

The Franciscan Missionaries of New Mexico.

Translated Memorial of Benavides Draws Attention To Them.

Their Works and Accomplishments in the Border State.

California has proudly proclaimed her debt to the friars, who established their famous chain of missions within her territory and gave to many of her cities the names which they still bear. Monuments have been erected to them. Catholic and non-Catholic have vied in paying tribute to them, and but lately was there completed the great historic work, "The Missions and Missionaries of California", appropriately written by a friar, Zephyrin Engelhardt, which will preserve for the future American people the story of their labors. Much of the mellow charm and romance of the far-famed "Land of Sunshine" has been given by the padres and the missions which they built.

That other states have memorials of the missionary Franciscans as interesting and unique as those of California is not so widely known. In that territory where now our American soldiers are stationed, and still farther to the north, did the sons of the Poverello of Assisi three hundred years ago travel in their efforts for the conversion of the Indian tribes located there. But lately has a volume appeared telling of the missions established by them in New Mexico, and now greater attention is drawn to their work by the private publication of a complete translation of the famous Memorial of Fray Alonso de Benavides, "Commissary of the Holy Office and Custodian that was of the Provinces and Conversions of New Mexico", made through his superiors to the King of Spain. This Memorial was prepared in 1630.

In his report Benavides furnishes a striking description of the people with whom he came in contact: "nations which dwell along the road to New Mexico", "people very fierce, barbarous and untamed", who "always go totally naked, and have no house and do no planting, reminding us of the natives with whom Serra dealt in California; the Mansa nation of the Rio del Norte", who are always encountered at the crossing of the river, who "if they see their way, do all the evil they can; but if unable, all come peacefully to seek us, that we may give them something to eat", and who likewise are naked and do no sowing; the many tribes of New Mexico proper, of various character, living mainly in pueblos and in houses of adobe, (one and two stories and sometimes three and four stories in height); and finally of the "huge Apache nation", which surrounds all the nations dwelling in pueblos, and who are "a people very fiery and bellicose, and very crafty in war", and who "do not dwell in settlements nor in houses, but in tents and huts", moving "from mountain range to mountain range, seeking game, which is their sustenance". Among these various peoples the missions were established.

In all those places where such establishments were made were the Indians not alone instructed in Christian Doctrine, but to read and write and to play on instruments and sing and in "all the trades of civilization." Like a refrain does the statement of this fact run through the whole report of Benavides, giving a clear insight into the policy of the friars. Among the Teoas nation we also read that "the land is very fertile because a religious has brought it water for the irrigation of its seed-lands." And in the Hemes nation all the Indians were gathered together that were astray and were given "a house we had made, and in it food for some days, and plowed land for their planting". In many such ways did the Franciscans labor for the temporal as well as spiritual welfare of the natives.

He tells of the difficulties and sufferings of the religious from the sorcerers of the people. He relates the story, too, of how peace was made between some Christian tribes and the then heathen Navahos before the mission altar, leading to the conversion of the pagan chief. It is one of the most interesting anecdotes of the whole narration.

This Memorial of Benavides, it should be known, is to quote Mr. Charles F. Lummis—"one of the scarcest of all Americans." A copy of the thin, parchment volume, printed in 1630 and of only 104 pages, is worth its weight in gold". In the time of its appearance it received much attention and was speedily translated into four other languages than the original Spanish. Its translation into English is most welcome, because of this fact, and because of the insight it will give American Catholics of the labors of their missionaries and the part these men played in the upbuilding of this country. Their efforts are too often forgotten, especially by those of their own faith.

C. B. of C. V.

Truth About Our Munition-Making.

Our munition-making for Europe has:

- Increased munition factories from 6 to 1,000, with many thousands of other shops making small parts and supplies.
- Enabled us to speed up in turning out three-inch shells from one in three hours to one every fifteen minutes.
- Given employment to half a million unskilled mechanics.
- Enabled hundreds of men who ordinarily made no more than \$2 a day to make as high as \$33 a day.

Sent up the price of high-speed steel from 60 cents to \$4 per pound.

Necessitated the manufacture of millions of dollars' worth of "single purpose" machines which, after the war, will be scrapped.

Caused hundreds of men to establish big plants which will be sold as junk after the war.

Caused such a scarcity of forgings that many concerns bore one-pound shells from solid bars and with 40 per cent profit!

Necessitated an increase of \$200,000,000 in non-munition making shops in order to hold men.

Enabled one firm to use more than 500 unsalable steel coils for cases in which to ship ammunition.

Proved one of the best possible helps for our own preparedness.

—The Forum.

Bishop Burke, of St. Joseph, Mo., will donate to the Dante Society of Washington about 200 volumes of Dante literature.

Rev. Thomas J. Glynn, of Beaver Falls, Pa., has invented an automatic device by which trains are stopped without action of either the trainmen or towermen when in danger.

The German St. Aloysius Orphan Society, Cincinnati, realized about \$8,000 at its 79th annual celebration. Ten thousand persons attended. The orphanage has 260 children.

The new gymnasium of St. Joseph's College, Collegeville, Ind., cost \$100,000.

In the last decade, one of the most notable features of the growth of the Church in the United States is the erection and establishment of Catholic high schools.

Henry P. Neun, Florist at No. 9 North street, will take orders for flowers and bouquets for the ceremony of the blessing of the graves and deliver Saturday or Sunday morning at very reasonable prices. Both phones. —Adv.

Irish Press and News Service.

The Irish Farmers After Two Years of War. By J. H. Donnelly.

Londonderry, Ireland.—Two months travel in Ireland, meeting mostly land owners, peasants and agricultural laborers bring forth the conclusion that they are the most prosperous class of any in the United Kingdom and being free from conscription they have remained at home for the most part. Receiving war prices for their products, despite the high cost of living very many farmers have earned and saved more in one year than any previous two or three years. The last hold which the Redmond party has on many farming constituencies may be ascribed to the accepted faith in the claim of the Irish Parliamentary party that the Irishman is exempt from conscription. The Englishman, the Scotchman, the Welshman is forced to face death in the trenches but Ireland is exempt from the enforced military service of the Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

The late Sir Charles Wyndham proved to be the one really valuable English benefactor of Ireland when, as a leader of the Tory Party, he secured passage of the Land Act which bears his name. Prior to the Land Purchase Act of 1903 the farm laborer averaged \$2.72 wages per week and a hovel to sleep in; now he is earning \$6.00 per week and has a modest neat cottage of his own. He is making a decent living and cannot be made to see why he should leave the land to average Belgium in Flanders, Serbia, Turkey or Africa. He just wants work and to be left alone. They are sullen, quiet and bitter in their enmity towards England, despite access to the land, because they believe they had been deprived for centuries of the right to the land of their own country. The placing of the tenant on the small farm, the tenant who paid say \$30 a year rent and has since secured an interest in or ownership of his land by paying \$60 per year has made a class of farmers clinging to the land who cannot be drawn into the war.

There exists in England and Scotland a feeling of jealousy and engendered hate because the Irish peasant is free from army service and he is denounced as the chief slacker of the country. Few of these peasant laborers dare leave Ireland for employment in England. They have been mobbed in several English cities. No matter what may be said to the contrary, the average Englishman of all but the more intellectual class justifies the killing of the Irish rebels, and no small part of that race hated at present is roused by the spectacle that an Englishman, the governing race, must die in the trenches while the Irish farmer is exempt and is getting high prices for his products and growing prosperous as the result of the sacrifices and sufferings of the English race. That the farmer, as a rule, is indifferent to the outcome of the war cannot be doubted after listening to their comment. They look on at recruiting meetings and say little but gather in knots whispering among themselves. They seldom show up at political meetings.

It is certain there are few counties in Ireland, and I have visited twenty-one, but would rise in rebellion if the boys and men of military age were recently acquired or the laborer taken from his tiled cottage. England after a long and costly experience does not bank heavily on securing recruits from this class. Good judges figure that from this agricultural element the War Department has secured scarcely one out of every fourteen available men and the material is there for fine and hardy troops. The operations of the Land Purchase Act, so far as new funds are provided, has been practically suspended during the war. But there are nearly 500,000 tenants who

either own the land or have made payments on their estates. The Irish farmer lost hope of Home Rule early in the war and the result of the recent fiasco in Parliament, he knows, completes the burial of the act but he was prepared for failure and is relieved at the failure of the partition plan. He desires peace and security but the woes of centuries have made him indifferent to the fate of the great empire which neglected him too long. The farmers often speak of the Zeppelins attacking England and seem to take it for granted that Ireland is immune from air ship warfare. They speak reverently of the death of Sir Roger Casement although they knew little of his work save that he died bravely and for Ireland.

With ready money in his hands the farmer is able to buy improvements and Ford cars are common. The war has enabled him to produce green crops which are quickly consumed and at good prices. The potato crop looks well. The exports of Irish bacon are heavy and the price is satisfactory. Irish hams and lamb are bringing unheard of prices.

There are signs of a break in the high prices paid for cattle, prices dropping off from \$5 to \$10 per head. Three year old cows bring from \$90 to \$130. The steady increase in farmers' balances in savings institutions and the retirement of loans is evidence of the unusual prosperity of the Irish farmer in wartime.

Church Events for September.

Month of Our Lady of Sorrows.

Saturday, September 2, St. Stephen, King of Hungary; Tuesday, 5, St. Laurence Justinian; Friday, 8, Nativity of Our Lady; Tuesday, 12, Holy Name of Mary; Thursday, 14, Exaltation of the Holy Cross; Friday, 15, Feast of the Seven Dolours; Saturday, 16, St. Cornelius, Tuesday, 19, St. Januarius; Thursday, 21, St. Matthew the Apostle; Friday, 22, St. Thomas of Villanova; Tuesday, 26, St. Cyprian; Thursday, 28, Wenceslas; Friday, 29, St. Michael the Archangel; Saturday, 30, St. Jerome.

OFFICERS OF K. O.F.C.

Elected by Rochester Council to Serve for a Year.

Officers of Rochester Council, Knights of Columbus have been elected as follows: Grand knight, William F. Shafer; Deputy grand knight, George T. Roche; chancellor, Rupert L. Maloney; advocate, James M. E. O'Grady; recorder, H. K. Wheaton; financial secretary, M. D. Kavag; treasurer, William H. McDonald; warden, John P. Hagerty; inner guard, J. F. O'Brien; outer guard, H. J. Bietry; trustee, James P. Jones; delegates, William F. Shafer and James P. Jones; alternates, James A. Dunigan and T. E. Garvey.

Responsible Business Positions

Are secured only through the acquisition of business knowledge and skill.

The Rochester Business Institute trains young people for responsible positions, and it also gives them the knowledge and skill requisite for securing a foothold in a business office because it prepares them to do something in the office that a business man wants done and will pay for.

If you are now employed, you can secure this valuable knowledge and training in the Evening School of the Rochester Business Institute, which opens next Monday night at 7:30 o'clock. Get ready to start the very first evening. Rochester Business Institute, 172 Clinton Avenue South. —Adv.

Cemetery Bouquets

and clusters ready to place on the graves. We give particular attention to the arrangement of flowers and put in plenty of Ferns without extra charge. Rochester Floral Co., 255 East Main street. —Adv.

Consecration of Bishop McDevitt.

The consecration of the Right Rev. Philip R. McDevitt, D. D., as Bishop of the Diocese of Harrisburg, will take place in the Cathedral of SS. Peter and Paul, Philadelphia, on Thursday, September 21, at 10 o'clock.

His Grace the Archbishop of Philadelphia, will be the consecrator, and the Bishop of Erie, and the Auxiliary Bishop of Philadelphia, the assistants.

The sermon will be delivered by the Right Rev. Monsignor James P. Turner, D. D., rector of the Church of the Nativity B. V. M. The masters of ceremonies will be the Rev. William J. Lalou and the Rev. Thomas F. McNally.

Weekly Church Calendar

Fourteenth Sunday after Pentecost.

Gospel, St. Matt. vi., 24-33.

S. 17. The Stigmata of St. Francis. M. 18. St. Joseph of Cupertino, C. P. 19. St. Januarius and Comp. M. M. W. 20. St. Eustace and Comp. M. M. Fast. Th. 21. St. Matthew, Ap. Ev. F. 22. St. Thomas of Villanova. B. C. Fast. S. 23. St. Linus. P. M. Fast.

Feasts of September.

September is dedicated to devotion to Our Lady of Seven Dolours, the Feast of which falls on Sept. 15.

St. John the Evangelist mentions that Our Lady, with other holy women and with St. John, stood at the foot of the Cross when the Apostles had fled. At that time the prophecy of Simeon: "A sword will pierce thine own soul," was most perfectly fulfilled; and very naturally the Sorrows of Mary have been a subject of contemplation to the faithful in all ages of the Church.

On September 8, occurred the Feast of the Nativity of Our Lady about which Faber has written so beautifully; on September 12, we honored the holy name of Mary, "the name that conquers hell."

September 14, is the Feast of the Exaltation of the Holy Cross, a day specially dear to our ancestors in Ireland. September 21, we honor the great St. Matthew the Apostle, author of the Gospel known by his name. September 29, the Feast of St. Michael the Archangel, is known in Ireland and England as "Michaelmas", or "Michael's Mass", from the chief service of that day. September 30, is the Feast of St. Jerome, the great Doctor of the Church to whom we owe the Latin Bible, called the "Vulgate."

It is remarked that, for many months, the average attendance of non-Catholics at the evening devotions in St. Joseph's Church, Yorkshire, England, has been at least three hundred.

Mt. St. Mary's Seminary, Cincinnati, is now affiliated with the theological faculty of the Catholic University, Washington.

On the Catholic University grounds is a life-sized Carrara marble statue of St. Dominic, sculptured by Tommasi, of Italy.

The splendid monastery of the Benedictines, on the Aventine Hill, Rome, will be used as a hospital for convalescent Italian soldiers.

The dioceses of Cologne and Muenster, Germany, are sending city children to the country in order that there they may have more nutritious food.

Blessing of the graves will take place Sunday the 24th. Order your flowers and bouquets of H. E. Wilson, Florist, 88 Main street East. —Adv.

News From Ireland

Steven Lyons, stated to belong to County Antrim, employed as a miner at Messrs. J. Watson's colliery, Motherwell, has been killed by a heavy stone falling upon him from a pit roof.

The death has taken place at Ballymena of Bernard McAllister, the well-known Irish champion boxer.

P. D. Sullivan, R. M., was welcomed by the magistrates on making his first appearance at Graigue Petty Sessions.

Died.—August 3, at the residence of her son-in-law, E. O'Neill, Abbeyleix, suddenly, Katie, dearly beloved wife of Patrick Freeman, Kells, County Meath.

The Cavan Urban Council passed a resolution that the country "condemned the action of the Government in carrying out the sentence of death on Roger Casement, one of the greatest Irishmen that ever lived."

Marrried—August 8 at the Cathedral, Ennis, with nuptial Mass, by the Rev. P. J. Hogan, Adm., Christopher Mullen, of Blaney, County Dublin, to Mary Anne, eldest daughter of Michael Kilmartin.

J. D. McAuliffe, of Ballygibbon, Ennis, who was evicted in 1905, has been reinstated in his holding.

Marrried—At Cathedral, Queens-town, by Very Rev. J. O'Keefe, P. P., assisted by the Rev. C. Daly, C. C., Lisgoold, and Rev. L. Kennefick, C. C., Queensstown, Edward Fitzgerald, Clontarf, Dublin, to Margaret M. Fitzgerald, Lisgoold, Midleton.

Bernard Doherty, J. P., Londonderry street, Derry, has passed away, in his 79th year.

The Inishowen Council have applied to the L. G. B. for £1,000 extension to repair damage done to bridges and roads by the recent floods.

Alexander King, Outlacken, Newry, has died as the result of wounds received by being knocked down and gored by a bull.

Miss K. O'Neill, principal of Blessington Girls' National schools, has retired after 40 years' service.

During a recent hot wave in Ireland the thermometer in Dublin rose to 105, the highest registration ever known in that city.

The Catholic teachers of the Lisnakea Association have passed a resolution regretting the departure of Rev. Dr. McGrath, late ecclesiastical inspector, adding "that his promotion to the presidency of St. Macartan's Seminary, Monaghan, was a fitting tribute to his abilities as an educationist."

T. Scully, stationmaster, Kenmare, for a number of years, has resigned.

Died—At Cummeen, Kilarney, John McCarthy.

Dr. J. H. McKenna, Ballylinan, is appointed medical officer to Monasterivan, replacing Dr. Ryan, resigned.

James Fay, of Celbridge, became suddenly ill while at Kingsbridge terminus, Dublin, and on his being conveyed to Steevens' hospital life was extinct.

The record price of 93s. per cwt. was paid for pigs at the Thomastown pig market last week.

Died—August 3, at George Hotel, Harrogate, after a short illness, James Cooney, Manoe-hamilton.

Died—August 7, at Sunnyside, Loxford, William Martin, aged 83 years.