

—Conservation—
SPORTSMEN OF STATE FINALLY CHANGE STAND

Begin to Realize Work for Conservation Is Essential.

BY WILLIAM F. COLLINS
Times Special Writer.

At the time of this writing there has been established through the efforts of the conservation department of Indiana more than four hundred and fifty separate clubs embracing a membership of approximately thirty-seven thousand men interested in fish and game.

To reach this group, the department publishes one of the best monthly magazines of any conservation department in the United States. Each month the whole news of the department's activities is carried. If you have not received your copy, address the department of fish and game.

In looking over the requests that reach the department for information relative to conservation work, I find a large number asking about neighborhood fish rearing ponds.

Evidently the Indiana fisherman has finally come to life with the knowledge that the fish department can not put enough fish into Indiana streams to let him catch his limit every day.

He has finally awakened to the fact that a \$1 fee will not raise enough revenue to permit him to take \$50 worth of game fish out of Indiana water each season, permit the department to hire enough game wardens to protect the eggs and hatch and have enough money left over to carry on the routine of the department.

It has taken him a long time to see it and I don't know how his vision was born, even at this late date.

of \$2 Favored

When all of the fishermen and all of the hunters finally decide that you only get in this life what you pay for, they will be ready to ask for a \$2 license to permit the department to enlarge the scope of its activities in breeding and protecting fish and game, in propagating trees and planting them and in controlling the multitude of pests that constantly destroy the fruit of their activity.

One of the most ambitious projects on foot for a neighborhood pond for the rearing of game fish is now in the making at Monticello. I want to review this to show you how easily you with a group working in your own back yard can get a start in the production of all the game fish you consume locally. Be selfish about it. Produce them and release them in your own neighborhood streams and then protect them against the predatory fish dog who uses dynamite and seines to accomplish in the dead of night what he hasn't the guts to do in daylight.

A little education might help matters along and the most effective way to do it is to get these fish pirates into your organization so that they may help rear fish, I know from experience.

Water Wheel Used

There will be seven ponds at Monticello near the Norway bridge head covering about six or seven acres of ground. The water will be taken from the Tippecanoe river. The ponds are on leased land belonging to the Northern Indiana Power Company which operates the two hydro-electric dams on the Tippecanoe.

It was not possible to pipe water from the dams to the ponds, first, because of the cost of the pipe and second, because the power equivalent would be about \$20 a day. So, it was suggested that a water wheel twenty feet in diameter built on the frame work of a Fordson tractor wheel be erected in the swift water at the bridge head so that buckets attached to the spokes could dip water from the channel and pour it through a sluice way into the ponds.

For your information, a wheel twenty feet in diameter with fourteen blades 5 feet by 18 inches dipped into a current flowing six miles an hour will raise approximately 8,000 gallons of water an hour at no expense save the first cost of the wheel and that should not exceed \$75. This is more than enough for seven acres of ponds as it only takes 1,000 gallons of water a day to make up for evaporation losses and seepage on one acre of water. The rest of the water will carry a large amount of animalcula to feed the spawn so that will reduce the cost of feeding to a low figure.

Bass Grow Quickly

A little pond that is now run by the sportsmen of Monticello, near the Springboro bridge, is fed by springs. Sixty parent bass were placed in this pond not more than an acre in extent last spring, and last fall 14,000 baby bass were removed from it and put in the Tippecanoe.

Most of these bass were six inches long and some of them believe it or not, were ten inches long, nearly large enough to take.

I could hardly believe that a trinch bass could be grown in one season, but there they were. The boys at Huntington and at Logansport told me they raised a large number of nine and ten "inchers" in one season.

With the new ponds at Norway fed by an abundance of water from the river carrying natural food, the bass removed from them should be amply able to take care of themselves when released.

Get behind a local project now. Don't wait for the conservation department to satisfy your desire for immediate results. The department can't do it for a \$1 a head. Either sweep the kitty or get busy on your own pond. I tell you it is lots of fun, especially when you see the big boys come out of the rearing pond in the fall.

300 AT STORE PARTY

Employees, Friends Attend Frolic at Broadmoor Club.

Three hundred Store employees and friends attended the annual dance-frolic at the Broadmoor Country Club Thursday night. Meyer Ehroyson, store manager, opened the evening's entertainment, which consisted of group cheering, parades, dancing and card playing.

200 YEARS OF CATHOLICISM

Authentic History of Church in Indiana

By Humbert P. Pagani



Bishop Francis Silas Chatard

CHAPTER V.

Administration of Bishop Francis Silas Chatard. 1878 to 1910.
His scholarly training, and elevation to the See of Vincennes—Episcopal City moved to Indianapolis—Diocesan Synod of 1878—The A. P. A. Movement. Catholic Societies of the early nineties—The turn of the Century—Silver jubilee of Bishop Chatard in 1903—The Rev. Joseph Chartrand named Coadjutor Bishop in 1910.

THE RIGHT REVEREND FRANCIS SILAS CHATARD, fifth bishop of Vincennes, ruled for a period of forty years—the longest administration of any bishop of the Diocese.

He was an American by birth, born of French ancestry in Baltimore December 13, 1834. His grandfather had been American consul at the Island of Martinique, but later returned to America. Bishop Chatard's ancestors were fond of the medical profession. His grandfather was a member of the French Academy of Science and a well known writer.

Chatard was educated at Mt. St. Mary's college near Emmitsburg, Md. In 1857 Archbishop Kenrick of Baltimore sent him to the College of Propaganda in Rome where in 1863, he received the title of Doctor of Divinity. In November of the same year, he was made vice-rector of the American College in the Eternal City and in 1868 given the full rectoryship.

It was during these years of contact with high church dignitaries and government officials that he acquired that polish and refinement that made him such a striking figure in later years at public gatherings on Hoosier soil over which he spiritually presided. Chivalrous by nature and a true gentleman, he owed much of his fine traits to his French lineage.

On March 26, 1878, while in the United States on a mission entrusted him by Rome, he was named bishop of Vincennes by Pope Leo XIII. On May 12, he was consecrated in Rome by Cardinal Francischi and was enthroned as Bishop at the Cathedral of St. Francis Xavier at Vincennes, Aug. 11, 1878.

His very first pastoral letter established the new bishop as a classical scholar and theologian of the first rank. His predecessor in office had been granted the right to move the See City from Vincennes, if he chose, but that right never had been exercised.

HOWEVER, as soon as Bishop Chatard had been installed at Vincennes, he announced that he would reside at Indianapolis, the capital and metropolis of the state. For the time being, his Diocese still retained the name of "The Diocese of Vincennes." On his arrival at Indianapolis Aug. 7, 1878, he was met by Governor Williams and state officials as well as by Mayor Caven of Indianapolis and city officials who joined in escorting him from the Union Station to the episcopal residence.

On the following Sunday, Aug. 18, the bishop pontificated solemn mass for the first time in St. John's church on South Capitol avenue. A parade was held the same afternoon after which Father Denis O'Donaghue welcomed him in the name of the society of the city.

On Dec. 10, 1878, Bishop Chatard summoned the priests of the Diocese for a synod, known as the "Second Diocesan Synod." At this gathering, there were present seventy-two priests out of a total of 127. The synod was held at St. John's church. As a result of its deliberations, Bishop Chatard soon afterwards issued an important pastoral letter in which he dwelt at length on the pressing topics of that time—the clergy, the laity, the church, matrimony, mixed marriages, Catholic schools, secret societies, and Catholic societies.

Soon after, he issued another pastoral in which he stressed the dire consequences of mixed marriages, condemning them most unequivocally. Another diocesan synod was held in 1880. These synods, affording an intimate discussion of all matters pertaining to the welfare of the Diocese and its people, were of great good.

By the time that Bishop Chatard had established his episcopal residence at Indianapolis, the rugged pioneer life of the early and middle XIX century largely had disappeared. Thriving towns and cities had taken place of the rude villages and settlements of the earlier days.

The life of the Catholic people of the diocese, no different from that of their fellow Hoosiers, concerned itself much with political and economic problems. Industry slowly was revolutionizing the social aspect of the state and its inhabitants. Factories and railroads in urban centers were growing apace with the agricultural developments of the country and farm districts.

In 1880 the population of Indiana was 1,978,301; in 1890 it was 2,192,404, and in 1900 it had grown to 2,516,462.

3%
Paid on Savings
Security Trust Co.
111 North Pennsylvania Street

The Strong Old Bank of Indiana
The
Indiana National Bank
of Indianapolis

LELAND MORGAN QUITS RACE FOR PROSECUTOR

Republican Candidate for Nomination Resigns in Favor of Cavens.

Stating that in his opinion the primary should be held not for the benefit of individual candidates but rather to select the best qualified candidate, Leland Morgan, candidate for the Republican prosecutor nomination, withdrew today in favor of Alexander G. Cavins.

In a statement made public today, Mr. Morgan said: "When I announced my candidacy I did so with the idea that I might be of real service to my party and the people. I did not anticipate at that time that another candidate, who from the standpoint of legal experience and training far exceeding my own would enter the race.

"Since the announcement there has entered the race a man who through long years in the practice of law and faithful service in our federal court is pre-eminently qualified to fill the office of prosecuting attorney.

"In this primary and coming election I have but one desire and that is to see the Republican party placed back into power. I am willing to make any sacrifice in the interests of my party.

"I therefore ask and request that all my supporters and friends support the candidacy of Alexander G. Cavins for prosecutor of Marion county.

"It is my belief that the primary is not held for the benefit of individual candidates but rather that candidates representing political parties who are best suited and qualified to fill the offices they seek, might be elected."

Mr. Cavins is opposed now only by two candidates, William Henry Harrison and J. Herbert Hartman.

Friends of Thomas D. McGee, Democratic candidate for judge of probate court, will give a tea in his honor at the D. A. R. chapter house, 824 North Pennsylvania street, Sun-

in, Feb. 10, and at the same time, Bishop O'Donaghue was transferred as bishop of Louisville.

On July 27 of that same year Father Chatard was named coadjutor bishop of Indianapolis with the right of succession.

On Sept. 15, 1910, Bishop Chatard was consecrated with a papal ceremony in SS. Peter and Paul cathedral by the apostolic delegate from Washington, Monsignor Diomedes Falcone, D. D., assisted by Bishop O'Donaghue of Louisville, and Bishop Herman Alerding of Ft. Wayne.

Bishop Chatard recovered his health but his eyesight became impaired. After ten years of limited activity because of his constantly failing eyesight, he appointed Rev. Joseph Chartrand as vicar-general

of Marion Probate Court of Marion County.

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Humbert P. Pagani.

Indianapolis became a very active center of the society and in 1898 the national Hibernian convention was held here. That year, the A. O. H. had a total membership of 127,000. The Knights of Father Mathew, a total abstinen, semi-military body, with a Ladies' Auxiliary, was also flourishing in the Diocese.

John J. Ohleyer, president; Sacred Heart hall.

Catholic Knights of America, E. C. Honnecker, president; Sacred Heart hall.

St. Cecilia Society, John Lauck, president; meets in Sacred Heart church.

Women's Catholic Order of Forsters, Miss Mary Twomey, chief ranger.

Knights of Father Mathew, Luke F. Noone, C. S. K.

M. I. (Young Men's Institute) Capital council 276, Wm. P. Duffy, president; Y. M. I. Quigley council Anselm Chomel, president; Y. M. I. Bronson council, Joseph H. Spellmeier, president; Y. M. I. Junior council, Joseph Clark, president; Y. M. I. Ladies auxiliary, Mrs. T. J. Barrett, president; Y. M. I. Weber council, Will Brennan, president.

St. John's Altar Society, Mrs. Cynthia Koontz, president.

Society of the Living Rosary, St. John's church, Mrs. Mary Fletcher, president.

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ST. JOHN'S church at Indianapolis, originally planned by Bishop St. Palais, was finished and dedicated the second Sunday in September, 1893 by Bishop Chatard in the presence of five bishops: Bishop McCloskey of Louisville, Watters of Columbus, Spalding of Peoria, and Ryan of Alton.

In the spring of 1898, permission to change the name of the Diocese from that of "Vincennes" to "Indianapolis" was granted to Bishop Chatard. This made Indianapolis not only the episcopal city, but also the see city and seat of ecclesiastical authority for the Diocese.

At the turn of the Century we find Indianapolis the very hub and center of Catholic activities. A characteristic picture of Catholic social life of that time may be drawn from the roster of the following Catholic societies published January 5, 1901:

Mothers' Club of Father Mathew Brigade, Mrs. P. E. Deery, president.

Knights of Columbus, E. J. O'Reilly, grand knight, William J. Mooney, district deputy. Met at Pearson's hall, 135 N. Delaware street.

Ancient Order of Hibernians, William Curry, county president, seven divisions.

Adelaide Ann Proctor Reading Circle, Mrs. Frances Brennan, president, meets every Tuesday at home of Mrs. S. P. Sheerin.

Ladies' Goodwill Club of St. Joseph's church, Mrs. Andrew Smith, president; meets at St. Joseph's hall on North street every other Tuesday.

Knights of St. George, George Miller, president; meets in Sacred Heart hall.

St. Alloysius Society, Richard Oberfell, president; meets in Sacred Heart hall.

Christian Mothers, Mrs. Jacob Fritz, president, meets in Sacred Heart hall.

St. Francis Benevolent Society,

The church is concerned greatly in the spiritual welfare of its members and, in all matters pertaining thereto, she never fails to exercise her authority and jurisdiction. She safeguards the inalienable civil rights of her subjects whenever the latter are assailed.

The Catholics of Indiana suffered along with their co-religionists in other states. One important episode is chronicled here because it well illustrates this phase of political life of that period.

A delegation of A. P. A.'s from Kansas City called on Governor Stone of Missouri, who was asked by them to appoint Protestants to office and not Catholics. He asked why. They told him they wanted Americans who were for America first.

He replied: "I am a Protestant; I am not a Catholic. I am unalterably opposed to the introduction of any religious test into our politics. I do not believe in their dogmas of faith, but I know a great many splendid American Catholics who are ready to bear arms in defense of their country, who contribute much to our enterprise, literature and statesmanship and who pay taxes, and any proposition that would exclude these people from participation in our affairs is monstrous and intolerable to me. I have no sympathy with it."

A P. A. ISM, similar to the Know Nothing Movement of 1851 to 1855, opposed so strongly by Abraham Lincoln, and the Klan movement of recent years, died a natural death. The fair-mindedness of the American people generally prevails in all movements of this sort and leaves only a scar of shame for those who exploit them.

As against the intolerance and organized bigotry of a few misguided souls, Catholic societies in the early nineties were flourishing more than ever before. In 1893, the Columbian World's Fair year, we find the Catholic Knights of America holding their ninth supreme convention in Chicago.

Their national secretary was W. S. O'Rourke of Ft. Wayne. All the states of the Union, except Connecticut, were represented at the convention and included all elements of Catholic life. The society's constitution was ordered printed in English, German, French and Spanish. That same year, the Roman Catholic Union of the Knights of St. John, an insurance society with a membership of about 13,000 held its fifteenth annual convention in Pittsburgh, June 24 to 27, 1893 with the commandery from Lawrenceburg, Ind., taking the first national prize in competitive drilling. An initiation took place at Oldenburg, Ind., that summer at which 500 were present from central and southern Indiana.

The Ancient Order of Hibernians, was flourishing very strongly throughout the country. In Indianapolis, in 1893, the annual St. Patrick's Day parade was held at 2 p. m. followed by a celebration in Johnson hall at which the speakers were Rev. Joseph Chartrand, Monsignor Bessones, Rev. Frank Dowd, Rev. Herman Alerding and Father Denis O'Donaghue.

At the high masses celebrated in the morning the sermons were preached by Rev. P. H. Rowan at St. John's by Father Curran at St. Bridget's; and by Father Alerding at St. Joseph's.

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