the Holy Father has overlooked him and his team in this business of winning pennants. Mr. Moran has made it known that he yields not one jot to Mr. McGraw in his love, loyalty and devotion to Pius XI. He cannot understand why this "Papal domination" of the national game has denied recognition to him and threatens an exposure just as soon as he can get hold of any substantial facts on which to base an attack. He is frank to state, of course, that it is his conviction that the whole story is a fake and the creation of an anti-Catholic bigot who has the misfortune to be at the same time brainless, but he is in a receptive frame of mind and will welcome any evidence tending to make out a case.

From another source comes the further information that all the umpires in the American League are Catholics and, like the majority of their fellows in the older league, a part of the Papal scheme to control baseball. If this be true, something has gone wrong somewhere. There has been a break in the ranks else how comes it that

men like Messrs. Houston and Rupert, of New York, "Ty" Cobb, of Detroit, or "Tris" Speaker, of Cleveland, have been the recipients of Papal bounty to the exclusion of our much beloved Connie Mack? Measured by the present position of his team the Philadelphia manager may well join hands with Mr. Moran, of Cincinnati, and smoke this thing out. Let us hope that he does.

WE ARE indebted to the *American Luther League*, of Fort Wayne, Indiana, for a timely publication of an inquiry into the aims and methods of the Ku Klux Klan. There is a brief, though thorough, examination of the purposes of this overly advertised

organization and some pertinent observations regarding its fundamentals.

"100 Per Cent Americanism" A clue to these may be had from the following paragraph, the soundness of which will readily appear to all right-thinking Americans:

It will also be observed that the qualifications for membership laid down by the Klan assume merits in mere accidents. To the Klan all men are not created equal. The color of a person's skin, which he did not order, his birthplace, in which he had no choice, his ancestry, which he could not select, fasten on him, in the estimation of the Klan, an ineradicable blemish. He is from his birth hopelessly incapacitated for defending American ideals and institutions. Or take his religion: he may have to change that to become a hundred per cent American. In other words, he may have to place his regard for men above what he conscientiously believes to be his duty towards God.

WHILST the decision of the Supreme Court in the Nebraska Language Case is gratifying to all friends of freedom of education, it does not relieve us of the obligation of maintaining a vigorous defense

The Fight Must Go On

of the principles which we have so successfully championed to date. The enemies of our schools will look upon this decision as a mere temporary set-back to their nefarious plans. They have no intention of giving up the fight against the Catholic school and will undoubtedly seek new ways and means of accomplishing their purposes. The campaign of educating the Catholic people of the United States as to their rights in education must go on and with renewed energy. Any let-up at this time, under the illusion that we have gained a decisive victory, would be fatal.

The Oregon case is not settled. It still has to run the gauntlet of the courts. As to the outcome we have no doubts. A favorable verdict, however, must not be jeopardized by indecision on our part. Through organization, the spreading of literature and information and a united national stand, we must make clear to the country that we shall accept nothing short of our full educational rights. At this particular time there must be no wavering in purpose, no manifestation of doubt, no display of faint-heartedness.

We are not asking for special privileges. There are educational rights guaranteed to every citizen under the Constitution itself. We do not ask any more than these, and we will not accept any less.

THE HOLY FATHER'S MESSAGE TO THE CONVENTION

MONSIGNOR SCHREMBES,
Bishop of Cleveland:

The august Pontiff, pleased with the expression of devoted filial homage on the part of the National Congress of Catholic Women imparts from his heart to each one present at the Convention the Apostolic Benediction as an augury of the divine assistance and an earnest for the future of a more fruitful and helpful apostolate.

CARDINAL GASPARRI.

Catholic Men and Women of Wheeling Organize Diocesan Councils

ON SUNDAY afternoon, September 2, representatives of the various societies of Catholic men and Catholic women, from many of the cities and towns of West Virginia, assembled at Carroll Hall, Wheeling, and reorganized the Diocesan Council of Catholic Men and organized the Diocesan Council of Catholic Women of the Diocese of Wheeling. From the very beginning of the meeting to the end, the dominant theme was the importance of the work of the National Catholic Welfare Conference and the opportunity it offered to every Catholic man and woman to render something of his or her personal service to the Cause of God and Country.

Bishop Swint, in addressing the delegates, said:

"The National Council of Men and the National Council of Women have been organized for a three-fold purpose:

(1) To give to our National Catholic leaders, the Executive Committee or the National Catholic Welfare Conference, representing the Hierarchy of the country, the moral backing of an organized Catholic laity. When these leaders can present their case, backed by organized laity, our officials and others must take notice and give consideration. If they appear merely on their own authority, or as individuals, they will not be heeded.

(2) To coordinate Catholic activities throughout the United States, to offer a clearing-house, as it were, for these activities and a directing force. The force is not to dictate to existing societies what they must do, or how they must do it. The Councils have no commanding or legislative power whatsoever. They but offer their services to existing societies to help them to work more efficiently.

(3) To create the machinery for quick and united action in case such action is necessary.

Do not confound the N. C. C. M. and N. C. C. W. with the National Catholic Welfare Conference. This Conference consists of the Bishops of the country who meet annually in Washington, and who are represented by seven committees appointed by them, at the head of each of which is an Archbishop or a Bishop. It is therefore entirely an organization of the Hierarchy. It is financed by the Hierarchy. The two Councils are but the laity organized under the Lay Department of this Conference.

Every Bishop is perfectly free to organize or not to organize these lay Councils in his Diocese, and, while the Executive Committee offers a plan of organization, every Bishop is free to organize in any manner he may see fit.

The manner of organization, or rather of reorganization, in this Diocese will, for the present at least, be simply through affiliation of existing societies. We have asked all the societies of the Diocese to affiliate with the National Councils. The supreme officer (president or prefect) of the affiliated society will be a delegate to the annual Diocesan Convention. This Diocesan Convention will elect from its delegates a President, a Vice-President, a Secretary and a Treasurer. These will constitute the supreme officers of the Diocesan Organization.

The President, Secretary and Treasurer will also be the delegates to the National Conventions. This manner of organization is very simple. It makes use of the machinery that already exists. It will effectually attain the three-fold purpose of the Councils of Men and of Women. It will not bring in a new organization to usurp the work that is already being done by the existing organizations, or that can be done by them. On the contrary, it will point out new possibilities to them, help them to do their work better, and, let us hope, put more life and force into our present parish organizations.

Should there be special local work to do in the parish, the highest officers of the various affiliated societies might well act in conjunction with the pastor as an acting committee.

In parishes where there are no parish societies, or where a Council of Men or Women already exists, these may affiliate as any other society would. Later, should we see the advantage of soliciting individual memberships, that might still be done. But for the present, we

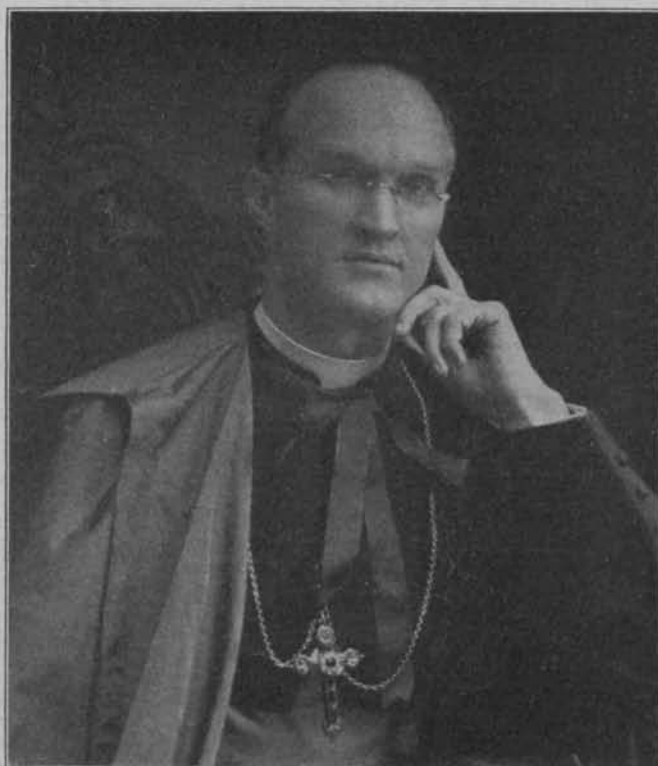
consider our manner of organization sufficient, and, probably because of its very simplicity, it will be found the most effectual.

Miss Agnes G. Regan, Executive Secretary of the National Council of Catholic Women, outlined the program of the National Catholic Welfare Conference, and its various departments and explained in detail the organization policy and program of the National Council of Catholic Women.

Michael J. Slattery, LL.D., Executive Secretary of the National Council of Catholic Men, in his address, dwelt upon the specific program of the National Council of Catholic Men and called upon the men present to lend their cooperation in furthering the movement.

Up to this time, the representatives of both groups sat in a general meeting and after the delivery of these addresses, Bishop Swint requested them to meet as separate bodies and perfect their own organization.

(Continued on page 32)



RT. REV. JOHN J. SWINT, D.D.
Bishop of Wheeling

N.C.C.W. Convention Opens With Solemn Pontifical Mass

Delegates Gather at Catholic University

THE Third Annual Convention of the National Council of Catholic Women was opened Sunday, September 30, with a solemn Pontifical Mass at the Catholic University of America, Brookland, D. C. The celebrant of the Mass was the distinguished rector of the Catholic University, the Right Reverend Thomas J. Shahan, D.D. The special music for the Mass was arranged and directed by the Reverend Abel L. Gabert, of the Catholic University. A string orchestra of twenty pieces accompanied the choir. The convention delegates and their friends filled comfortably the large gymnasium of the University in which the Mass was celebrated.

The sermon was delivered by the Most Reverend Edward J. Hanna, D.D., Archbishop of San Francisco, and Chairman of the Administrative Committee of the N. C. W. C. Archbishop Hanna, in his inimitable manner, congratulated the delegates upon their third assembly and upon the successful completion of their year's work, emphasizing, at the same time, the great importance and need of intelligent organization among American Catholic women.

Every gathering of intelligent and purposeful women is fraught with interest; every gathering of intelligent Catholic women who have at heart Christ's cause, ought to be even more impressive. When, however, Catholic women of high place and of broad constructive knowledge come from every quarter of that vast land, which, today, holds first place of power in the galaxy of nations, then the event is not only worthy of note, but its consequences ought to be far-reaching in promoting the welfare of our country and in increasing the power of Christ's Church. You come from every place in our favored land. You are the flower of our Catholic womanhood. You come to take counsel and to determine what you and Catholic women can do for the saving of our civilization and for safeguarding the interests of the Church.

If we look back over the pages of history, we find, indeed, times when women exercised more than usual influence in the affairs of the world; but at no time in the past have women as such had the power they possess today, and in no place is this power so marked as in our own country.

Nature has made them the mothers of the race, and for weal or for woe woman's impress on the race must ever be indelible. Upon womanhood must hang not only the continuance of human kind, but in large measure the quality as well, of the coming generation. Close upon the mother's influence will come,

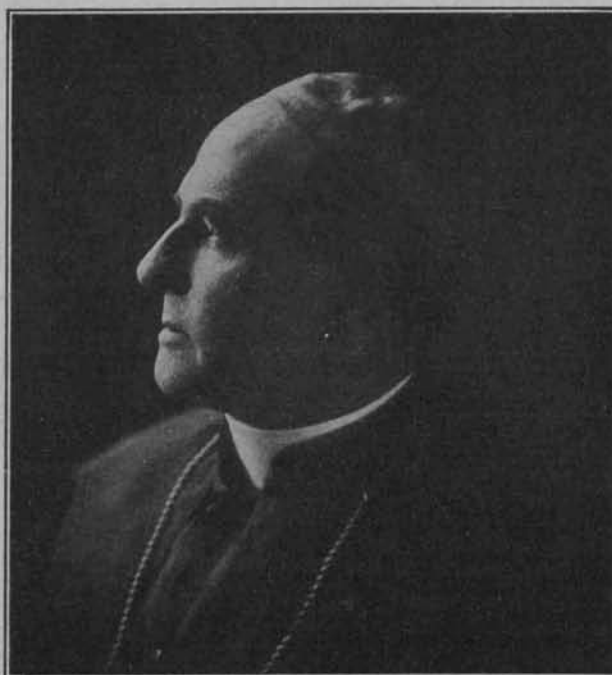
especially here, the influence of the teacher in our schools; and for the first time in the world's ongoing in our country, the teaching of both boys and girls has fallen practically entirely into the hands of women. We are the only great people in the course of our civilization whose men have refused to teach and to train even boys unto knowledge and unto righteousness.

Woman has ever had the task of soothing and healing pain, of ministering unto the needs of those who fall out of the ordinary ways of life; in our day the burden of all social work has fallen upon women, and in an age when agencies for help have been multiplied as never before, women are found everywhere caring for those who need aid. In every place of our

industrial civilization, save where their physical strength fails, women are found today, and the great world of business could not move today were women to withdraw their many-sided helpfulness; and, finally, an enlightened chivalry has given them the ballot, and they share with men the mighty task of choosing those who, under God, rule our temporal and political destiny.

Will the Catholic woman of today be equal to the burden which is placed upon her? The Catholic wife and mother have a tradition that comes directly from Christ, and in that tradition she recognizes the permanency of the marriage bond, the glory of that love which "never falleth away," and the presence of God's grace to enable her to fulfil every duty and to make every sacrifice needed for the fulfilment of the high duty with which she is charged; a duty which involves in largest way the future of the Christian world.

The Catholic woman, be she wife or maid, has twenty centuries looking down upon her; twenty centuries of unexampled fidelity to the teaching and to the example of Christ. She looks back to Perpetua and to Felicitas, to Agnes, Agatha, Lucy, Cecilia; to the glorious women who proved their fealty to Christ, by giving Him the last drop of their blood. She sees in vision Paula and Marcella, women of holy life and of great knowledge; she knows the story of Monica, the story of the Christian mothers who gave to the Church her mightiest saints and her mightiest scholars. She holds in reverence Gertrude and Hildegard, and the great three that have impressed the Church more perhaps than others, Clare, Catherine and Teresa. She knows Jane Frances de Chantal and the founders of great Orders. She is proud when she thinks of the triumphs of our Sisters of Charity, and the place which the world gives to the Little Sisters of the Poor; and in our day and in our generation she glows with a new enthusiasm as she goes back over the record which women have made when they have devoted themselves to the great task of education: Blessed Mother Barat, Blessed Julia of Notre Dame, Mother Drain in England, and Mother McCauley and Nau O'Nagle in Ireland; and here, in our own land, she can look up with pride to Mother Seton, Mother Angela and the



MOST REV. EDWARD J. HANNA, D.D.

Delegates to Third Annual



Foundress of that spreading Order which is consecrated to God under the title of "Blessed Virgin Mary"; and at this moment our hearts glow with new pride as we place upon our altars the Little Flower, daughter of the great Teresa, who in our own day in loving prayer and in high consecration proved to the young the fascinating power of God.

Then she remembers the host of laywomen, who in each crisis of the nation, in war and in pestilence, were the veritable angels of kindness and of mercy. Surely as this vision dawns on her wondering gaze, women of Catholic lineage must take courage, and must feel that urge to consecration which ought to possess and ought to hold every woman in whose heart Christ has enkindled the flame of that love which made Him sacrifice all, that men might live. When women are moved to new effort and inspired unto high deeds, then for the working out of their vision, there must be knowledge, there must be courage, there must be union of effort.

With Christ there began in the world a new outlook upon the affairs of men. Christ made men feel that God was their Father, caring kindly for each human interest. He made men know that in Himself the whole human race was cemented by His blood into one great loving family, our great all-embracing brotherhood. He looked to the foundation of a new civilization

in the sanctity of the marriage bond, in the permanent love and union of husband and wife. He saw in the Christian family the hope of the future for his Church, the hope of the future for a fairer and more spiritual race of men. He fixed irrevocably the glory of motherhood, and to father and mother gave the obligation of training the children unto knowledge, and strength and justice. Christ taught the danger of wealth, the glory and the liberty of poverty. He gave to future generations the example of lowly toil, and thus gave unto labor a dignity it never before possessed. Christ was kind to the poor, tender to the sick and ailing, He was a lover of children and a champion of those who had fallen by the wayside, He granted the request of the thief dying on the cross and He forgave her who had sinned, because she loved much. Christ placed the great spiritual ideals of life here and hereafter, before the ideals which the world worshipped and worships still, and bids His followers to suffer and be patient, for the glory of the world passes, and He remains forever, yea, and forever.

These great truths the Church has taught across the centuries, and has adapted them to the increasing needs of the world as age has come upon age. It must be the task of the mothers of the new generation, of the teachers and of the women of power to scan the whole counsel of Christ, to learn how at

Convention, N. C. C. W.



each crisis of our humanity, the Church has applied this doctrine to the needs of the earth and to see in Christ's wisdom the healing of the nation's and the saving of our civilization. But knowledge will not be enough; there is need of unfailing courage, for it will be a herculean task, in an age that detests toil and sacrifice, that works for comfort and for luxury; that worships power, and reckons with worth by the standard of gain, and see greatness only in the accumulation of wealth. Nor will individual effort count for much, in a day when mighty combinations of every kind are needed for great accomplishment. We must unite our forces, we must learn that in union only will there be that strength necessary for the combat; and that in showing to the world that our forces are in serried array, united as never before; that our women and our men are a power because of their knowledge, are a power because of their sincerity and their strength, can we hope to see the triumph of Christ's cause in our day and in our generation.

From a national viewpoint, for we represent a great cause, in a great nation, what must be our aim and our purpose? What must be the task before us, what must be the vision that compels us?

If knowledge of Christ's cause, if knowledge of the world's needs, especially in our land, if knowledge of the way to apply Christ's wisdom to such needs be a prerequisite to success in our task, then you, yourselves, must turn aside from so much that is of little value and get this knowledge, and in your local councils instruct your noblest and most intelligent women, that they in turn may be a power wherever they touch in public or in private, the lives of others.

If I might choose among the thousand things after which you might strive, it seems to me that Providence has placed you children of the Church to protect the purity of womanhood, the holiness and the dignity of the home. Providence asks you to see that in school children are taught truth and honesty and purity and helpfulness, and finally you must safeguard our freedom and our liberty through the inculcation of those principles without which our republic will not endure.

I need not tell you how insidious is the battle against the purity of our womanhood, and I need only ask that you strive to bring back the old reticence, the old modesty in dress and in gesture that must always be the outposts of purity, and which gave indefinable charm to the Catholic women of the elder day.

Distinguished Speakers Discuss Problems of Education

THE first of the evening sessions of the Convention of the National Council of Catholic Women was given over to a discussion of the question of education. The auditorium at the Washington Hotel was crowded with an enthusiastic gathering of Catholic women and no small sprinkling of men. The session was presided over by Mrs. Harry M. Benzinger, National Secretary. The gathering was distinguished by the presence of His Grace, the Archbishop of Baltimore; by the Very Reverend Edward A. Pace, Ph.D., S.T.D., of the Catholic University of America, and the Reverend John J. Burke, C.S.P., General Secretary, N. C. W. C.

The first speaker of the evening, dealing with the question of Education and the Home, was Mrs. Thomas A. McGoldrick, of Brooklyn, N. Y. Mrs. McGoldrick, in a very entertaining fashion, criticized many of the new fads in our present system of education. She characterized the modern child as a pampered person and contrasted the ease with which most modern children are being reared with the hardships of an older day.

Assign little duties to the children in the home and let religion be the keynote. Thinking men in this country, many of whom are not Catholics, are awakening to the fact that the country's greatest need is for religion. We read in President Harding's last messages a prophetic exhortation to Godliness. In Mr. Wilson's recently printed essays there is the same strong call to religion. It is remarkable to note how during the past month many newspaper and magazine articles have dealt with this question of religion. We find it crowding the editorial pages of the women's magazines and in the literary pages of many of the others. Father Cooper's recent address at the Catholic University was copied by the press all over the country and emphasis laid on his statement that the prevalence of divorce and the tyranny of industrialism in our land are due, in a great measure, to the decadence of moral education in the home.

Archbishop Glennon, of St. Louis, was given columns of publicity within the last few weeks on his spirited appeal for real education—not the education of the classroom, but the education that covers all of the waking hours and teaches *why* to live and *how* to live. The result of all this is that people are beginning to be alive to the grave need of religion for their children. We hear of committees forming in various states, demanding that the Bible be replaced in classrooms. Even in Oregon we find the light trying to come through. The papers tell us that within the past few weeks a council of citizens of that state have demanded that the children be released from school at least one hour a week for religious instruction.

But we know that the Bible in the classroom or the one hour in the week for instructions will not cover the need. The answer lies deeper than that and in the last analysis brings us back

always to the home. The professional educators, statisticians and experts realize that the home is the key to the situation, but the home is an intangible something to them over which they have no control.

Mrs. McGoldrick gave it as her opinion that most of the children who are growing up nowadays start out in life severely handicapped because of the unfavorable conditions which exist in their homes.

Consider the intricacies of life which these boys and girls leaving school have to face: the industrial competition; the *isms* of which our country is the happy hunting ground—Socialism, Bolshevism and now Ku Klux Klanism, and the appalling commonness of divorce. How are these boys and girls going to face this maelstrom and judge the fine ethical distinctions between these insidious elements and the higher life? The answer is obvious.

They are not going to be able to judge wisely, unless their development has been fostered from babyhood and unless the home influences have been such as to constantly help in the upbuilding of a strong character.

What are these home influences? They might be summed up in three words: love, labor and prayer.

The illiterate mother in the poorest home whose heart is enriched with love, who works the long hours through, and whose mind meditates frequently upon the mysteries of her rosary, will have given her children something that will not be found in all the Froebel or Montessori systems that have ever been invented.

It is in the homes of pious Catholics that we see character development in its strong-

est growth. Here we find the child with his personal little duties and responsibilities. He has his morning and evening prayers to say. He has Mass obligations, and possibly service on the altar. He knows he may not lie, or cheat, or steal, because "First Friday" is approaching and he must go to confession. He goes to a Catholic school where Christ is the ideal, and his hours in school are filled with work done in His name.

This child, like the others, will occasionally find his way into the corner theaters for his amusement, but the lurid movies, the bedroom scenes, the happy solution of all marital difficulties by divorce, these things will find in him a doubting spectator. They do not show life as he knows it. His mother and father are gentle and lovable. They kneel down together for night prayers. In his parents' bedroom there is the small marble image of the Immaculate Mother, before which the vigil light burns steadily, like the pulse of the home.

And his conscientious parents, going a step farther in their definite campaign for character building, see to it that he has actual duties in the home to perform. These are the substitutes for the water pail and the old wood box. It may only be father's wastebasket to be attended to every morning at the same hour; or the chairs placed at the table; or his own shoes he must shine; or his personal possessions to place in good order. His home life is *systematized*. His small duties fit naturally into the day's program. And these duties are not



MOST REV. MICHAEL J. CURLEY, D.D.
Archbishop of Baltimore

hard. He does not find them irksome, for they are his routine.

It is these small things, like the colored bits of the mosaic, that make the lovely pattern. The edification of his parents' life in the home will be the great counteractant against those other ugly and false views of life that he will find at every turn—in the moving pictures, on the stage and in the popular literature. The little duties that he performs faithfully in childhood will be the sinew and muscle of his character in manhood. The prayerfulness that has been so strong an influence in his home life will be his best protection against the sins that are so sure to beset his way.

Following Mrs. McGoldrick, the Hon. Constantine J. Smyth, Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals, District of Columbia, addressed the delegates on the relations of the state to education.

The subject is of particular importance at this time in view of the various assaults made in Oregon and elsewhere upon our private schools and all private schools and the attempts which have been made in other states to pursue the same course. Those who favor this movement would wrest from parents the control of the education of their children and transfer this right to the state. But why, I ask. Because, they say, parochial schools do not inculcate devotion to our American institutions. No greater slander could be uttered. It stands without a particle of evidence to support it. When and where have our people failed in their civic duty? History furnishes no instance of it. The World War gave overwhelming proof of our loyalty. . . . Catholic wives have been true, for the most part, to the sacred obligations of the married state. Among them there is little, if any, race suicide. They had boys to send to the war, and they sent them with their blessing. Remember, too, the superb work done by our Catholic people for the physical comfort and spiritual welfare of the men, both in this country and in France. But, it is said, we are opposed to the public school system. This is false; we are not. We would not injure that system if we could. Perhaps, at times, some of our people have given voice to a view different from this, but if so, they did not represent the attitude of the great body of our people. Surely, it would be most unjust to hold us responsible for the utterances of a person here or there who speaks only for himself and not by our authority. The public school system supplies a very great need. Without it, millions of American children would receive no schooling whatever and would grow up in ignorance. This would be a calamity, deplored by none more than by Catholics. Many Catholic children do not use the public schools because they do not teach all we deem necessary. They do not teach religion, and cannot do so. To us a knowledge of God and our duty to Him is the paramount factor in the education of a child. It must not be put aside as an unimportant thing for attention, perchance, during an hour each week. It must be given a first place in the mental and heart development of our youth; consequently, we erect and maintain schools at our own expense. This involves a great sacrifice, but in view of the exalted purpose to be served, we cheerfully make it. Does our course indicate disloyalty? No, unless

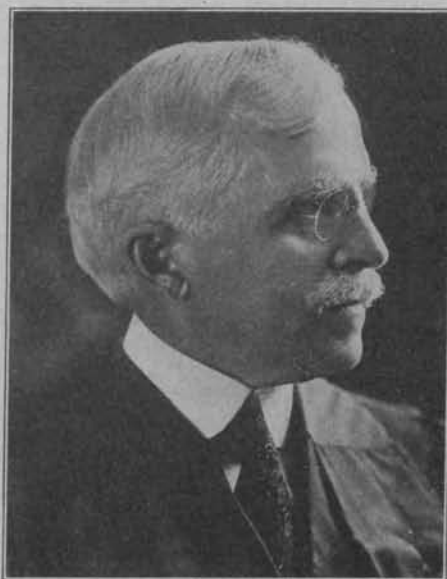
religion has a pernicious effect upon the citizen. Washington, President Harper, Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, Woodrow Wilson and the late President Harding have earnestly taught that the safety of our institutions can better be entrusted to people who are imbued with the spirit of Christ, rather than to those who are not so imbued. Unless these distinguished Americans are wrong, who of any Christian denomination can contemplate with equanimity a report given out about six months ago by the International Sunday School Council of Religious Education, a Protestant organization? Therein it is stated that there are 27,000,000 Americans below the age of 25 years, nominally Protestants, who receive absolutely no systematic religious instruction. Two out of every three Protestant children under 25 years are not being touched in any way by the educational program of any church. In the face of these figures, could any candid man, desiring the welfare of his country, say the religious education of American youth is being sufficiently attended to without the aid of schools such as the Oregon statute would raze to the ground?

Touching upon the attempt on the part of the enemies of religion to destroy the faith of the child, Chief Justice Smyth continued:

We learn from the Bible that children come from above and are given to their parents that they may be raised in the knowledge, love and the fear of God to the end that they may attain heaven. They are not born for the sole purpose of serving the state. That was the pagan idea, but it is at war with the Christian theory. Of course, service to the state is an imperative duty, but it is only as an incident to the main purpose of man's existence. For children to act in harmony with the divine plan it is necessary that they be instructed how to do it. This is self-evident. Where, primarily, rests the duty of giving that instruction? Not on the state. Then it must be upon the parents. Nature, as well as revealed religion, teaches that it is a sacred duty for the execution of which God will hold parents to a strict accountability. Teachers skilled in the work may and should be able to do it, but the

ultimate responsibility remains with the parents. This being so, how utterly unreasonable and unjust it would be to take from them the power to direct the education of their children while holding them accountable for its neglect. It follows that the duty to educate necessarily implies the right to do so. As the duty is a sublime one, so is the right. No right is more fundamental or precious.

Chief Justice Smyth cited the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States in support of his contention that no one shall be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law. The attempt to take away from parents the right to educate their children he characterized as an attempt to deprive them of their liberty. This, the distinguished jurist maintained, could be done only after due process of law, and cited a number of decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, the most recent of which was the Nebraska Single Language Law, to sustain his view that legislation similar to that which has been put forth in Oregon is a violation not only of our



HON. C. J. SMYTH
Chief Justice Court of Appeals, District of
Columbia

fundamental rights, but of our constitutional rights as well.

His Grace, the Most Reverend Michael J. Curley, D.D., Archbishop of Baltimore, was the last speaker at the session on Monday evening. Archbishop Curley delivered a brilliant address on the question of "Education and the Church."

Men have said over and over again that the Catholic Church is an enemy of education, because it is afraid of education and wants to keep its people in ignorance. Of course this group of Catholic women know better, but it is well to recite what the Church has done in the way of education.

The Catholic Church has sponsored education during its entire existence, and in the history of the world has established 118 great universities, including Oxford, Cambridge and the University of Paris.

In other words, the Catholic Church has been the Mother of Education; she has fostered education; she has given her all for education, education of the right kind, pedagogically, psychologically and philosophically correct—an education that regarded children not as animals, but as children of Christ with a soul redeemed by the precious blood of the God-man.

That is the story of the Church's work throughout the past in the field of education. What, then, is the attitude of the Church towards education? What is the mind of the Church in the matter of education? Is she an enemy of education?

It is well for us of the faith, who are supposed to be proud of our religion, to instruct ourselves, to study, however briefly, the attitude of the Church towards education and its activities in the great field of education.

You have heard many times the words of our own beloved founder of the republic, Washington himself, that religion and morals are the bulwark of human happiness: "Lest we give indulgence to the supposition that morality can be retained without religion, reason and experience forbid us to expect that national security can prevail in exclusion of religious principles." And Guizot, the great Protestant statesman and historian of France, having before his eyes the ravages of the teachings of Voltaire, wrote these words: "In order to make popular education truly good and socially useful, it must be fundamentally religious. I do not mean by this that religious instruction should hold its place in popular education and that the practice of religion should enter into it. For a nation that is not religiously educated by such petty and mechanical devices, it is necessary that national education should be given and received in the midst of a religious atmosphere, and that religious impressions and religious observances should penetrate into all of its parts.

"Religion is not a set of exercises to be restricted to a certain place or a certain hour. It is a law which should be felt everywhere, and which, after this manner alone, can exercise all its beneficial influence upon our minds and upon our lives."

There, my friends, are the words of the French Protestant historian, spoken years ago, and they touch off to the dotting of an "i" or the crossing of a "t" the Catholic Church's attitude on the matter of religion. It must penetrate the life of the child; it must coordinate all of his education, it must prepare for here and hereafter.

If I were to keep you I could quote from dozens of other great thinkers of the past. I might quote to you from our own President of today, the President of yesterday and the President of the day before, who, with an eye on the welfare of the nation, stated in words that might well have come from the lips of the Vicar of Christ, that if America is going to stand, if America is going to last, American thinkers must see to it that our children get a little more than the three R's. There must be a fourth R, and that R is religion.

Let us get away from the past, from those far-away ages

of the catacombs and the Coliseum; let us get away from the so-called "Dark Ages"; let us come to our present day, to America. What is the condition? In spite of the sacred words of Washington, of Wilson, of Harding or of Coolidge, there are banded together in this nation of ours men and women whose only purpose is to chase God from the schoolhouses and from the heart of the child. They are repeating words that were uttered some years ago by a celebrated member of the French *Maison des Deputes*, when he said: "We have extinguished the lights in heaven; we have chased God; we have kicked him from the schoolhouses and from the court rooms and the public places and this land of ours is going to be great, because God has no part in it."

My dear friends, there came the year of 1914, a year of sad and darkened memories for the world, and here we have 1923 and the minds of men have changed and their attitude towards God, the God of nations, is different.

What guarantee has America that America is going to be perpetual; what guarantee has this republic, or any other republic, of indefectibility? Is she going to stand on her own strength? Can she say, "I have been made for all the ages?" No, there is only one institution on the earth today that has such a guarantee and that guarantee comes to it from the residence within it of Jesus Christ.

There is no power outside of America that can destroy America. All this talk of foreign lands coming to invade our country, to take it and de-Americanize it, is not worthy of a serious thought. All of them put together by physical force could never conquer 110,000,000 Americans.

But there is danger to America, and let us who love America see it; let us talk about it. There is a danger to America, and it comes from within, and if ever this beloved land of ours shall cease to exist; if ever this country projected forth from the minds and the hearts and the souls of its fathers shall be no more, that cessation to America will come not from any outside power defeating it in war, but it will come from corruption within, eating at the very vitals of our own land, and that corruption will come when we raise generation after generation without a thought of God, without a thought of real moral responsibility.

There is the danger to America. There is the danger to America's existence, and it is the sacred duty of we Americans to remember those words that I quoted from Washington, that in vain will we promise ourselves a lasting nation, a perpetual country, if we eliminate religion and the morality that flows from religion, from the minds, the hearts and the souls of young Americans. Men tell us they love our country; men tell us that they are a hundred per cent; men boast of their passion for America, and, at the same time, they leave no stone unturned to take the child and take from out its heart the thought of the God of America! Yes, my friends, secularize them, materialize them, degrade them, and on that material build up a great America, without morality, without religion, without ideas ennobled by the teachings of the God-man. Never! It can never be done.

The Catholic Church in America today stands as the greatest bulwark of America. The Catholic Church is America's greatest friend, and, thank God, tonight—oh, thank God!—for the teaching and the practice on this question of education on the part of twenty million American Catholics, who are determined to stand by their own Church in the field of education; to stand by that Church—and mark this well—stand by that Church, not only for the welfare of the souls of our people, for the liberty that is their light, but to stand by the Catholic Church in its teaching and education for the welfare of our own America!

N. C. C. W. Delegates Pledge \$16,000 to Service School

Splendid Response to Stirring Appeals by Father Stritch and Father Burke

ONE OF THE outstanding features of the Third Annual Convention of the Women's Council was the enthusiastic interest which the delegates displayed in the National Catholic Service School for Women. This was evidenced in a very practical way on the second day of the convention, when more than \$16,000.00 in subscriptions and pledges, and several additional free scholarships were guaranteed to the institution as a result of stirring appeals addressed to the delegates by Rev. Michael I. Stritch, S.J., Professor of Sociology, St. Louis University, and Rev. John J. Burke, C.S.P., General Secretary of the Welfare Council.

In his address to the delegates Father Burke made it clear that the National Catholic Service School is the common work of the Catholic women of America; that it is the only resident school of its kind wherein Catholic doctrinal instruction is given, daily Mass offered, and the principles of Catholic social service taught by Catholic men and women most capable in their fields. Father Burke outlined the success of the school, which is just entering on the third year of its existence as a graduate, professional school, organized for the purpose of training Catholic social workers under Catholic auspices. He emphasized the need of increased financial support and a larger student body. Father Stritch's address dealt with the subject of Catholic Women in National Life and was, in part, as follows:

"By the words Catholic Women in national life we are prone to understand Catholic women engaged in some legislative, judicial or administrative function of the Government. But this is too narrow a sense for the present occasion.

It would include but a very small portion of the 11,000,000 Catholics of the female sex in the United States. And every one of these eleven millions is in some sense taking part in our national life. They are all either actual or potential citizens of our great national commonwealth. And every citizen is or should be a factor in our national life. And it is our grand object to make an intelligent, law-abiding and patriotic citizen of every one of these eleven millions. Those who undertake this task, though they be not performing immediate governmental work, are decidedly occupied in vitally important national service. You, ladies, here tonight and the hundreds of thousands of intelligent hundred-per-cent-American women whom you represent are doing this great work. You and your constituencies are in a high sense Catholic Women in National Life."

TRIBUTE TO RELIGIOUS OF NATION

Father Stritch made glowing reference to the "important, enduring and glorious work" of the 60,000 religious of the United States who are engaged in giving to more than 2,000,000 Catholic boys and girls the mental and moral equipment necessary for true citizenship. In referring to the participation of women in the sphere of civic and political activities, the reverend speaker pointed out the great opportunities offered to Catholic women in aiding the purification and regeneration of the social and political life of the nation. Father Stritch urged all women entering upon this new partnership to take for their starting point the great principles enunciated in the Declaration of Independence and the American Constitution, which, he explained, are in singular accord with the Catholic religion.

"No body of citizens in the republic," said Father Stritch, "can enter more easily and whole-heartedly into the spirit of the American Constitution than those who hold the Roman Catholic faith. Still, the Constitution is not distinctively Catholic. It is Christian and ethical; it is national and human. It is broad and generous enough to take in all who are Christian, ethical and national and human. If any human being is wronged by our Government the wrong does not come from the principles of the Constitution but from the false interpretation or the misapplication of these principles.

"For the solution of all our problems we must go back to the principles of the Declaration and Constitution. And that is to go back to the great foundation truths of Christianity. And though we

rejoice in admitting that all good Christians hold to this truth yet none hold to it more firmly and joyfully than the American Catholic citizen, and I may add especially the educated Catholic woman of the United States.

"It is, however, one thing to know the principles on which our problems are to be solved; and quite another thing to understand the problems themselves and the application of the principles. Our problems are very many and diverse. They are industrial, economical, racial, political, social, moral and religious. Their right solution is a most momentous part of our national life. And this because of the complexity of the problems; and the unwillingness of men and women to be guided by the light of reason and Christianity. Good wills and clear understandings are imperative needs."



REV. MICHAEL I. STRITCH, S.J.
Professor of Sociology, St. Louis University

URGES SUPPORT OF WELFARE CONFERENCE

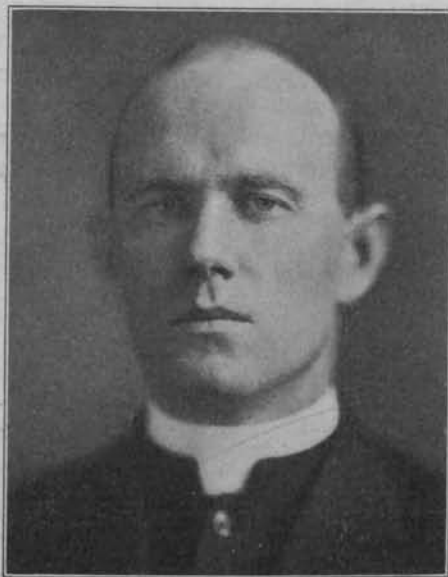
Father Stritch referred to the National Catholic Welfare Conference as the illuminating answer to the question: How are Catholic women to help in the right and effective solution of our national problems? The N. C. W. C., said the speaker, was organized to give the expert leadership which Catholic women need. Continuing Father Stritch said: You must work unceasingly to get every Catholic man and woman in the United States thoroughly interested in the National Catholic Welfare Council. You need the very best writers and teachers and leaders. You must contribute generously enough to make it possible for such men and women to give their indispensable services. You must eagerly study the literature that comes to you from every department of the National Catholic Welfare Council. And when you get this enlightenment and inspiration, you must be ready to put their lessons into practice.

Yet it will not suffice for you to be disciples. There are among you many thousands capable of becoming real leaders—full of intelligence and zeal. You have made a splendid beginning in founding your national service school. It is now your task to make sure that the school grows in power and depth and the extent of its reach. Make your school large and fill it with the brightest and best teachers and the brightest and best students from every part of the nation. Let us have large graduating classes every year who will carry back to their homes wisdom, efficiency and inspiration for every line of true social service.

Do these great things in a great spirit. You have begun and you cannot be stopped. You are Catholics. You are patriots. You carry the gospel of Christ in one hand and the American Constitution in the other. And both are in your hearts. Your husbands, your brothers and your sons carried the Stars and Stripes to victory in the great war. You will bear the flag of truest Americanism to yet nobler victories in the days of peace. Your Church will be proud of you. Your country will rejoice in you. Your God will bless your noble work.

OTHER FEATURES OF SESSION

Other features of the second day's session were an address by Reverend John J. Callaghan, of Washington, D. C., on "The Catholic Drama League," and an address by Rev. Edward F. Garesché, S.J., of St. Louis, Mo., on "National Cooperation in Girls' Welfare." Father Garesché's address will be printed in full in the November issue of the BULLETIN, as will be the paper on "Principles and Training of Social Workers," delivered by Miss Mary J. Workman, President, Los Angeles Diocesan Council of Catholic Women.



REV. JOHN J. CALLAGHAN
Executive Chairman, Catholic Drama Guild

Other persons appearing on the second day's program were Miss Katherine Nolen, who explained the rooms registry activities of the New York League of Catholic Women; and Miss Charlotte Ring, Executive Secretary of the Archdiocesan Bureau of Catholic Charities, Baltimore Md., whose paper was entitled "Leisure Time—An Asset or a Liability." The discussion on the addresses of the second afternoon session was participated in by Miss Christine Le Brun, of St. Louis, Mo.; Miss Helen Phelan, of Cleveland, Ohio; Miss Catherine Brennick, of Canton, Ohio; Mrs. Rose E. Virtue, of Minneapolis, Minn.; Sister Gertrude, of Milwaukee, Wis.; and Mrs. A. M. Butler, of St. Louis, Mo. Limitation of space in this issue makes possible only a brief reference

to the luncheon which took place on the second day of the convention. This was presided over by Miss Florence Loeber, and was addressed by several speakers who discussed "The Social Status of Women." Detailed reference to this important feature of the convention will be made in the November issue.

WORK OF CATHOLIC DRAMA GUILD EXPLAINED

The Reverend John J. Callaghan, Chairman of the *Catholic Drama Guild of America*, spoke to the delegates on "The Recreational and Cultural Value of Dramatics." Father Callaghan gratefully acknowledged the Drama Guild's indebtedness to the Women's Council, which, through its drama conferences last year did so much to stimulate interest in the Catholic Little Theater

Movement. Father Callaghan stressed the obligation which the Catholics of America have to maintain the cultural standards that were the glory of the Church in past ages and referred to the mechanism of the Catholic Drama Guild as the most effective way of translating these standards into present-day action.

"The work of the theater is a Catholic heritage," said Father Callaghan. "It is distinctively an educational work and for that reason the present efforts of the Guild are being devoted to educating Catholics to a consciousness of the value of dramatics, not merely as an aid to money-raising campaigns, but as a means of cultural development. This work is conducted through the *Drama Guild Magazine* and dramatic conferences now being arranged in different parts of the country, the first of which will be held in New York.

"Protestant denominations have invaded this field seriously as indicated by the recent school of religious drama held at Madison, Wis., under the auspices of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ of America. There is a distinct danger that Catholic young men and young women who feel that the artistic standards of the parish theater do not meet

(Continued on page 37)

Secretary Hoover Addresses Delegates

SECRETARY of Commerce Herbert Hoover was the chief speaker at the Wednesday morning session of the convention. He was presented by Mrs. Gavin as one whose welfare work for humanity had made his name honored throughout the world. He was given a cordial reception by the delegates.

Mr. Hoover dwelt upon the value of voluntary organizations in the welfare field. He said this work could properly be divided into two categories, the work the Government may do and the service of workers who voluntarily band together for the good of humankind. It had been his experience, he said, that while the Government might do much along social, economic and scientific lines, in the end it accomplished little in comparison with the service performed by volunteer organizations.

"The voluntary organization, such as yours," he said, "springs from the community itself and is doubly blessed in that it brings the community into action and thousands of successes result which no governmental agency could accomplish through law or authority."

Mr. Hoover then turned his attention to the recently organized American Child Health Association, of which he is the moving spirit. This work was being done, he said, in cooperation with the various welfare bodies of the country and he expressed his appreciation of the assistance he and his associates were receiving from the National Catholic Welfare Council and its affiliated bodies.

The Child Health Association, he explained, was an outgrowth of European relief work during and after the World War, when some twelve million children were saved through voluntary organized effort, largely American. The Americans who directed the work secured a unique experience in child welfare, he said.

Outlining the methods through which it is hoped to better care for American children in the future, Mr. Hoover said the only accurate, scientific study of child delinquency in the United States, made possible by the facts gathered in the war draft, showed that 80 per cent of American children were normal at birth, less than 20 per cent were normal upon reaching maturity. This was due both to ignorance of parents and the delinquency of public officials and community effort.

Mr. Hoover announced that there was available \$350,000 a year for a period of five years with which the Child Health Association could begin its work. It had been decided, he said, to start in four localities where demonstrations could be carried on and all local agencies used to obtain the information necessary to bring about the desired remedy. Just what the remedy would be would depend upon the result of the investigations,

which would be intensive and thorough under the direction of competent experts. Mr. Hoover informed the Convention that the National Council of Catholic Women would be one of the bodies whose aid would be sought and he expressed confidence that it would be given whole-heartedly. This was assured him, when at the suggestion of Mrs. Gavin the entire convention arose and pledged united and individual support to the child conservation movement. Mr. Hoover said the organization already had been assured the support of the medical profession and many public officials. He did not reveal the communities where the initial work is to be done, but said when the investigation is completed and the facts made public he felt certain there would be an awakening that would result in good to the children of the present as well as to those of future generations.

Aside from Mr. Hoover's address, the morning session, at which Mrs. Francis E. Slattery presided, was devoted to the discussion of subjects relating to immigration. Miss Elizabeth Vaughn Dobbins, director of the Immigrant Aid Auxiliary in New York City, told of the work for the immigrant in the metropolis; Miss Caroline Boone, representative of the N. C. W. C. at El Paso, Texas, related many interesting experiences and pathetic experiences with Mexican immigrants at the "International Bridge," while Miss Martina Pleace, director of the National Catholic Community House of San Antonio, Texas, impressed the Convention with the need of community houses in all sections of the country.

Miss Boone stressed the fact that the National Catholic Welfare Council, through its representatives at El Paso, is helping the Mexican immigrants rather than "doing them," nearly everyone but welfare workers on each side of the bridge being only too willing to take advantage of the immigrant's ignorance. She detailed the many methods employed to play upon the cupidity of the *peon* seeking entrance into the United States.

"The real saving grace for the Mexican Catholics in the United States," she said, "lies in the welcome that the American Catholics give these poor immigrants when they cross the border."

Miss Pleace's paper also dealt largely with the work done among the Mexicans by the National Catholic Community House in San Antonio. She was very critical of the habitations provided for these poor people in the Texas city; likewise of the labor conditions which confront both the father and the mother of the family.

Miss Dobbins dwelt upon the advantage of the cooperation which the Catholic Immigrant Auxiliary receives from other Catholic organizations in New York. She said they

The November issue of the BULLETIN will contain much of the interesting matter of the sessions of the N. C. C. W. Convention, which, because of the limitations of space, has been crowded out of this issue.

The report of the Convention proceedings of the National Council of Catholic Men, scheduled to be held at Cincinnati, October 16 and 17, will also be included in the November issue.



MRS. C. J. McCONVILLE
National Director, Province of St. Paul

were fortunate in having definite channels through which to work.

Shortly after the noon hour the Convention adjourned to accept an invitation to meet President Coolidge at the White House. The President received the delegates in the executive offices, shaking hands with each member.

The final business session of the Convention was held Wednesday

afternoon in the auditorium of the American Red Cross Building—the national headquarters of that great organization—at the invitation of John Barton Payne, national chairman of the Red Cross. The official photograph of the Convention was taken on the steps of the Red Cross Building, an impressive setting.

The completion of diocesan reports, talks on organization and the adoption of resolutions were orders of business. Miss Julia A. Minihan, president of the Newark Diocesan Council of Catholic Women, Jersey City, N. J., told in an interesting manner how Hudson County was organized. Miss Agnes G. Regan, Executive Secretary of the National Council of Catholic Women, discussed methods of financing a national organization. Miss Regan's tireless efforts in behalf of the Council were rewarded by a splendid ovation and a rising vote of thanks.

Seven of the fourteen directors of the Council were elected for a term of two years. They are Mrs. Harry M. Benzinger, of Baltimore; Mrs. Francis Slattery, of Boston; Mrs. John McMahon, of Chicago; Mrs. Arthur F. Mullen, of Omaha; Miss Florence Loeber, of New Orleans; Mrs. Michael Gavin, of New York; and Mrs. J. D. Campbell, of El Paso. The officers of the Council elected last year hold over another year under the constitution of the body.

A cablegram was sent to Cardinal Gasparri, Papal Secretary of State, to be communicated to His Holiness, Pope Pius XI, expressing the homage and devotion of the Council, pledging support to the welfare of the Church and petitioning a special blessing. Greetings were received by the Convention from the Catholic Women's Council of Germany; *Action Sociale de la Femme*, France; International Catholic Association of Workers for the Protection of Young Girls, Fribourg, Switzerland; Catholic Women's League, British Protective Committee, Liverpool; International Union of Catholic Women's Leagues, Utrecht, Holland, and from the clergy and laity of the Diocese of St. Augustine, Florida.



Bishop Schrembs' Address

(Continued from page 14)

pleaded with the delegates to join whole-heartedly in the establishment and the extension of that program which has been adopted by the National Directors and urged them to put aside any selfish or personal motives which at times may be unconsciously intruded into the work. Passing on to the need for trained workers to carry out this program, Bishop Schrembs said:

We are beginning to understand that if we want to accomplish anything we have to have a trained worker, one who knows how to do the thing that has to be done. There is a right way of doing a thing and there is a wrong way. We want to do what we have set out to do in the right way, and to do it we must have trained workers. You have started the Social Service School which has the one purpose of sending out trained Catholic workers into the whole field of the nation, and, oh, what a need there is for the trained Catholic worker! We sometimes have community houses and girls' homes that are not successful. Why? It is because those who are in charge have not the faintest conception of how to conduct a home of that kind. It does not mean the making of beds or the serving of a meal. That does not constitute a community house. That is the least of it—a very small part of it. And just as you need trained workers in your schools, so do you need trained workers in social work.

I congratulate you on the establishment of your Social Service School, and I hope it will be a child of predilection. As we say to our people that nothing should be too good or too great for our Catholic schools, so I say to you that nothing should be too good or too great or too fine for your Catholic Social Service School.

Bishop Schrembs deplored the inability of the Council to engage field workers and urged upon the delegates that very many more should be employed immediately for work all over the land. He urged the delegates and the affiliated organizations to be generous in their support of the Council.

When we built the Washington Monument everybody in the world that counted for anything was willing and anxious to contribute a stone and they sent stones from every part and quarter of the globe as a tribute of love for Washington and the work he had wrought. The National Council of Catholic Women is like that monument to Washington, with this exception, that it is a live thing, composed of yourselves and the other Catholic women of the country. You are asked to put your own part into that, so that in the days to come when the world looks upon this towering monument, it will see the name of your parish, the name of your diocese and the name of your state emblazoned thereon.



MRS. F. E. MACKENTEPE
National Director, Province, Ohio

Brilliant Gathering at Convention Banquet

THE Convention was brought to a fitting termination with a brilliant banquet in the Hall of Nations of the Hotel Washington. Patriotism was the keynote of the evening, the climax being reached in the stirring appeal voiced by Reverend J. Elliott Ross, C.S.P., who urged that American Catholics adopt as their spiritual sponsors the great figures in American history.

"We should not attempt to import foreign customs to the United States," said Father Ross. "We must be American Catholics as the Irish Catholics in Ireland are Irish; as the Italian Catholics in Italy are Italians. We are Catholics, we are Roman Catholics, but we are also American Roman Catholics."

All but one of the speakers were representative Catholic men and women, the exception being the Hon. W. W. Husband, United States Commissioner-General of Immigration.

Mr. Husband voiced the Government's appreciation of the aid given officials by Catholic welfare workers in caring for the immigrants at Ellis Island and other national ports of entry. He said one of the reasons for the increasingly cordial relations between welfare workers and immigration officials lies in the great improvement in the character of the former's activities.

Taking up immigration problems, Commissioner Husband scouted published reports of mistreatment of the immigrants and offered as a refutation of the statement that America was growing in disfavor abroad the fact that many thousands more immigrants were seeking entry than it was possible to admit. He declared that only 1.3 per cent of the aliens who applied for admission at American ports were rejected, notwithstanding the stories of great hardship caused by the strict application of the quota law.

Mr. Husband said statistics of the year indicated that alien additions to the population were of a permanent character. While the net gain in population, or the excess of immigrants admitted over those who left the country, for the fiscal year of 1922 was only 87,000 the net gain for the fiscal year of 1923 was 473,000, showing a remarkable decrease in the number of those leaving the country.

Like Secretary of Labor Davis, who addressed the Convention at the opening session, the Commissioner-General of Immigration deprecated that feature of the existing law which barred from this country, as the result of quota restrictions, alien relatives of citizens or permanent residents of the United States. He advocated a change in the law that would remedy this situation, probably the most painful the

department has to deal with. Every day, he said, the Immigration Bureau receives hundreds of letters concerning such cases.

Monsignor P. C. Gavan, Rector of the Sacred Heart Church, Washington, who responded to the toast, "Our Homes," was eloquent in depicting the home as a foretaste of heaven. Upon the home depends the stability of the nation, he said.

Miss Anna Dill Gamble, of York, Pa., contrasted the books of old with those of today in an interesting discussion of "Our Reading." She was followed by Miss Isabel

Stephens, Director of the National Catholic Community House, Balboa, Canal Zone, whose theme was "Our Neighbor."

Miss Alice Conway, national organizer of the Girl Scouts, declared that the need for providing recreational facilities for girls is more vital in the cases of those between the ages of ten and sixteen than for those of any other age.

"There is no time in the girl's life when she has more leisure to devote to recreation and no period when she has more surplus energy for that recreation," Miss Conway said.

The importance of recreational work for girls is recognized in educational institutions, twelve Catholic colleges being among those that are now offering courses in recreational leadership for which academic credits are granted, Miss Conway asserted.

Mr. Justin McGrath, Director of the National Catholic Welfare Council News Service, referred in an interesting address on "Our Press" to two notable achievements to the credit of the service during the year. The first, which, Mr. McGrath said, will compare favorably with the most striking accomplishments of the secular press, was the publication of the first complete account to reach the United States of the trial of the Russian Catholic prelates in Moscow. This story was carried exclusively in the Catholic papers subscribing for the N. C. W. C. News Service. The other achievement referred to was the compilation of a series of articles dealing with the educational laws of the various foreign countries, prepared by the corps of foreign correspondents of the News Service. This series revealed that the only parallel to legislation such as that adopted in Oregon last year is to be found in the laws of Soviet Russia.

Prof. David A. McCabe, Ph.D., of Princeton University, a distinguished educator, urged the members of the National Council of Catholic Women to take a determined stand for justice in industrial relations, in harmony with the teaching



HON. W. W. HUSBAND,
Commissioner-General of Immigration

of the Catholic Church. He advocated cooperation with all agencies and individuals who are willing to work "to bring the spirit of Jesus Christ into industry."

Mrs. Michael Gavin, of New York, president of the Council, closed the banquet with an appreciation of the work done during the Convention and with the prediction that even greater achievements would be recorded during the year that intervenes before the national body meets again.

Mrs. F. E. Mackentepe, of Cincinnati, was the toast-mistress of the evening. Right Reverend Thomas J. Shahan, D.D., Rector of the Catholic University, pronounced the blessing and the program concluded with the singing of patriotic and religious hymns.

Archbishop Hanna's Sermon

(Continued from page 21)

It may seem almost impertinent to speak in this place of the holiness of the love which binds man and woman in wedlock, of the glory of the Christian home; but so many-sided is the attack upon the family life in our times, that not only is a word of caution timely, but organized effort of the finest kind is necessary for the preservation of the Christian ideal of home and of love: and you have the organization, and you reach to every spot of our glorious land.

Women teach all the youth of our land, almost without exception. Are you helping our school? Are you upholding high standards before you send your children unto new teachers? Are you watching closely to see that they are taught not only doctrine that is Christian, but taught to live a Christian life, and particularly to cultivate those virtues which are needed in our civilization: truth, honesty, clean life and that unselfishness that is willing ever to lend a helping hand?

Our freedom will last just as long as men recognize God's place in the world, and know and feel that all power and all authority are from Him. Our liberties are bound up with a recognition of man's dignity, with man's willingness to obey those who rule in God's name, with man's willingness to sacrifice personal, selfish ends for the good of the larger group, which make the state. These truths are largely in your keeping, are almost wholly within that power that you always exercise.

But it were useless to preach, yea, and to teach, if the words simply fall pleasantly upon your ears. Going forth from this spot hallowed by noble tradition of knowledge and effort, to your annual meeting; going forth again to your usual tasks, what will you do that will make these truths helpful? What will you do to bring this message of your great reunion back to the hundreds of thousands whom you have been chosen to represent? You are an honored womanhood. You represent a mighty cause, that has come triumphantly over the ages; you are children of the mightiest land in the great galaxy of nations.

Oh! may light be yours to see the way, may courage fill you to follow the light whither it leads. May the vision of Catholic womanhood dominating the years beckon you on. May knowledge of Christ, and courage to follow Him fill your souls, and in the victorious march of your thousands, may you prove yourselves worthy of your citizenship in this land of mightiest opportunity; worthy of your Mothers in the Republic that reared men unto greatness, worthy of the Church, source of power to all the ages gone, only hope of ages yet unborn, and worthy of Christ, Who is King of Kings! Your Lord! Your Master! Your God!

Always the Unexpected

No one has ever been able to reckon beforehand when fire will break out. Fire is always an unexpected terror.

To everyone the unexpected does at times happen. The man who protects you from the unexpected is the reliable insurance agent. He will protect you from powers beyond your control. Consult him as the man who can insure your future financial security.

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1792

National Council Catholic Men

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Last Call for N. C. C. M. Convention

THE Third Annual Convention of the National Council of Catholic Men is at hand. In grateful appreciation of the invitation extended to them by his Grace, the Most Reverend Henry Moeller, D.D., the Catholic men of the nation, through their chosen representatives, will meet in Cincinnati, on October 16 and 17. The Sinton Hotel has been designated as the headquarters of the Convention and all of its sessions will be held there. The local committee, having charge of the arrangements, has completed its work and now awaits the arrival of the delegates. In a recent letter received at headquarters the Chairman of the Committee writes: "We shall do everything in our power to make the visit of the delegates both interesting and entertaining."

The delegates will attend a Solemn Pontifical Mass in St. Peter's Cathedral, Cincinnati, on Tuesday morning, October 16, at 9 o'clock. The Knights of St. John, in dress uniform, will serve as a guard of honor to the members of the Hierarchy at the Pontifical Mass.

After Mass the delegates will assemble in the Auditorium of the Sinton Hotel, where an address of welcome will be delivered by the mayor of Cincinnati. Admiral William S. Benson, K.S.G., President of the National Council of Catholic Men, will respond.

The Honorable A. O. Stanley, United States Senator from Kentucky, will be the principal speaker at the banquet on Monday evening. Arrangements have been perfected for broadcasting by radio the addresses of the speakers at the Public Mass Meeting in the Emery Auditorium on Tuesday evening. Thirty members of the Fourth Degree Assembly, Knights of Columbus, will act as ushers at this meeting.

From reports received at the headquarters' office there is every reason to believe that the attendance at the

Convention this year will be larger and greater than at any previous Convention since the inception of the Council three years ago. Many of our national and state organizations of Catholic men have already sent word that they would have representatives present and many individual units of national and state bodies have signified their intention of having a representative present. These representatives will sit in the Convention as observers, because of the fact that voting delegates are restricted by the Constitution to Diocesan Councils, national and state organizations. These observers, however, will enjoy all the privileges of delegates, excepting the right to vote.

The reports of the various officers of the Council for the fiscal year just ending will show a favorable development in advance of the year preceding. In its growth in the organization of diocesan councils, and in the affiliation of many additional societies, substantial progress has been made.

The reports will also show the helpful cooperation secured of Catholic organizations in promoting in their own field the welfare of the Catholic boy; in defending and explaining the rights of Catholic education; in promoting the Citizenship Campaign; in supporting our Catholic press; in the gathering of historical records and data concerning Catholic achievements in the late war.

Brilliant as have been the results accomplished, it is well to keep in mind that the National Council of Catholic Men is still in the initial stages of development.

The ultimate goal is the coordination of existing men's organizations and the unification of the Catholic manhood of the nation into one compact body to work as a corporate whole in matters of national concern where the entire might of Catholic influence is demanded. His Grace Archbishop Hanna, in addressing the
(Continued on page 32)

**Annual Convention
N. C. C. M.
Sinton Hotel
Cincinnati Ohio
October 16-17**

Program of Third Annual Convention

National Council of Catholic Men

TUESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 16, 1923

Nine O'clock

SOLEMN PONTIFICAL MASS.....Cathedral
Celebrant, Most Reverend Henry Moeller, D.D., Arch-
bishop of Cincinnati.
Sermon, Rt. Rev. John J. Swint, D.D., Bishop of
Wheeling.

CONVENTION HEADQUARTERS, SINTON HOTEL

Eleven O'clock

Address of Welcome, Hon. George P. Carroll, Mayor of
Cincinnati.

Address: Right Reverend Joseph Schrembs, D.D., Bishop
of Cleveland.

Address of President, Admiral William S. Benson, K.S.G.
Report of Executive Secretary, Dr. Michael J. Slattery.
Report of Treasurer.....Mr. Charles I. Denechaud

TUESDAY AFTERNOON, OCTOBER 16, 1923

Two O'clock

Catholic Civic Centers.....Rev. Edward F. Garesché, S.J.
"Americanization: What Is It—Who Needs It?"

Mr. Charles A. McMahon, Associate Director,
N. C. W. C. Citizenship Bureau
"Our Boys,"

Rt. Rev. Msgr. Charles E. Baden,
Director, the Fenwick Club
"The Catholic Press,"

Dr. Thomas P. Hart, Editor, the *Catholic Telegraph*

TUESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 16, 1923

Banquet.....Sinton Hotel
Speakers, Hon. A. O. Stanley, U. S. Senator from Kentucky;
Dr. W. P. Burris, University of Cincinnati.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 17, 1923

Nine O'clock

Reports of Diocesan Councils.

"Legislation Affecting Catholic Institutions,"

Hon. Timothy S. Hogan, Former Attorney General of Ohio
"Catholic Education,"

Rev. Michael I. Stritch, S.J.,
Professor of Sociology,
St. Louis University, St. Louis, Mo.

"Lay Organization,"

Hon. Edw. T. Dixon, President,
Cincinnati Deanery Council N. C. C. M.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, OCTOBER 17, 1923

Two O'clock

New Business.

Report of Resolutions Committee.

Election of Members of the Executive Board.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 17, 1923

Eight O'clock

Mass Meeting.....Emery Auditorium
Hon. Edward T. Dixon, Chairman

Address by His Grace, Most Reverend Henry Moeller, D.D.,
Archbishop of Cincinnati; Right Reverend Joseph
Schrembs, Bishop of Cleveland; Honorable Edward Mc-
Dermott, Former Lieutenant Governor of Kentucky.

THURSDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 18, 1923

Program to be prepared by the Convention Committee of
Cincinnati Archdiocesan Council.

Catholic Men and Women of Wheeling Or- ganize Diocesan Councils

(Continued from page 18)

In closing the general meeting, Bishop Swint made a stirring appeal to representatives present to carry back to their organizations the message of the National Catholic Welfare Conference and stated that it was his expressed desire, as their leader, that all of the Catholic organizations in the Diocese should affiliate with the National Council.

In the separate meetings which followed the general meeting, the plan for the organization of the Diocesan Council of Men and the Diocesan Council of Women was perfected and the following officers were elected: For the Men's Council—James Altmeyer, Wheeling, President; C. J. Barth, Moundsville, Vice-President; A. B. Koslam, Glendale, Secretary; J. L. Pulskamp, Huntington, Treasurer. Delegates to the National Convention, Messrs. Altmeyer, Koslam and Pulskamp.

For the Women's Council—Miss Ella Hughes, Wheeling, President; Mrs. Andrew Whitstead, Parkersburg, Vice-President; Mrs. Mayme G. Carey, Wheeling, Secretary, and Miss Marie Carney, Clarksburg, Treasurer. A number of

delegates expressed their intention of attending the Annual Convention of the National Council of Catholic Women.

Last Call for N. C. C. M. Convention

(Continued from page 31)

Catholic men of San Francisco, a year ago, said: "Our plan is the uniting of all our forces that we may work **NATIONALLY**; that, joined together in one great, noble body, with the ideals of Jesus Christ before us and the ideals of our mighty country beckoning us on, we may help to bring back this big old world to that love and brotherhood which ought to be ours; to that fullness of life, liberty and freedom that is the American ideal; and, above all, to that dream that fills all hearts today, the dream of peace and of unity and of love."

An ambitious task indeed and one that challenges the best efforts of the Catholic laity. To this great labor, the Catholic men of the United States, through their chosen representatives, will assemble in Cincinnati to review what has already been accomplished and to plan an intensified program of action that will awaken in every Catholic heart his obligation to take his place in the militant ranks of a united laity.

N. C. W. C. Department of Education

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Executive Secretary: REV. JAMES H. RYAN, D.D., Ph.D.

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DIVISIONS: Statistics and Information, Teachers' Registration Section, Elementary Education, Research Catholic Education, Library

What American Catholics Are Doing for Education

Francis M. Crowley

THE history of another school year is already in the making. Courses of study are now passing through a series of careful revisions. The physical equipment of school plants is being subjected to careful inspection. Teachers, after a vacation partly spent in securing better professional training, are turning their thoughts to the problems of the new school year. Nowhere is this more true than in our own Catholic school system.

Very few people appreciate the wealth of tradition, idealism and sacrifice represented by the Catholic school. To appreciate what a herculean task the building up of such a system must have been, conducted wholly on the basis of a private enterprise, without state, national or municipal aid in a financial way, one might suppose that early in September 50,000 teachers and 2,000,000 students had been taken from the public school, with the idea of setting up a separate system to care for them during the coming school year. This new system would naturally call for the construction of adequate buildings, equipped according to the best standards of modern education; also for appropriations for the payment of teachers' salaries, overhead charges, such as interest, fire insurance, depreciation, etc. Let us go further in our supposition and provide that one-fifth of the population, irrespective of religious belief, be compelled to furnish the funds necessary to carry out this program. It has been estimated that the cost would be \$280,000,000 for buildings and equipment and \$80,000,000 for instruction and carrying charges. In addition to furnishing \$360,000,000 for this ambitious program, this group would also have to contribute, according to the present unjust system of double taxation, its per capita share to the support of the public school system.

The colossal proportions of such a burden as has been borne by Catholics of the present and the past would immediately arouse the ire of the most calloused taxpayer. The truth of the statement that "The Catholic school is the greatest moral fact in the United States today," would be certain to dawn upon him and upon those who would be compelled to bear such a financial burden.

In dwelling on the greatness of the Catholic elementary school system, caring as it does for 1,795,673 pupils and calling for the services of 41,581 teachers, we are liable to overlook the excellent Catholic high schools, colleges and universities we possess. In these days of retrenchment in public education, aimed especially at appropriations for secondary schools, we find no curtailment in the ambitious program outlined for the construction of Catholic high schools. Even granting that the Catholic elementary school system did not exist, a system of secondary education which counted 1,552 schools, employed 7,924 teachers and boasted 129,838 students, would be a notable achievement in itself.

The hierarchy and those responsible for our schools see in the Catholic high school an answer to two problems: In the first place it safeguards the morals and stabilizes the character of the boy or girl in the adolescent period; secondly, it guarantees through a higher average of intelligence among Catholics the development of Catholic lay leaders. Intelligent lay leaders will insure to Catholics a proportionate representation in the learned professions, halls of legislation, positions of influence in industries, etc. Without this representation, they can never hope to secure recognition of their needs, or even be reasonably sure of the retention of the privileges they now possess.

As time progresses, the Catholic school system becomes more and more capable of caring for every educational need of the student, from the moment he enters the elementary grades until he graduates from the most advanced professional school. One hundred fourteen colleges, employing 1,697 professors and enrolling 13,996 students, provide collegiate training under Catholic auspices for both men and women. In the courses offered by these colleges there is scarcely a branch of the cultural or practical arts which is not included. Here, too, we find religion being allotted its proper place in the curriculum. Nor is the student allowed to wander at will in the first two or three years of his course with the choice of subjects left to his own fancy. The excellent discipline proceeding from the

necessity of completing courses in required subjects is bound to be a potent factor in contributing to success in the student's later professional life. A Catholic student has no excuse, at least not on the grounds of securing a liberal or practical college education, for attending any other than a Catholic college.

The university is the capstone of the Catholic school system. Sixteen universities with a staff of 2,000 professors and instructors and an enrollment of 19,802 students is a cause for just pride on the part of all Catholics. These schools offer courses in law, dentistry, medicine and many other professional subjects. They are rated in class "A" by all standardizing associations and represent millions of dollars invested by Catholics in the cause of research and higher professional training for their children.

In the matter of legislation antagonistic to our schools, the responsibility for predetermining favorable action in so far as the same can be done by swaying public opinion, rests fully as heavily on the shoulders of the average Catholic, parent or not, as it does on those of the Church authorities. The responsibility of the parent does not stop at the school door, nor that of the unmarried Catholic at the church vestibule. Their moral and financial support is absolutely necessary for the success of any counter campaign organized to combat attacks launched against the Catholic school system. Their activities will find proper and fruitful expression in spreading the truths of Catholic education by support of such an organization as the Catholic School Defense League, or by active participation in discussions or programs arranged by local councils of the N. C. C. M., N. C. C. W., or other representative Catholic organizations. Lastly, barring the possibility of individual or group action in combating the present wave of antagonism to the Catholic school, parents and all others should do all in their power to make possible the realization of that great educational hope of the authorities of the Church, expressed in the slogan: "Every Catholic child in a Catholic school."

Prof. John Dewey, writing in the September *Journal of Social Forces*, sees in our land a growing spirit of intolerance and unfairness which goes beyond such manifestations as are evidenced by the Ku Klux Klan movement. The Columbia University Professor, after deploring the rapid growth of what he terms "social intolerance," ventures some pertinent comment, which is sound and well worthy of serious thought:

We have a constitutional amendment passed in Oregon a short time ago which to some of us who thought we were good Americans seems to strike at the root of American toleration and trust and good faith between various elements of the population in each other. We have such legislation as that represented up to a few weeks ago by the Lusk laws in New York City, putting not only private schools but teachers in the public schools under suspicion. And they said this had to be done because so many immigrants were coming into our schools. Personally I feel resentful at this because I belong to an earlier immigrant strain in this country and the family to which I belong has not come over so recently that it is necessary for us to flaunt in the face of the public the fact that we are good Americans by casting suspicion upon the more recently introduced elements of the foreign population. It is not at all a racial and religious matter.

Of course, it is not. It goes beyond both. It is a movement which strikes at the very foundations of our government and

recalls the story of Samson tearing away the supports of the temple and crushing out his own life in the attempt.

Education Notes

Statistics recently made public by the Board of Education of Philadelphia show that the cost of educating a child in that city has more than doubled in the last ten years. The per capita cost in 1913 was \$36.55. During the last school year the per capita cost was \$74.90 for each pupil enrolled in the city school system.

During the thirteenth summer term of the Catholic Sisters' College, Catholic University, Washington, D. C., which opened on July 2 and closed on August 9, there were 402 Sisters and 28 lay women in attendance. The Religious were drawn from 28 Orders and Congregations, and came from 80 Motherhouses in the United States. There were 49 lecture courses and 10 laboratory courses offered; there were 37 instructors, of whom 28 were members of the Catholic University Faculty.

A series of pamphlets which will prove very helpful to grade teachers in teaching geography may be secured from the National Geographic Society, Washington, D. C., at a nominal cost.

Rev. John I. Barrett, Ph.D., LL.D., Superintendent of Parochial Schools of the Archdiocese of Baltimore, has just published a list of textbooks which are to be used uniformly throughout the Archdiocese. A pamphlet has also been prepared outlining a course of studies to be used in the parochial schools. With a view to better supervision, a Board of Supervisors, composed of Sisters elected from five teaching Sisterhoods, has been appointed.

The Annual Report of the Diocesan Superintendent of Schools of the Archdiocese of Boston, recently made public, shows that the enrollment in the parochial schools of the Archdiocese for 1922-23 was 77,525. The enrollment in preparatory schools, academies, and institutional schools was 5,612. In the years 1919-23 the percentage of pupils doing high-school work under Catholic auspices of the Archdiocese has increased from 3.9 to 5.2. The course of study in use in the Archdiocese since 1915 is now being revised by the Community of Supervisors of Parochial Schools.

During the month of August the Fourteenth Annual Institute for Teachers in the Parochial Schools of the Archdiocese of Boston was held under the direction of the Diocesan Superintendent of Schools. There were 900 teachers in attendance during the five days of the institute. The program consisted of lectures in psychology by Rev. Charles W. Lyons, S.J., of Boston College, and lectures by other prominent Catholic and public school educators on educational subjects.

A lecture course for teachers, on Better Citizenship will be conducted in Boston, beginning September 17, under the patronage of His Eminence, Cardinal O'Connell, and under the auspices of the League of Catholic Women. The course is to be given by Rev. Jones I. J. Corrigan, S.J., Professor of Social Ethics, Boston College.

The American Chemical Society is to distribute more than \$80,000 in prizes, consisting of money, scholarships, and books, to students in secondary and higher educational institutions, during the coming school year. The money is made available through a gift by Mr. and Mrs. Francis P. Garvan, prominent New York Catholics, as a memorial in honor of their daughter Patricia. The conditions for the contest have not yet been made public. Further information may be secured by writing to Dr. Charles L. Parsons, 1709 G Street, N.W., Washington, D. C.

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The Anthracite Coal Settlement

Rev. John A. Ryan, D.D.

THE anthracite miners have resumed work on the basis of the proposals made to employers and employees by Governor Pinchot. As our readers recall, the main features of the governor's program were: the eight-hour day; full recognition of the miners' union; complete recognition of collective bargaining; and a uniform increase of 10 per cent in the wage rates of all employees.

The first three conditions call for very little comment. For a considerable time, a great majority of the workers in the anthracite field have enjoyed the benefits of the eight-hour day. Recognition of the union and of collective bargaining, while never "fully" or theoretically conceded by the operators, has, nevertheless, obtained for most practical purposes since 1902. It is the fourth item in the settlement of the 10 per cent increase in wages, which has aroused the greatest public interest and the sharpest criticism. Is this advance in remuneration justified?

A rather obvious comment is that the uniformity of the increase is inequitable. If the poorest paid workers were entitled to only 10 per cent increase, the better paid workers should have been given a smaller increase. While the representatives of the employees sought a 20 per cent raise for even the best paid, they contended that the poorest paid should have considerably more. In his statement to the two conflicting groups, Governor Pinchot admitted that the existing variations in wage rates were "honeycombed with inequality." But there was not time when he intervened to embody an equitable revision in his proposals for an immediate adjustment of the dispute. Probably a flat rate of increase was the only form of wage revision that had any prospect of acceptance by both sides in the circumstances.

Is the 10 per cent increase excessive in the case of the poorest paid employees? In its report dated July 9, 1923, the United States Coal Commission presents wage rates for 53,000 "company men," that is, men who work not by the ton, but by the hour. While this is not the total number of "company men," it is approximately one-third of all the employees in the anthracite mine industry. In March, 1923, the wage rates received by 73 per cent of these "company men" varied from 51 cents to 62 cents per hour. For an eight-hour day this means from \$4.08 to \$4.96. The number of days employment in 1920 and also 1921 was 271. Hence, the daily rates just noted are equivalent, respectively,

to \$1,105.68 and \$1,344.16. Increased by 10 per cent, these figures become \$1,216.24 and \$1,478.57. Should the number of days working time between September 1, 1923, and September 1, 1924, be the same as it was in 1921 and 1922, the annual wage incomes of 73 per cent of the "company men" (the poorest paid workers) will vary between these two sums.

These rates cannot be regarded as greatly in excess of living wages. House rent and fuel cost the anthracite workers less than the amounts paid for these goods by similar classes of labor in the great cities. Nevertheless, the report of the Coal Commission shows that the average cost of living for mine workers' families in receipt of incomes between \$100 and \$150 a month was \$1,444.08 per year. Even though the remuneration of a considerable proportion of the "company men" may now be somewhat above bare living wages, it is not excessive. Governor Pinchot declared that the increase in wages was justified by "the high degree of skill required among the miners and the extra hazardous nature of the occupation." He pointed out that 500 workers are killed and 20,000 injured every year. Inasmuch as the total number of anthracite workers is only about 150,000, these figures afford impressive testimony of the exceptional risks of the industry.

Nevertheless, a large proportion of the newspapers denounces the new rates of wages as unfair to the public. One of the most discouraging features of this body of criticism is its failure to discuss, or even to consider, specific facts. The wage increase will be passed on to the consumer; the consumer is already paying too much for his anthracite coal; therefore, the mine worker is compelling the consumer to suffer injustice. Such is the argument put forward in varying terms by a large section of the press. Although the wage rates which will actually be paid under the new agreement are easily ascertainable not one newspaper in a hundred takes the trouble to quote them, or to examine fairly the question whether they mean exorbitant pay for the workers. While accepting in words the principle that the consumer ought to pay a sufficiently high price for coal to provide decent wages for the producer, the journalistic critics virtually repudiate it by failing to consider actual wage rates, and by confining their attention to the fact that the consumer will probably have to pay more for his coal this year than

he paid last year. Obviously this method of discussion is not merely inadequate, but grossly misleading. The mine workers have a right to fair wages and the consumers are morally obliged to pay a sufficient price for coal to cover such wages. Consequently it is impossible to know whether the workers are unjustly profiting at the expense of the consumers until we examine and fairly consider the actual rates of wages.

Not only the workers but the operators, the railroads, and the coal distributors have a right to fair returns on their labor and investments. All these charges properly fall upon the consumer. If the new wage rates do not constitute unjustly high remuneration to the mine workers, the burden of increased labor cost must properly be borne either by the operators, railroads, and distributors, or by the consumers. Governor Pinchot is of the opinion that the 10 per cent wage increase will add 60 cents a ton to the cost of anthracite coal at the mine. He thinks that not less than 10 of the 60 cents increase should in all fairness be absorbed by the operators. In view of the fact that the operators have recently been receiving three times as great a profit as they received ten years ago (\$1.07 per ton as against 36 cents), Governor Pinchot's statement is not unreasonable. In other words, the selling price of coal at the mine ought not to be increased more than 50 cents per ton.

Can this additional 50 cents be deducted from the profits of the railroads and the distributors, so that the price of coal need not be increased to the consumer? Governor Pinchot thinks that it can, and there are several facts which give strong support to this judgment. It is probable that the railroads could fairly be required to reduce somewhat their carrying charges. The toll levied upon the consumer by wholesale dealers and jobbers, which the Coal Commission shows to be in many cases enormous, should be abolished entirely. There seems to be no good reason for the existence of either the jobber or the wholesale dealer. The difference and discrepancies in the profits and the prices received by the retail dealers indicate the possibility of considerable saving in this part of the industry.

As these lines are written, we are informed that the price of anthracite coal at the mines will be raised to the extent of 70 cents to \$1 per ton. This means that the coal operators not only refuse to bear any part of the added labor cost, but that they are increasing the price of coal by a considerably greater amount than the 60 cents per ton which Governor Pinchot estimated as sufficient to take care of the advance in wages. In other words, they intend to increase instead of diminishing their profits. If we may judge the future by the past, the bad example of the operators will be followed by the various classes of distributors. Hence, the consumer will be compelled to pay an increase in price possibly twice as great as the increased labor cost.

Here we have the real problem for the public. It is to find ways and means of reducing exorbitant profits taken by operators and distributors, and possibly by the railroads. Until the public, through its responsible representatives in the Government, seriously and adequately faces and disposes of this problem, its criticisms of the mine workers are unjust, and it must blame itself for the exorbitant price of anthracite coal.

After all, that metaphysical thing called "the public" acts very much like concrete human persons. It is always ready to put the blame for its distress upon somebody else. So long as the miners were willing to produce coal uninterruptedly, the public remained indifferent to their wages and working conditions. The public began to pay attention to the grievances of the miners only when the latter became

sufficiently organized to assert and vindicate their rights. Had the miners not taken this course they might still, so far as the public cares, be living and working in the deplorable working conditions of twenty-five years ago. In our industrial society every aggrieved group must be sufficiently alert to protect its own interests. The consumer must look after his interests by requiring his public representatives to regulate and control the coal industry on the principle of justice to all parties, workers, operators, railroads, distributors, and consumers. Is it too much to hope that out of the present situation may arise a fair and satisfactory method of control and regulation?

✦ In the Field of Labor and Industry ✦

The Supreme Court and the Minimum Wage Decision is the name of a new pamphlet by Dr. Ryan. It gives clearly all the arguments and methods of the court in arriving at this deplorable decision, and ends with a truly constructive chapter called "What Is To Be Done?" One chapter of especial merit and interest, because of its adaptability beyond this particular case, deals in a detailed, scholarly, and scientific way with the significance of the term "unconstitutional."

The institution of the "family wage" in France, after a few initial difficulties, is now working satisfactorily. The arrangement pays a certain amount over and above the market wage to the workman bearing the burden of a family of children, thus encouraging him to assume, and helping him to bear, a burden which will result to the advantage of the nation and industry. The consequent higher birth rate is already becoming apparent.

The growing interest of the church in industry is indicated by the fact that the Bishop of Manchester, England, as chairman, has called a conference on Christian politics, economics, and citizenship, to be held next April.

According to the U. S. Children's Bureau, there has been an apparent increase of 38.6 per cent in child labor within the last six months, due largely to the killing of the child labor law by the U. S. Supreme Court.

The U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reports that the retail cost of food in the United States increased 2 per cent in July, 1923, as compared with June, 1923.

Two Catholic priests in Milwaukee are aiding in the organization campaign carried on by the Moulders' Union. Organizers point to the 53 cents an hour paid to many moulders in unorganized shops as compared with \$1.05 given to the organized moulders in Chicago.

According to Mr. Basil Manly, not bolshevism, nor socialism, nor capitalism, nor militarism constitute the greatest menace to the United States, but the tremendous decline in American agriculture and the alarming rush from the farms to the cities.

The sweatshops have not yet vanished. According to a Labor Department inspector, nearly 5,000 women in Newark are working in their homes on men's clothing. The tenements where this work is done are infested with tuberculosis and other diseases.

The Catholic Drama Guild

(Continued from page 26)

their requirements will be lured into pagan or Protestant circles."

The delegates pledged their organization support to the promotion of the aims of the Guild, which are as follows: To aid in promoting high moral and artistic standards for the theater; to act as a bureau of information regarding stagecraft, lighting, costumes and play selection; to foster a serious study of the drama and its presentation; to stimulate the writing and producing of original plays; to inspire the study and translation of the best productions of other countries; to outline courses of study for the development of amateur actors and directors; to suggest dramatic programs for Catholic educational institutions; to secure cooperation between Catholic dramatic groups; to furnish avenues of contact between individuals interested in the development of the Christian stage; and to inform its membership of the latest and best developments of stagecraft.

Catholic School Defense League

New members in the Catholic School Defense League, whose applications were received between August 17 and September 20, 1923, are as follows:

PATRONS

Rev. J. B. Hannigan	San Francisco, California
J. J. Lynch	San Francisco, California

COOPERATING MEMBERS

Alumnae Association, Institute of Notre Dame	Baltimore, Maryland
Mrs. E. F. Brucker	Toledo, Ohio
Catholic Daughters of America, Court 670	Lancaster, Wisconsin
William V. Connors	Cincinnati, Ohio
Miss Annie L. Corbett	Madison, New Jersey
Franciscan Fathers	Oldenburg, Indiana
Rev. Timothy Hennessy	San Rafael, California
C. J. Nealis	Sacramento, California
Sacred Heart High School Alumni	Indianapolis, Indiana
Sister Anna Margaret	Denver, Colorado
Sisters of Saint Dominic	Blauvelt, New York
Rev. Edward N. Soxman	Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania
Bernard Wohlfart, Jr.	Astoria, Long Island, New York

CONTRIBUTION

Chicago Assembly, National Federation of Alumnae, Sisters of Charity, C.B.V.M., Chicago, Illinois

GIRLS' WELFARE BUREAU

Among the very excellent recommendations adopted by the N. C. C. W. at their annual convention is that making provision for a national program of girls' welfare. This will embrace the work of protection and aid, recreation, housing, etc. A Central Bureau under an experienced, trained director will be established to direct and supervise the carrying out of this program.

Provision will be made for the standardization of resident houses and girls' clubs. Those houses attaining to the established standards will be marked "for the purpose of national unity and identification, with the letters, N. C. C. W."

The Bureau, in addition, will issue from time to time helpful pamphlets, literature, etc., containing suggestions for the assistance of organizations engaged in girls' welfare work.

"The Postwar Influence"

In the third installment of her memoirs, now appearing serially in *The Saturday Evening Post*, Miss Elisabeth Marbury ventures some observations touching upon the after effects of the war upon European life, manners and customs. It is a depressing picture which is drawn by the distinguished dramatic editor and critic, but one which will be readily recognized by all who have any knowledge of the havoc wrought by the war and the demoralizing state of affairs with most Euro-

peans. After deploring the present-day lack of appreciation of the better things in literature and the drama, Miss Marbury contrasts these with the high hopefulness with which European statesmen and savants looked forward to the termination of the war and the dawning of a new era. She cites the optimism of the prophets of post-war idealism and proceeds to observe:

How far away from the bitter reality were this prophecy and this belief! Instead of love, hatred unchecked stalks in our midst. Instead of mercy, injustice. Instead of forgiveness, revenge. A lust for gold, a greed for conquest, a barrier against fear—have been the dreams of the victors. The map of Europe has become the slaughterhouse of the world. The tears of the weak fall unsoothed in the shambles. The wasted hands of the children are raised in a vain appeal. Men have ceased to be human because the war has turned them into beasts. They are steeped in obscenity. They are corroded by selfishness. The women who were once their ministering angels are given over to vanity and viciousness. They have become mere physical puppets, pandering to their bodies while asphyxiating their souls.

The devil has indeed come into his own, and the prayers that once ascended unto heaven are now drowned in a paean of sensuous pleasure or revolting passion and of ruthless extravagance.

The starving and innocent victims of this lust and greed and hatred are dying unheeded by the way, yet God is marching on. The gates of hell shall not prevail against Him and neither you nor I shall escape the handwriting on our walls, because it has been written in blood and the price it has cost the world has made it indelible.

Books for Prisoners

In Atlanta Federal Prison there are 2,600 men. During the day they are kept busy with their various tasks. Now that the days are getting shorter and the cold weather will soon set in, the men will be obliged to spend from 5 p. m. to 7 a. m. in their cells. They have five long hours every evening before retiring. The great majority of men are readers of fiction. This helps more than anything else to keep their minds from memories of the past. The efficacy of good reading is wholesome and will be a means of helping to forget, temporarily at least, their unfortunate circumstances. If you have any books of fiction which you have read and enjoyed, won't you pass on such books to the poor fellow who cannot step into a book store and buy what he wants? This is truly a charitable cause, and, be assured, it will bring much happiness to the men behind the great walls. Please address all books to Rev. Thos. P. Hayden, Catholic Chaplain, U. S. Penitentiary, Atlanta, Ga.

Prayers for Missions and the Missionaries

Pursuant to the resolution adopted by the National Council of Catholic Women at their annual convention, a card is about to be issued, calling upon the Catholic women of America to pray daily for the Missions and Missionaries, at home and abroad, and to observe, in public and private life, the standards of Catholic teaching, particularly in regard to dress, reading and entertainment.

These cards will be published shortly and distributed at a mere nominal cost.

THE NATIONAL CATHOLIC WELFARE COUNCIL BULLETIN

N. C. C. W. And Immigrant Aid

delegates to the N. C. C. W. Convention wholeheartedly pledged themselves and their organizations to the furtherance of the work of the N. C. W. C. Bureau of Immigration and, particularly, to the follow-up work for immigrants. Through the Bureau headquarters at Washington, the records of newly arrived Catholic immigrants will be referred to local organizations affiliated with the N. C. W. C. to the end that the very important work of immigrant aid will be carried out to its logical conclusion.

Public Health

Active interest in the health of the community and in legislation thereon was pledged by the N. C. C. W. delegates at their annual convention. The convention evidenced a lively interest in the questions of Public Health and in its various phases and pledged the National Council's aid and support to this most important work.

ANNUAL CONVENTION

N. C. C. M.

Cincinnati, October 16-17

We have been immensely pleased, during the past month, to note the remarkable tribute paid to the work of one of the writers on the staff of the N. C. W. C. News Service. Mr. Daniel E. Doran's poem on the death of President Harding has met with a splendid reception at the hands of the press of the country, both religious and secular. The poem has been taken up and published in many parts of the land. Coming at a time when newspapers were filled with poetic tributes to our lamented Chief Executive, it is a striking tribute to Mr. Doran's work that his poem has been given place among the first and set out conspicuously in numerous newspapers, magazines and booklets. We are glad to be able to reprint this fine poem in the pages of the BULLETIN.—THE EDITOR.

God Give Him Peace

By Daniel E. Doran

Stilled is the voice and cold the broken clay,
Stayed are the hands, fled from the eyes the light;
But yesterday he ruled a nation's might,
Today the nation treads its tear-dimmed way
And lays upon his tomb the leaves of bay
For Death, who makes no reck of glory's height,
Who cometh as the thief comes in the night,
Unwarned, hath called, and taken him away.

God rest his kindly soul and give him peace!
This be our prayer who chose him as our chief;
Yea, strengthen us, great God, in this our grief
And grant that all who mourn him find surcease,
That rising up from vain and fruitless tears
His memory may guide us through the years.

"VIOLATION OF RIGHT ORDER IS THE WELLSPRING OF CHAOS"

BIRTH CONTROL

—An Exposition of First Principles—

By the Rev. JOHN M. COOPER, Ph. D.

Of the Catholic University Washington, D. C.

—This volume treats in scholarly manner, in clear, concise English, the fundamental principles underlying the vital question of birth control. The work is one of exceptional merit and thoroughness; of supreme importance.

Chapter headings are:

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—The matter is carefully documented and includes a bibliography covering the subject in its many and diverse phases. Doctor Cooper's work is a distinct achievement and ought to be in the hands of every Catholic adult in the land.

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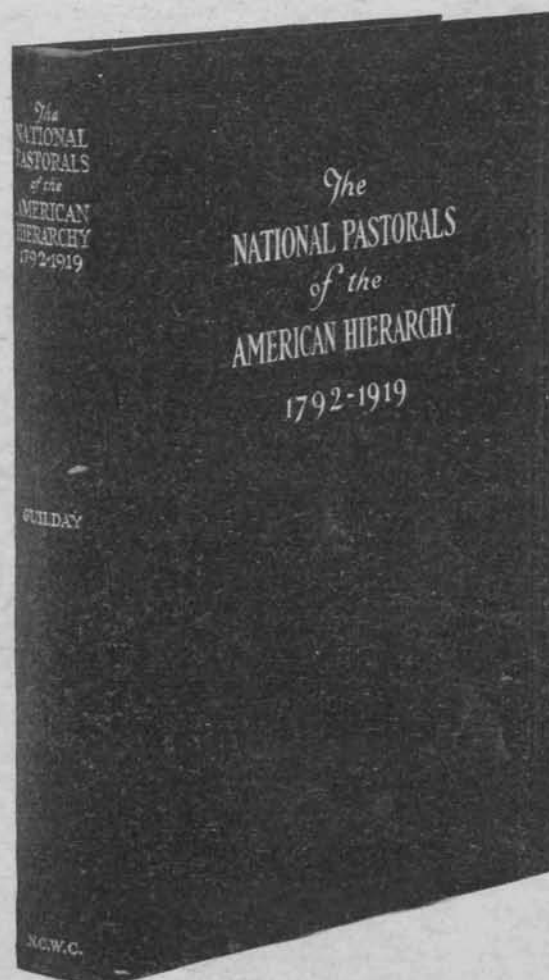
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