

The Catholic Journal

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Educators Are Partisan

If press reports are to be believed the National Educational Association is inclined to meddle with things not in its province. In the report of its proceedings in the New York Sun of last week Friday, we find this paragraph:

Times and Manners Change

Writing of the late Cardinal McCloskey. ("The First American Cardinal" in the Catholic World.) Thomas F. Meehan says: "Such a thing as a communication or an interview to a newspaper was an impossibility for him, and he did not like to see any of his priests indulge in such things. He had a sound appreciation, however, of the benefit of a well-directed press, and when the project of establishing a Catholic daily was laid before him, he cordially endorsed it and offered to give \$10,000, the proceeds of a life insurance policy then falling due, to the enterprise."

Our Future Leaders

When we look upon a graduating class in our schools and colleges, we look upon future leaders in the community, State and Nation; when we look upon the graduates in a Catholic theological seminary or upon an ordinary class, we look upon future leaders of the Church in this country. This thought was well expressed in the following words in the address of Monsignor Shahan to the graduates of St. Charles Borromeo: "It is with a feeling of awe and with an appreciation of the solemnity of the occasion that we look upon you young gentlemen to-day. We behold in you the future Catholic Church of the United States. When we look upon the student's of any Catholic school or college we realize fully the work that is mapped out for them in helping to make this world nobler and better. But when we look upon youth of a seminary like St. Charles', we look upon something more important and more thought inspiring. We behold in you the coming leaders of the Catholic Church. You are to hold in your hand the destinies and the salvation of many, for what the priesthood of a country is, so are the people. "A river cannot rise higher than its source. If you have not an intelligent devoted, saintly priesthood, you will not have a devoted, intelligent, saintly people."

Hon. Edward O'Malley, of Buffalo, Attorney-General of New York State, was made an L.I.D. at the recent commencement of Fordham University. The honor was worthily bestowed. Mr. O'Malley is a fine specimen of American citizenship and a practical Catholic.

Cardinal Gibbons a few days ago celebrated the forty-ninth anniversary of his ordination to the priesthood. He is nearly 76 years old.

Irish Conservative members of the British Parliament, opposed modification of the coronation oath. This might have been expected.

"Her Boys And Girls."

Some idea of the enormous work done for the education of the young by the Catholic Church in America, and her reasons therefor, may be gleaned from the following remarks made by Rev. John T. Whelan, speaking before the graduates at St. Mary Star of the Sea School in Baltimore:— The Catholic Church in the United States is educating 1,250,000 children at an annual cost of \$20,000,000. An army of 56,000 Sisters is engaged in the work. It is the greatest fact in the religious life of the nation to-day. The Star of the Sea congregation is a congregation of workmen and women, but it has twelve Sisters teaching 700 children and is proud of its schools. It costs the congregation about \$5,000 a year and saves the city at least \$20,000 a year.

"Some years ago the late Horace Mann, the eminent educator, delivered an address at the opening of some reformatory institution for boys, during which he remarked that if only one boy were saved from ruin it would pay for all the cost and care and labor of establishing such an institution. After the exercise had closed a gentleman rallied Mr. Mann upon his statement, and said to him: 'Did you not color a little when you said that all the expense and labor would be repaid if it saved only one boy?' 'Not if he were my boy,' was the solemn and convincing reply. 'Now, that is how Mother Church feels about you. You are her boys and girls. And no expense is too great, no sacrifice too excessive to save you from ruin, to teach you to know, love and serve God and save your souls.'"

Bigotry Rebuked.

From Pennsylvania comes a refreshing story of bigotry rebuked. It appears that the University of Pennsylvania wished to acquire a plot of land in the University. The offer was accepted and then the bigots tried to have the scholarships allotted exclusively to pupils of the public schools instead of awarded in open competition. To their credit, the Catholics of Philadelphia rose in their might and denounced the one-sided and unfair proposition. Mayor Rebyrn, although a Protestant, took the side of the Catholics, and so did the majority of the Board of Aldermen. Thus the Catholics, as they should, won out and the bigots were rebuked decisively. When we stand up for our rights, we usually attain them. At all events, we preserve our self-respect.

Belmont Abbey, at Belmont, N.C., has been raised to the dignity of an "Abbatia Nullius," or Cathedral Abbey, with its own territory and jurisdiction. This honor is the highest the Catholic Church ever confers on any abbeys, and Belmont is the only one of its rank in North America. There are only eighteen abbeys of this class in the entire world. This distinguished honor is principally due to the zeal and energy of the venerable Bishop Haid, who as abbot celebrates his silver jubilee next October. The canonical erection of the abbey will be formally promulgated in the presence of high dignitaries of the Church on the above occasion.

Well, the Mighty Hunter is being kept busy, it would seem. In vacation trips, be sure to find out if there be a Catholic Church in the neighborhood.

The American Federation of Catholic societies has forwarded to King George resolutions commending his stand in favor of modifying the bigoted coronation oath.

Imposing Figures

These statistics of the pilgrimages to Lourdes during 1909 have been given out:— Number of pilgrimages, 200; pilgrims, 170,000; special trains, 300. Of the pilgrimages, sixty-four, including 34,143 persons, came from outside France. These figures do not include casual pilgrims, who may be estimated from the number of communions distributed over 516,000. There were 100,000 immersions in the piscinas, 300 French and 145 from other countries. The cures deemed significant enough to be registered by the medical bureau were 106.

Why Not Start Is Now?

Columbus Day should be observed by those who follow in the footsteps of those discoverers who made possible this glorious Republic and not left to the tender mercies of those who would obscure the prominent part played by those of Catholic faith in the early destinies of this country. To adopt the latter course is a pointer to our alien population that Catholics do not amount to much anyway when patriotic matters are under consideration. Why should the Fourth Degree Assembly of Rochester Council, Knights of Columbus, not take hold of this matter and arrange a celebration worthy of the day and of the noble patron of their order? It was the K. of C. that started the agitation to have October 12th made a legal holiday and it is due to their efforts that the day is so observed in a score of States in the Union. The Catholic Journal hopes this suggestion will appeal to the Knights.

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Monroe County Savings Bank. ONE HUNDRED TWENTY-FIRST SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE. JULY 1, 1910. Resources: Bonds and Mortgages \$12,549,405 00; Bonds of Cities 3,300,295 00; Railroad Mortgage Bonds 2,685,750 00; U. S. and Bonds of States 393,600 00; County Bonds 263,200 00; Village Bonds 37,400 00; Interest Accrued 338,693 93; Real Estate 95,800 00; Land Contracts 19,685 00; Cash in Banks and Trust Companies 1,177,810 93; Cash on hand 254,411 52. Total: \$21,115,951 38. Liabilities: Amount due Depositors \$19,619,304 06; Other Liabilities 112,505 85; Surplus (market value) 1,384,141 47. OFFICERS FOR 1910: James E. Booth, Rufus K. Dryer, Alexander M. Lindsay, David Hoyt, William B. Lee. President: Joseph Michaelis. Vice-President: William and Charles H. Carson. Secretary and Treasurer: William Crawford Barry, David Hoyt. TRUSTEES: Cyrus F. Payne, James E. Booth, Alexander M. Lindsay, Rufus K. Dryer, Henry A. Strong, William Hamilton, Thomas J. Devine, William B. Lee, Edward W. Peck, Pharellus V. Crittenden, Edward Bausch.

A BRAVE GIRL

Her Terrible Experience While on a Smuggling Expedition. This tale of heroism displayed by a young woman engaged in smuggling contraband goods over the Swiss-Italian border comes from Geneva. "Alte Poretta, aged eighteen, and her brother, aged twenty-three, left their native town to cross the Baldisco pass carrying contraband goods into Italy. On the summit they were overtaken by a violent snowstorm and were soon in deep snow. The Poretta roped themselves, the young man leading. They lost their way, and while attempting to find the path Poretta fell through the snow into a crevasse into which he nearly dragged his sister. The girl, however, planted her feet in the snow and withstood the shock. "Early the next morning several smugglers crossing the pass from Swiss territory into Italian found the young girl near the ordinary route taken by smugglers and recognized her as once, as she belonged to a smuggler's family and lived at Chivenna. The smugglers at once drew up the brother, but found that he had died during the thirteen hours his sister had held him by the rope. He had received severe injuries to the head and his body was frozen. "The smugglers carried down the brave girl, who was almost unconscious, as well as the dead body of her brother, and notified the Poretta family at Chivenna. On reaching the valley the girl had received sufficiently from her terrible experience to explain that she and her brother had spoken for several hours after the accident and at last he had said that he felt nothing and wanted to sleep. "A warm night followed the snow storm, or two dead bodies would have been found. Under the great strain the rope had cut through the girl's clothes and her waist was bleeding when she was rescued."—Chicago News.

JAPANESE HEROISM.

The Brave Record of the Loss of a Submarine Vessel. Subjoined is the translation of a message written by Lieutenant Tsutomu Sakuma, who was in command of the Japanese submarine No. 6, which foundered while maneuvering in Hiroshima Bay. The message was found in the conning tower of the submarine after she had been brought to the surface. "It is with the deepest regret that I write this message to describe the loss of this boat with my fellow officers and men, due to my own fault. I would here specially mention that all steps have been taken to raise her, my comrades and men working earnestly and calmly till the end. I ordered the ship to dive with the engine running, but as I found she went down too far I tried to shut the valves which admit the sea water to the ballast tank, but unexpectedly the chain working these valves broke, and I was left helpless, unable to control the boat. Meanwhile the tanks filled with water, and the boat went down at an incline of about twenty-five degrees. After striking the bottom the water began rushing in, the switchboard was immersed in water, all electric lights went out, the fuses burnt away, and the boat was filled with poisonous gases, so that we experienced the greatest difficulty in breathing. "Under these conditions we worked our very utmost with the hand pumps to empty the main ballast tank, which I believe, we succeeded in doing, although we could not read the gauge owing to darkness. No electric current was available, as I mentioned before, and our last hope of rising to the surface lay in working the hand pumps only. "I write this in the dim light coming from the conning tower—11:45 a. m. "I earnestly beseech his majesty to grant me forgiveness and to succor the families of my comrades and men who have lost their lives in this perishing boat. This is my only wish. 12:20 p. m. "It is with the utmost difficulty that I can breathe, though I am sure we must have blown out the gasoline completely from the tanks. I cannot continue any more. 12:40 p. m."—London Times.

MISERY AIDING MISERY.

The Helping Hand Among the Beach Combers of Marseilles. Harry A. Frank in a Vagabond Journey Around the World writes of the trying times when he was a beach comber in Marseilles. "Long, hungry days passed days in which I could scarcely withstand the temptation to carry my kodak to the most modeste pawnshop just off the sailors' square. Among the beach combers there were daily some who gained a few francs by an odd job by the sale of an extra garment or by grafting, pure and simple. When his hand closed on a bit of money the stranded fellow may have been weak with fasting, yet this first thought was not to gorge himself, but to share his fortune with his companions under hatches. In those bleak November days many a man ranked 'worthless outcast' by his more fortunate fellow beings toiled all day at the coal wharfs of Marseilles and tramped life that it has been called 'the age back, cold and hungry, to the Place of Victor Gelu to divide his earnings with other famished miserables whom he had not known a week before. "More than one man sold the only atoms are to be seen (mounted in attire) who was an absolute stranger to all Brussels—a sight in itself sufficient to These men won no praise for their benefactions. They expected none and would have opened their eyes in wonder if they had been told that their actions were worthy of praise. The stranded band grew to be a corporate body. By a job here and there I contributed my share to the common fund, and between us we fought off gaunt starvation. "In a dirty alley just off the place was an inn kept by a Greek in which

THE SPIDER'S THREAD.

Its Use by Astronomers in Their Study of the Stars. The threads of the garden spider are used by astronomers in their telescopes for the purpose of giving fine lines to the field of view by which the relative positions of stars may be accurately measured. For a century astronomers desired to make use of such lines of the greatest possible fineness and procured at first silver wire drawn out to the extreme limit of tenacity attainable with that metal. They also tried hairs one five-hundredth of an inch thick and threads of the silkworm's cocoon, which are split into two component threads, each only one two-thousandth of an inch thick. But in 1820 an English instrument maker named Troughton introduced the spider's line. This can be readily obtained a fourth of the thickness of the silkworm's thread and has also advantages in its strength and freedom from twist. In order to obtain the thread the spider is carefully fixed on a miniature rack, and the thread, which at the moment of issue from the body is a viscid liquid, is made to adhere to a winder, by turning which the desired length of firm but elastic thread can be procured.—London Graphic.

ROCHESTER