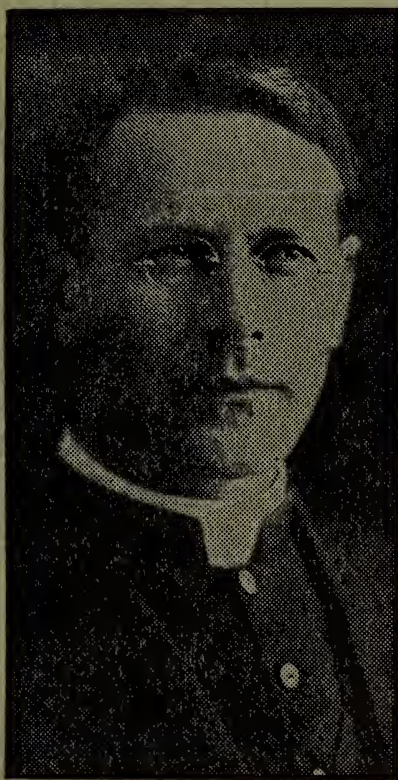
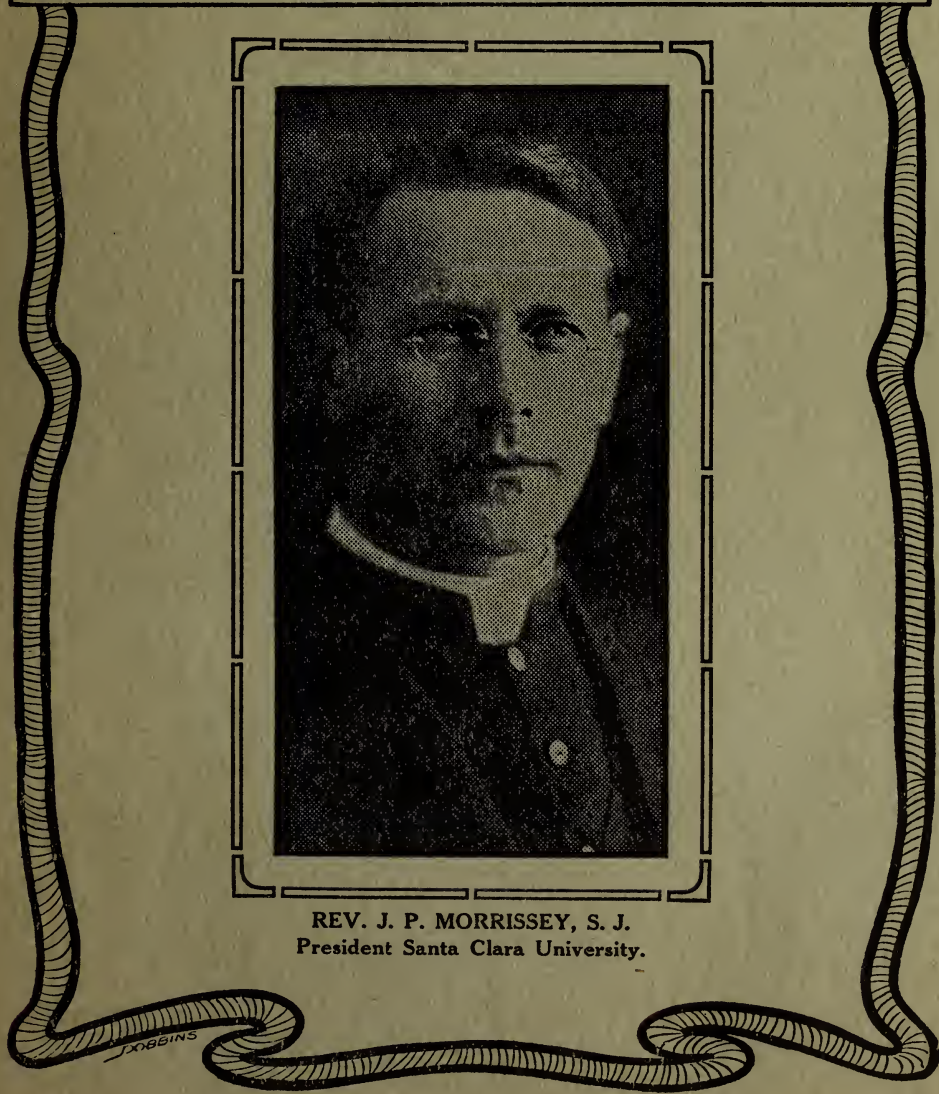


Burning Questions



REV. J. P. MORRISSEY, S. J.
President Santa Clara University.



DOBBS

BX 1912

Burning Questions.

Official Publication of the Catholic Federation of Santa Clara County, California.

LOUIS F. EPPING,



Business Manager.

Subscription Price, 50c. Year.

Advertising Rates on Application.

Business Office: 79 W. Santa Clara Street

VOL. I.

JANUARY 15, 1913.

No. 3

The "Lazy Monks and Priests."

Adapted from a sermon preached at St. Mary's, San Jose, Cal., Nov. 17, 1912.

JOSEPH P. FRANCIS, S. J.



It is a well known saying of Goethe: "Since falsehood is always repeated, it is necessary to tell the truth over and over again." The enemies of the Church have made serious charges against her, which have been proved to be false, and yet the same false accusations are repeated to-day. Take e. g., the fables of Pope Joan, Galileo Galilei, the Jesuit oath, the Spanish Inquisition, the sale of indulgences. In our days it is quite popular with our adversaries to represent all good Catholics as narrow, ignorant, weak-minded men and women. Reading their writings you cannot but notice that Freemasons, Jews, editors of newspapers and magazines, look upon themselves as some higher intellectual beings, whereas every Catholic, by the very fact that he is a Catholic, is endowed with an amazing amount of sloth, ignorance and stupidity. Hence, it is necessary, from time to time, to call attention to the great intellectual deeds accomplished in the course of ages by Catholics, in particular by priests and religious. For more details see the excellent work entitled, "Christian Apologetics," Devivier, S. J., Peters, S. J., Sasia, S. J., English, and German Catholic Encyclopedias; Brennan's "What Catholics Have Done for Science," etc.

When the northern barbarians came down upon the flourishing provinces of the Roman Empire, they destroyed countless treasures of classic art and literature. We owe it to the monks that not *all* was lost, that we still possess the immortal works of a Cicero, Horace, Virgil, Cæsar, Livy, Homer, Demosthenes, Sophocles, Aristotle. It was the "lazy monks and priests" who saved from fire and pillage those precious manuscripts. As the art of printing was not yet known, these good religious spent years at the dusty parchments and copied them by hand in great numbers. They devoted to this work all the leisure time that was not occupied with the education of youth, the clearing of waste land, the draining of swamps, and the erection of grand cathedrals. The rationalist Gibbon does not hesitate to declare that a single convent of religious men probably rendered greater service to letters than the two universities of Oxford and Cambridge combined.

Priests and religious were the first and only teachers of the people in the Middle Ages. Old pagan civilization had been swept away by the wild hordes of the north, except the remnants of letters and sciences saved by the Church and her monastic orders. Whenever the Church has erected a temple, she has also built a school. As early as in the

first Christian centuries, episcopal schools were erected in each bishopric, as is proved by English, French, German, Catholic as well as Protestant historians: Later, when dioceses were divided into parishes, *parochial* schools were added to *episcopal* schools. M. Alain remarks with truth that: "The history of instruction in all degrees in the later Middle Ages, is solely and entirely the history of the efforts made by the Church to preserve science and civilization, threatened on every side. From the fifth to the twelfth century the clergy alone interested itself in matters of *education*." Many ecclesiastical councils of France, England and Germany imposed upon the priests as a most sacred duty to teach school in towns and country districts, and for this not to exact any salary, nor to receive anything except what the parents might voluntarily offer. The solicitude of Charlemagne regarding the instruction of his subjects is well known. This great Catholic Emperor decreed "that there should be schools in all monasteries, and in all bishoprics, in order that *all the children of freemen as well as the children of serfs* should learn grammar, music and arithmetic." M. E. Rendu, Inspector-General of the University of France, speaks in these terms of *the times preceding the Reformation*; "Catholicism had filled Germany, as well as the rest of Europe,

Savings Accounts
and
Checking Accounts
at the
Safe Deposit Bank
Are the
Convenient Things to Have

with popular schools; it had decreed that the clergy should admit to their schools the children of serfs as well as the children of free men; that every priest having care of souls should give instruction himself or through a clerk; that bishops, in their visitations, should see to it that schools were opened where none existed; that the pastor of each parish should supply the poor with popular instruction. The father of modern pedagogy is St. John de la Salle (1651-1719); but three centuries before him the disciples of Gerard Groote taught to poor children, reading, writing, religion and some mechanical arts. From the Low Countries, where their order was founded, these brothers, in the XIV century, had carried the light of knowledge and charity into the whole of North Germany. Thus Catholicism had laid the cornerstone of education for the

Phone, San Jose 11

The ARCADE

FOR

Spring Muslin Underwear

AT JANUARY PRICES



Canelo Bros. and Stackhouse Co.
83-91 South First St.

people as well as for the learned."

Compare with this solicitude of the Church the ideas of Voltaire, concerning popular education. This great light of modern free-thinkers and infidels says: "The workman does not deserve to be educated. It is enough for him to handle the spade, the plane or the file. It is essential that there should be a class of ignorant people. It is not the common laborers but the citizens that should be educated." As to the ignorant peo-

ple, "they must be contented to bear the yoke and feel the goad."

Colleges and academies owe likewise their origin to the Church, as they gradually developed from monastic and cathedral schools. Almost all the teaching in colleges was done by the clergy, who had, moreover, the recognized right of inspection. It is a known fact that *all* the universities in the Middle Ages were, as early as the eleventh and twelfth century, founded by the Catholic Church, or had sought her sanction and protection. In the bulls instituting them the Popes give as one of the motives for their foundation, the duty imposed upon them of dispelling the darkness of ignorance and encouraging the teaching of all the sciences. Compare with this "Catholic narrow-mindedness," the "intellectual greatness" of the founder of Protestantism. Luther insisted that the universities should be destroyed, because, according to him, "they are the ruin of youth," "worth to be reduced to powder," as "there is not nor ever will be on earth anything more infernal and diabolical than the universities."

Monks and priests have done much for the advancement of arts and sciences. In a lecture before the Catholic Literary Society of Leeds, England, Feb. 8, 1853, Cardinal Wiseman proved the following proposition: "Science has nowhere flourished more, or originated more sub-

lime or useful discoveries than where it has been pursued under the influence of the Catholic Church." We shall mention only a few names of monks and priests who have done noble work in arts and sciences, and refer for more details to the above-quoted authors.

Who does not know *Rhabanus Maurus*, abbot of Fulda, Germany, from 822-842; his was a mighty mind that mastered the whole field of knowledge of those times. His principal work, "Twenty-Two Books of the Universe," is even now highly esteemed by learned men. *Walafrid Strabo*, abbot of Reichenau

Marathon Motor Cars



35 H. P. Full Floating Axle. \$1500.00 F.O.B.
San Jose.

C. A. Thompson, Agt. Santa Clara Co.



580-584 S. First St. Phone, S. J. 901

(†849), laid out the first botanical garden in Germany. To the same monastery belonged *Hermann Contractus*, whose writings attest to his profound knowledge of astronomy, mathematics, natural sciences and history, and whom the Protestant historian Giesebrecht styled the first German scientist *par excellence*.

A monk of *Tegernsee*, Bavaria, invented about A. D. 1000, the art of glass

A. C. Thomas, Pres.

Chas. F. Smith, Vice-Pres.

B. C. Eubanks, Sec'y

San Jose
Home
Furniture
Company

47-49 S. Second Street.



Phone, S. J. 515.

painting. With the greatest physicists can easily bear comparison the priests, *Nicolaus Cusa* (†1464), *John Regiomontanus* (†1476), and *John Trithemius* (†1516). The modest canon, *Copernicus* of Frauenburg, proved about 1507, long before Galileo, the rotation of the earth around the sun, and thus became the father of modern astronomy.

The first to assert that the earth is a spherical body, was the learned Bishop of Salzburg, *St. Virgilius*, a contemporary of *Venerable Bede*, himself a great mathematician. To the Franciscan monk, *Berthold Schwarz*, is attributed the discovery of gunpowder and the in-

Of Course he "CANN"

Sell you Seeds that grow, also
Floral Designs, Plants and
Cut Flowers. Send for catalog.



Arthur Cann

51 S. Second St. S. J. 1061.

vention of firearms. The Mariner's Compass was invented, or at least perfected by the deacon, *Flavio Gioia*, in 1302. Clocks are the joint invention of three monks, *Gerbert*, 999; *Pacifico of Verona*, and abbot *William Hirschau*. Music gamut scale and laws of harmony discovered by *Fra Guido of Arezzo*, 1124. Father *Kircher*, S. J., is the inventor of the Magic Lantern and a new reflector in 1680. The first aeronaut was canon *Bartholomew Gusmao*, who gave a public exhibition with his airship before the Court of Lisbon in 1709. The first lightning rod was erected in 1754 by the Premonstratensian monk, *Procopius Diwisch*; this religious was also one of the first to apply

electricity in the treatment of disease. To the Jesuits of Stonyhurst, England, belongs the honor of producing the first illuminating gas from coal in 1794. Father *Secchi*, S. J., discovered spectral analysis, and was considered one of the greatest astronomers of the last century. The Spanish Benedictine, *Ponce de Leon* (1520 1584), was the first to teach deaf mutes to read and write and speak. The French *Abbe de l'Epee*, is the father of the sign language and founder of the first school for the deaf. He died in 1789, leaving as his successor the Abbe *Sicard*, who made important improvements in the system of de l'Epee. Father *Lana-Terzi*, the same Italian Jesuit who anticipated, by more than a century, the system of lip-reading for deaf mutes, describes in his "Podromo" an ingenious and yet simple invention of his own, by which the blind may be taught to correspond with each other by a secret code.

Much praise is given by men of science of to-day to the Augustinian monk, *Mendel* (†1884) for his achievements in biology. Bateson claims that "his experiments are worthy to rank with those which laid the foundation of the atomic laws of chemistry;" and Lock, that his discovery was "of an importance little

San Josés' Oldest Establishment
Cloak and Suit House



DRY GOODS, CLOAKS and
SUITS.



See our New Imports and Holiday Novelties.

Stull & Sonniksen
40-44 SOUTH FIRST STREET.

inferior to those of a Newton or a Dalton." T. H. Morgan does not hesitate to say that Mendel's laws give the final *coup de grace* to the doctrine of Natural Selection. A public monument to his memory was unveiled at Brünn, Austria, October 2, 1910.

The classic historians of geography, Humboldt, Ritter and Peschel, never forgot to acknowledge how greatly their science was indebted to the Church. Of course, the beginnings of all profane knowledge can be traced back to the time when "priest" and "scholar" meant one and the same thing. But with geography, especially, the Church had very close relations—relations which are readily explained by the words of Our Lord to His disciples: "Go ye into the whole world and preach the gospel to every creature" (Mark, 16. 15). The disciples and their successors, Catholic missionaries, fulfilled this command to the letter, for "their sound hath gone forth into all the earth, and their words unto the ends of the whole world." To these missionaries we owe the earliest geographical accounts of the countries where they preached the Gospel, and of the customs, religions and languages of their inhabitants. Thus the mighty growth of geography and allied sciences is largely due to *Catholic missionaries*. Before the first quarter of the thirteenth century, they had visited and described

We Have the Location,
We Have the Inclination,
We Have the Ability,

To Give First-Class Banking Service



Garden City Bank and Trust Co.

Assets, over \$3,000,000.00

S. B. Hunkins, Pres

A. B. Post, Cashier

all the countries of Europe and even Iceland and Greenland, and toward the middle of the same century, *Franciscan* and *Dominican missionaries* had written detailed accounts of Mongolia and Tartary. And Sprengel said at the end of the last century: All that we know at present of China has come to us from the 200 years old reports of *Jesuit missionaries*.

The most eminent representative of physical studies was the Dominican *Bl. Albert the Great* (1193-1280) a mas-

Plinn Maggini Phone S. J. 553 B. F. Walker

Garden City Cycles



Cleveland and Snell Bicycles



The best Juvenile Bicycles for Children



249 South First Street.

ter with whom, in the universality of knowledge, only Alexander von Humboldt is comparable. He opened up to his contemporaries the entire field of physiography, laid the foundations of climatology, botanical geography and geology. He furnished proofs of the sphericity of our planet that are still popularly repeated to-day; he calculated accurately the duration of the day and the seasons in the different quarters of the globe. Still far more reaching in their results were the labors of the Franciscan friar, *Roger Bacon*, the "Admirable Doctor" (1214-1294); many discoveries in physics and alchemy are attributed to him. Columbus was emboldened to carry out his great project on the strength of Bacon's assertion that India could be reached by a westerly voyage—a claim based on mathematical computation. Cardinal *Pierre d'Ailly* (1350-

1425), whose "Imago Mundi" was also a favorite book of Columbus', founded it on Bacon's works. The most celebrated of all medieval maps was drawn up by the Camaldolese *Fra Mauro* (1457). Even on their earliest voyages the Spanish and Portuguese discoverers took with them learned priests. These men wrote glowing accounts of the wonders they saw in the newly discovered lands to their brethren at home, so that they might spread the information broadcast. We cannot set down here the names of priests and missionaries engaged in this work from the time of Columbus to the

Phone, San Jose 609.

Special Delivery

San Jose Baking Co.

INCORPORATED

Union Made Goods Only

Highest Quality Bakery Products our Specialty

TABLE QUEEN BREAD

433-435 Vine St. D. Schwarting, Mgr.

present day; they are too numerous for this short paper. Their chief usefulness lay in the contributions to the general knowledge of various countries and races. But they also made contributions of the greatest value to the theoretical development of geography. They were the first and foremost promoters of many studies auxiliary to geography, such as ethnology, meteorology, volcanology, etc

It is hardly probable that any of our opponents will dare to question the Church's ardent love and fostering care of the fine arts. A single glance at our magnificent cathedrals would give him the lie. "All religions nourish art," wrote the great modern sculptor, Canova to Napoleon I, "but none in such measure as the Catholic Church." In

his beautiful church the Catholic finds all the fine arts represented, architecture, sculpture, painting, music, in their noblest form, and their sublime charm must have a beneficial effect upon his soul. The highest and noblest ideas are put vividly before his mind: God, heaven, sin, and redemption, time and eternity, the life of the Savior and His Blessed Mother, and of all the Saints, with their struggles and victories, their sufferings and joys. Seeing this ideal world as it comes before him in the works of art of his church, the fervent Catholic feels his soul raised from this mournful valley of tears to a higher, pure, spiritual region, and is filled with truly great, noble, sublime thoughts. Here forgets the lowly his lowliness, the poor his poverty, and the wretched his misery, for he can enjoy all this sublime beauty to his heart's desire, day after day. And here he celebrates his feasts, grander and more glorious than the kings in their palaces.

Thus have the "benighted" monks and priests filled the world with sanctuaries and other monuments of highest art. And hardly had the "enlightened" reformers appeared on the scene, when, like the Vandals of old, or rather worse than the Vandals, they destroyed these priceless treasures of art wherever they could.

From these historical facts we may be

BANK OF ITALY

San Jose, Cal.

CAPITAL (FULLY PAID) \$1,000,000.00.

ASSETS, OVER \$10,000,000.00.

Special facilities for issuing Drafts and Money Orders on all Foreign Countries. 4% interest paid on all Savings Accounts Italian, French, and German spoken.

allowed to draw the following conclusions:

If the Christian nations of Europe and the New World stand to-day at the head of civilization, they owe it almost entirely to the Catholic Church, and in particular to her monks and priests. It is the Catholic Church which, even in our times, spreads culture and enlightenment in heathen countries through her pioneers of Christian civilization, namely, her devoted missionaries. No calling, no state of life, can boast so many and so great ornaments in the cultivation of fine arts, sciences and literature as the Catholic priesthood.

Thoughts for the Workers.

By Peter W. Collins.

Any alliance between Labor and Socialism demeans labor and injures its cause.

We have any number of splendid programs but what we need is practical activity that knows no let up.

While we do not underrate the academic when we insist on the practical, and while we appreciate the importance of the learned treatise, we want the men from the work-shop and the factory—the men in industry—the workers to organize and fight for social justice among their fellows.

Social injustice is aggravated by illegitimate discontent, and it is folly to ex-

.....PHONE, 454.....

Mitchell, Murphy & Co.

Fine Wines and Liquors

Free Delivery

81 S. Market St., Opp. Telephone Bldg

Shady Nook Whiskey

pect constructive results from destructive forces.

The remedies offered by Socialism for the cure of social ills lead to the cemetery.

Socialism has taken workers from the workshop, the mine and the factory, and made tramps out of them.

The most difficult thing in the world for the average Socialist to do is to tell what "Socialism" really means.—*Common Cause*, December, 1912.

Bavaria Egg Farm.

¶ We sell Eggs for hatching from my S. C. W. Leghorns, Black Minarca and Indian Runner Ducks, also Eggs for table use which are always fresh from the nest. My hens don't have to scratch their Eggs out of the manure pile, they are fed on clean, healthy diet

S. PEISEL

134 Stone Avenue

San Jose, Cal.

The Need of Social Study.

The word "study" may possibly alarm my readers, and their alarm may be increased when the word "social" is prefixed to it. They will picture a formidable array of Blue Books, or a row of the stodgy volumes on Sociology which pour almost daily from the press. "We have no time and no inclination for social study," they will protest: "We have our work to do all day, and our few spare hours are needed for rest and relaxation. Let the experts fight out the social problem amongst themselves and leave us in peace."

Now, my dear sir or madam, there is no cause for dismay; neither is there excuse for inaction. You are not called upon to line your shelves with Blue Books. No serious encroachment is suggested upon your rest or relaxation. But

to social study in one of its many forms you are called. You are called to it by the voice of the Holy Father, by your principles as a Catholic, and by any instincts that you may possess of common commiseration for the miseries of your fellow-men.

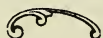
As to the Pope's view of the matter there can be no doubt. "The social question," says the present Pontiff, "deserves to have all the Catholic forces applied to it with the greatest energy and

We Give Credit.



Robinson & Sons Co.

Furniture, Carpets, Draperies, Ranges



227-238 S. First St., San Jose, Cal.

Next to Hotel Montgomery

constancy." This involves study, and study not only by the experts and leaders, but by the rank and file. Catholics in all the various conditions of life must learn to take an intelligent interest in the social question. Otherwise, their "energy and constancy" will be aimless and even harmful. All can and ought to contribute to what I may call the corporate Catholic social experience. The priest and the layman, the worker and the student, rich and poor, all can help to throw light on this most difficult of problems.

"It is for Catholics to take the initiative in all true social progress, to show themselves the steadfast defenders and enlightened counselors of the weak and defenseless, to be the champions of the eternal principles of justice and Christian civilization." So wrote Leo XIII to Cardinal Langenieux in 1896. But enlightenment on social questions is not a gift infused into us at baptism, or con-

ferred upon us at confirmation. It has to be worked for, and worked for, not by our leaders alone, but by us all. If the general body of Catholics is not an enlightened body, it will be no champion of the eternal principles. "I forbid the Catholic laity to be inactive," wrote Leo XIII to the Bishop of Terragona. But activity, to be useful, must be based on knowledge; and knowledge implies study.

To the same conclusion we are driven by the principles of our religion. To be a Catholic is something very great, and splendid and responsible. It is not a mere name to be worn lightly. It involves a new way of life. We cannot take our standard from the people about us, for we have divine standards of our own. And we are "standard bearers" in every sense of the term, for "the charity of Christ urgeth us" not only to school ourselves in the Divine law, but to impress it upon all about us. Society is badly out of joint and we must "take the initiative" in the task of resetting it. This involves preliminary study.

"But you are mixing up two distinct things," it will be objected. "The charity of Christ urges me to bring men to Him, to save their souls, to spread His supernatural religion. These things are on quite a different plane to social questions, which are concerned with material things. I am told to save men's souls, not to cater to their bodies."

KEEP WARM

Electric Oil Heaters will warm your rooms at small cost. Every Heater guaranteed. No odor, no smoke, \$3 25, \$3.75, 4.50.

Gas Radiators Gas Tubing

The John Stock Sons

71-77 South First Street.

The objection is plausible, but un-Catholic. It rests on a false view of the supernatural. While it appears to elevate the supernatural, it really degrades it. Be sure of it, we shall not work for men's souls unless we work for their bodies also. If we are not actively seeking to relieve the material sores of humanity, we cannot have much concern for its spiritual sores. That lesson is written in the gospels, plain for all to see. Upon the degree to which we have succored Christ's poor for Christ's sake will our service of Christ be measured. Care for our suffering fellow-men is a condition of our salvation.

Catholic social action is poles asunder from mere philanthropy. It is lit up by a motive which raises it to supernatural dignity. We must not keep our Catholicity and our social action in water-tight compartments. The former must express itself through the latter. The two must be intimately blended. Our religion should urge us to strenuous and enlightened efforts on behalf of the poor and suffering. It should lead us to avail ourselves of the very best and most effective methods, and it should prevent our being content with that slipshod and indiscriminate charity which in these days may do more harm than good. If we really love the poor for Christ's sake, we shall take pains to relieve them effectively; and to relieve them effectively involves careful study.

It is easy to toss half crowns to the

Von Raesfeld's Milk Depot

L. Von Raesfeld, Prop.

Milk, Cream, Buttermilk, Eggs
and Butter.

568 Orchard St.

San Jose, Cal.

poor, supposing we have the half crowns. It is easy, but it is futile. If our charity takes no other form, several very terrible things will happen. In the first place we shall find that our poor are being drawn away from us, and lost to the faith. For we with our half crowns can not compete against the growing organizations which are attempting to deal with the problem of destitution and unemployment on wider lines. This movement is inevitable, and instead of opposing it, we should take our part in it and give it a Catholic color. In the second

R. O. Carozza

R. R. Ludwig

Pacific Bakery

Watch for our Wagons

Wholesale and Retail

We Solicit Shipping Trade.

349 W. San Carlos St.

S. J. 4598

place mere indolent philanthropy will but increase the appalling number of our own destitute. Anyone who knows the legions of "submerged" Catholics must feel that the problem cannot be solved by indiscriminate alms-giving. We have got to build these people up, and to do so must begin by a concerted study of their conditions. At present we are half-strangled by the dead weight of our disorganized poor. The spectacle of their misery should stir us to businesslike action, based on careful study. That may do something to stop the leakage which is due largely to economic pressure. Our charity will be none the less meritorious for being enlightened.

Our faith provides us with sound principles of social reform. It provides us, too, with the highest of motives, and with supernatural helps of which other

social reformers feel the lack. But it does not provide us with ready-made methods of giving effect to our charity. This demands study. We should take pains to equip ourselves with the very best scientific knowledge, and to attack the problem at its very roots.

Let it again be repeated that this is a matter for us all to take to heart. Both in social study and in social action, we have each of us, our work to do. We want Catholic workmen to watch the labor movements from inside, and to keep the Catholic body informed of their tendencies. We want Catholic priests to make available their enormous experience of the lives of the poor. We want Catholic women to realize their social mission, to study conditions, and to give constructive suggestions like those of the Women's Industrial Council. We want Catholic professional men to give us new light on the various aspects of the social question; we want Catholic business men to help introduce business methods into our social activity; we want Catholics of leisure to give us assistance in organizing; Catholic writers to give us their aid in propaganda. Again, there is work for all, once the call to it is realized. There is work for any willing helper who can give the smallest amount of time to the cause. Let us not be backward in following the noble example of our Belgian and German brethren who have reduced social

work to a thoroughly scientific basis, and by earnest study and strenuous labor have accomplished marvels in "restoring all things in Christ."

CHARLES D. PLATER, S. J.,
St. Beuno's, England.

Moving Pictures in German Education.

The use of moving pictures in education has had a real impetus in German official circles, according to information recently received at the United States Bureau of Education. The Prussian Ministry of Education is now considering the feasibility of employing cinematograph films in certain courses in higher educational institutions, and a number of film manufacturers are being given an opportunity to show the authorities what films they have that are adapted to educational purposes.

A well-known philanthropist has recently donated two fully equipped moving picture machines to the schools of Berlin. One is to be used in the Continuation Institute for Higher Teachers and the other in the high schools of greater Berlin.

Moving picture films are now available in Germany for anatomical, biological and bacteriological courses.

—From "Social Justice"

Family Trade Solicited.

Phone, San Jose 410

Brassy & Co. Inc.

Sunny Brook Whiskies.

California Wines and Brandies

142-144 South Market Street

The Central Verein's Proposed School of Social Science.

The Central Verein's plans for the erection of a Catholic School of Social Science are getting nicely under way. For the benefit of those who read only the English section of the C. B. & S. J. it may be well to outline briefly the plan and the work accomplished. The erection of a Catholic School of Social Science under the auspices of the Central Verein was definitely decided on at the convention held in Cleveland in 1908, after previous conventions had taken up the suggestion favorably. The Indianapolis and Newark Conventions (1909 and 1910) had declared in favor of the project. The plan provides for the erection of a building which is to be the home of the Central Bureau and of a Catholic School for Social Science. From the very beginning it was thought desirable to have the school located near an established institution of learning, preferably one conducted by members of a religious order.

After several conferences, much correspondence and personal investigation, and after being duly authorized by the convention at Toledo (1912) and the Executive Committee, the Committee on Social Propaganda has recently purchased a lot of 120 by 254 feet on the Lake front at Chicago adjoining the property of Loyola University. The purchase of the property means that a

Dry Cleaners Plain and Fancy Dyers
Feather and Hat Experts
Quick Service

The GOLDEN WEST Cleaning and Dyeing Co.

Phone, S. J. 60. 25-27 S. Third St.

very definite step has been taken in the matter and that the project is definitely launched. Donations have been given for this purpose as early as 1907 (Dubuque convention) and subscriptions have been signed at the Toledo convention, the Chicago convention and on other occasions and in other places. The delegates present at the meeting (1912) of the Minnesota State League signed \$2000. In Toledo something like \$12,000 was subscribed. Some of this money

Breitwieser Baking Company

QUALITY BREAD CAKES AND PASTRY

Prompt Delivery Phone, S. J. 1215
288-290 S. Market St.

has been paid up, other sums are promissory and will be paid up gradually. All in all the special fund created for this purpose, paid or promised, totals about \$17,000.

It is very desirable that funds be gathered for this purpose—that those who conveniently can, make payment on their notes, and that new funds be gathered by cash contributions and by subscription.—From "*Social Justice*"

More than Fighting Socialism Needed.

There are those in our ranks who still believe that the keynote of social propaganda must be the fight on Socialism; and there are those who would have you believe that fighting Socialism is *all* that is required for social reform. The late Msgr. W. J. White of Brooklyn points out this fallacy: "We have been training our guns, big and little," he says in the paper read before the first National

Conference of Catholic Charities, "on Socialism and crying out with delight when we have seemed to show its impracticability and its irreligious character. Criticism has its function. It is necessary to show our Catholic workmen that Socialism is more than an economic program; that it is an ethical movement and by some is considered a substitute for religion. We must be ready with a more practical program of reform; one that "does not imply any excessive trust in human nature nor contradict the laws of economics or the lessons of history."—It is our purpose, the purpose of Christian social reform, to supply this program. And the program is that of Christian solidarity.

—From "*Social Justice*"

A New Dictionary of Economics.

Socialism—A hypothetical and inconceivable condition involving a complete revolution in the social system and depending for its establishment and continuance upon a world wide and correspondingly complete revolution in human nature and ideals.

Socialist—One who believes or professes to believe the above condition possible and desirable, and who thinks

it only necessary to tear down the existing social structure to have the hypothetical one spring up spontaneously in its place.

Pink Tea Socialist—One who is horrified at the idea of violence or class hatred but is prepared to be one of ninety million to put his little all into the common fund when Socialism arises upon a foundation of universal brotherly love.

Philosophic Socialist—One who believes that the aforesaid hypothetical condition will come about by gradual degrees in the course of a thousand years or so, and who consequently does not count.

Pseudo Socialist—A foolish person with a kind heart who thinks Socialism is some sort of a charitable propaganda for the relief of the poor and distressed.

Socialistic—An expression frequently used to frighten people who are afraid of Socialism, but signifying nothing more than the performance by the government of any function not concerned directly with safeguarding the life and liberty of the citizens. Also any combination of individuals on equal terms to secure mutual benefits, as a club.

Social—Gregarius, disliking to be

FREDERICKSBURG





...THE HOME BEER...

"Famous Since 1867."

Because of it's Distinctive High Qualities

alone; preferring squalor in the city to making a living on a farm. Illustration, "The cook was so social that she would not go with us to the country, because there was not enough company there."—Young Husband.

Sociable—Obsolete—An evening party, not necessarily for Socialists. Formerly much in favor with Brooklyn churches.

Syndicalism—A simplification of Socialism. A combination of workingmen to render an industry unprofitable, take possession of it, build it up again and take the profits themselves. The

An Old Friend

Old Joe's Steam Beer

A Home Product

Ask for our Celebrated PORTER.



EAGLE BREWERY, Inc.

idea is believed to have originated with the late Jay Gould, a capitalist, who secured a valuable collection of railroads in this way.

Working man—The only person a real Socialist or a candidate for office is interested in. The producer and rightful owner of everything; invariably honest and singularly intelligent.

Profit—The surplus value which the capitalist steals from the working man.

Loss—The surplus deficit which the working man is too honorable to steal from the capitalist.—*Brooklyn Life*, May 4, 1912.

Socialism and Social Reform.

I

Some people are under the mistaken impression that Socialism is a "reform" movement! It isn't. You cannot re-

form that which is totally and fundamentally wrong, and Socialists believe that the present industrial system is totally and wholly wrong. If your house is built upon a foundation of sand you cannot "reform" the foundation; you can only build a new foundation of rock. So Socialism does not propose to reform the old decaying system of capitalism. It proposes to abolish the system—wipe it out of existence and establish in its place an enlightened system based upon the true principles of economic justice and social righteousness.—*Miner's Magazine*, September 19, 1912.

II.

There is the widest difference between Social Reform and Socialism.

Social Reform means to amend, Socialism means to end.

Social Reform means to build up, Socialism means to pull down.

Social Reform means leveling up, Socialism means crushing down.

Social Reform can be taken into your homes, it follows the teachings of the old church, that marriage is a sacrament and does what the Father intended by building up the home, while Socialism disintegrates the home and by its teaching that the State is a little father tends to cause the family to separate as individuals.—*Archbishop Glennon*.

SAVE TEN DOLLARS
SUITS and OVERGOATS



Furnishings, Hats, Trunks, Etc.



135-139 S. First St,

Phone, S. J. 2530

What Happened in Massachusetts.

Socialist writers in various parts of the country have been doing a lot of speculating since election day. The question that bothers them most of all is what was the matter in Massachusetts. While the party made a good showing in some States, and more than held its own in other places, in Massachusetts its vote showed a falling off of about 50 per cent. since 1908. Moreover, the party, by failing to cast 3 per cent. of the total vote this year, loses its identity and ceases to exist as a political party in that State.

It is not easy to imagine why Socialists should find it so difficult to account for these circumstances. One fact made clear by the last election was that the greatest decrease in the Socialist vote oc-

Fred

Tillie

Brohaska Makes Music

Music Studio

199 Vine Street

Phone, S. J. 532

curred in sections where the party had heretofore developed the greatest strength. In this particular Massachusetts was no exception to the rule. This State was among the first in which Socialists succeeded in electing their candidates for municipal offices and the sorry failure of these administrations has not and will not soon be forgotten.

It is also evident that the people of Massachusetts have not neglected to profit by the lesson taught them by last year's experiences at Lawrence. There they had an opportunity to study the

prominent Socialists at work and the discovery that so eminent a party leader as William D. Haywood was willing to stand for the "No God! No Master!" banner in the parade which he directed, did not tend to make the American voters more willing to entrust their future to the hands of these advocates of a Red Revolution.

There are other reasons which might be cited, but these are sufficient to establish the fact that we desire to emphasize; that one of the strongest arguments against Socialism is that which is afforded by its few sample administrations. —*Common Cause*, December, 1912.

Better Still.

The teacher—Why, Jimmy, Jimmy! Have you forgot your pencil again? What would you think of a soldier going to war without a gun?

Jimmy—I'd think he was an officer.—*Boston Record*.

"It would be difficult, indeed, to overate the importance of keeping a hold on the young after they have left school. Their entire future, perhaps their salvation, will depend on the impressions made at this time. The man and the woman can be *made* when a child, but can never be remade at a later period."—Cardinal Vaughn,

TELEPHONES:

Office, S. J. 2808.

Res. S. J. 3304

OFFICE HOURS:

10 to 12 A.M. 2 to 4 and 7 to 8 P.M. Sun. 10 to 11 A.M.

Fred C. Gerlach, M.D.

Physician and Surgeon

Office:
Rooms 4-7 Letitia Bldg.

Residence:
223 S. Third Street

Dumb Boy Who Saved Sixty.

Fred Evans was a boy who worked in the dump in an Illinois coal mine. One day there was cave-in, and the earth and coal in settling imprisoned sixty men. The foreman of the rescuing party saw the small opening that the cave-in had left between the places where these men stood and the outer world, and he spoke to this boy to know if he would care to help him. "The hole is just big enough for you to crawl through," he said, "and to drag a hollow pipe after you. You'll have to be mighty careful, or the coal will settle and crush your life out. But if you can get it through to them, then we can pump air enough in to keep them alive till we can dig them out. Are you willing to try it?"

All Fred answered was, "I'll try my best."

It was a 600 foot crawl, and many a

Phone, San Jose 888.

General Repairing and Carriage Painting
Rubber Tires put on and Repaired

GO TO

A. Greeninger's Sons

Manufacturers and Dealers in
Fruit Trucks and Farm Implements
Osborne Machinery

All Sizes Famous International Gasoline
Hopper Cooled Engines

Corner San Fernando and San Pedro Sts.

time it stopped, and those outside gave up hope, but at last there was a faint call through it that told them he was there; they began pumping air and water and milk through the pipe, and kept it up for a week, when Fred and the whole sixty were safely brought out and given back to their families.

He trespasses against his duty who sleeps upon his watch, as well as he that goes over to the enemy.—Edmund Burke.

The Gospel of Destruction.

"Smash the machinery!" cry the I. W. W. leaders.

"Smash the courts!" yell the Socialist agitators.

This gospel of destruction appeals strongly to those who have nothing to lose, or who *think* they have nothing to lose. Yet *this* is the very class that will lose most if we ever reach the point where the machinery of the factories, and the machinery of our social organization, is smashed.—*F. G. R. Gordon.*

Sent His Daughter.

A gentleman who was once stopped by an old man begging, replied: "Don't you know, my man, that fortune knocks once at every man's door."

"Yes," said the old man, "he knocked at my door once, but I was out, and ever since then he has sent his daughter."

"His daughter," replied the gentleman. "What do you mean?"

"Why, Miss Fortune."

For Family Beer---Call for

Rainier Beer

C. J. VATH, Agt. San Jose, Cal.

Phone, San Jose 23.

WHAT THE SOAP-BOXER MEANT.

The Soap-Boxer — Why don't you vote the Socialist ticket? . . . Because deep down in your heart there is the lingering hope that some day you will have some of these wage-slaves working for you! But, when the time comes and all hope is gone of having wage-slaves under your domination, then you will become Socialists!"

The Statement Analyzed—In other words, when man acknowledges to himself that he is a failure, when hope is dead, when despair sets in, then Socialism holds out its hands and cries, "Accept our creed, the creed of de-

spair."—George B. Hugo, in debate with James F. Carey, Boston, Mass., March 22, 1909.

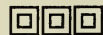
Going Back.

A farmer one day noticed two boys looking with covetous eyes at his tempting fruit, so he ordered them away. Sometime afterward, when he returned, he saw the boys astride of his orchard fence.

"Didn't I tell you," he roared, "that you couldn't come in here?"

"We're not coming in," answered one of the boys, whose pockets were bulging suspiciously, "we're going back."

Notice to Members and Societies Affiliated with the Catholic Federation of Santa Clara County.



¶ It is now time to get a receipt for your dues for the coming year. The same can be paid to Wm. J. Powers, Secretary, or to J. L. Lightston, Treasurer. Meeting nights—Second and Fourth Mondays of each month at St. Joseph's Hall, opposite St. Joseph's Church. Annual meeting

Monday Evening, February 10, 1913,
Election of Officers.

