

The Catholic Journal

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Catholic Press

Before the war the rural or country weekly led a precarious existence, hand to mouth as it were.

Dailies in near by cities cut into the weekly circulation and, in fact, challenged its necessity and right to exist. Big advertisers and mail order concerns bid for the retail business in the town and the local merchants thought their only remedy was to advertise in the dailies.

The rural weekly's editor was too lethargic to enter into competition, often too steeped with do-nothingism to be of real service as a champion of local interests and local interests.

There was another angle. The local publisher had not kept abreast of the times any more than had the old-time farmer who scoffed at mowers, reapers, binders, tractors, telephones, electric lights and automobiles.

His plant was not renewed and his circulation diminished. His receipts often were "trade and barter" than real cash. Delinquent subscribers were kept for the lists in hope that they would pay up some day.

Advertising receipts were largely a matter of exchange with the butcher, baker, dry goods merchant with the result that the publisher was charged excess prices on what he bought and was expected to give his advertising cheaper and, really, at a discount.

Progress has changed all this. The rural weeklies are run on a business basis. Then space is charged for and paid for. The butcher and baker and merchant are rendered bills for advertising at current space rates.

They pay their bills in cash and the publisher in return pays his bills in cash—and takes his discount. The rural weekly is set by linotype, run off on a fast press, made up attractively, and carries real foreign, domestic and local news service that appeals to its subscribers.

Verily, the country paper has come into its own at last! And the Catholic weekly has kept pace with the secular rural weekly. Its news service has been improved. Its worth and necessity is recognized by hierarchy and laity.

The news pages of the Catholic Journal will compare favorably with their secular contemporaries. Its special features are varied and interesting. Its advertisers include the leading firms and institutions of the country. Its circulation grows every year and its influence increases accordingly.

Thirty-five years of service in the Catholic press field have brought many changes for the better of which we are duly appreciative and for which we return grateful thanks to our subscribers and advertisers and all other friends.

Paper

While it may not affect the present generation, the following editorial in the Rochester "Herald" intimates that books, magazines and even newspapers may become a luxury, and so expensive that they can be indulged in only by the very wealthy.

Within less than twenty years paper, as now made, may have become too costly for ordinary use. In another generation the books, magazines and newspapers of America may have to be printed on material not now considered as of value for the making of paper.

These conclusions are set forth by the experts of the New York State College of Forestry at Syracuse University in their recent bulletin dealing with the problem of reforestation and timber supply.

Bigotry Flayed

President Duncan, of the Tulsa, Oklahoma, Board of Education, recently announced that there would be no Catholic teachers in the Tulsa schools.

T. A. Latta, editor-in-chief and a Presbyterian, denounces this policy as one of intolerant ignorance in a signed editorial in the Tulsa "World."

"Could there be anything more unconstitutional in spirit, more absurd in fact?" begins Mr. Latta. Discussing the state of mind which advocates such discrimination against Catholic citizens, Mr. Latta writes of the latter:

"They pay an enormous proportion of the taxes necessary to maintain the public schools. They send their children to the public schools—after that age when their religious and spiritual foundations have been laid. Why such unconstitutional pleas. Because in such petty minds there is a lamentable lack of knowledge concerning the true genius of our political institutions! That and nothing more. Because in such minds prejudice and intolerance outrun reason and intelligence."

The editor of the World declares himself to be a firm advocate of religious training as a part of the education of children in the primary grades, but says that such training has no place in the public schools. It should be given, he says, in private schools and he intimates that, in his opinion, other denominations would do well to imitate the Catholic practice and establish their own schools. He writes:

"If a Catholic teacher in our public school system should by so much as a hair seek to influence her or his class to Catholic religious philosophy, I would be first to recommend the discharge of such a teacher. But I would take precisely the same position in respect to a Presbyterian, a Methodist or an Episcopalian, or any other sect. The point is that the public school system is a part of our political system and is therefore subject to the rights, the obligations and the privileges of the Constitution.

"But if the Presbyterians had established a primary school system as have the Catholics, it is decidedly probable that every one of my own children would have received their early instruction there—acquiring themselves finally in the public high school—thus saving much to the state and thus advancing the cause of Protestantism for which I have a most exalted opinion, because I do believe in personal freedom and civil rights everywhere and under all circumstances.

"If I had the privilege and the opportunity of sending my young children to a denominational school—where religious matters were given their comparative standing in the course, as in the old missionary schools or Catholic parochial schools for example, I would pay the price and send every one of them—probably to a Presbyterian school, for the simple reason that I myself have sprung from a long line of Presbyterians who believed in precisely the same school philosophy practiced by the Catholic Church today."

Mr. Latta writes: "But if I must patronize the public schools, then my sense of decency and constitutionalism forbids me from asking that the public schools, maintained alike by Protestant Catholic and Jew—and even Buddhist and representatives of the various cults of the Far East—be turned to any such service."

Such factories are being transferred to the Pacific States. The paper mills, because their costly plants cannot be moved readily, remain in New York and New England, although their sources of supply retreat each year farther into the Northern wilderness. It is said that only four paper companies in this state have enough spruce forest land to insure operations for ten years. Only one company is prepared for a twenty-year run.

If the Canadian government carries out its threat to place an embargo on exportations of wood pulp and spruce wood, the American paper industry will find a large part of its \$200,000,000 investment of little use.

There is always the chance that a suitable substitute for pulp wood may be discovered and that the prospect of a paper famine may be dissipated, but until the present time, experiments with other materials have shown only how unsatisfactory they are as compared with spruce. Reforestation on a large scale with spruce trees eventually will solve the problem of a raw material source for New York State paper mills, but until the young trees are ready for the axe, the fight for spruce will be waged with increasing intensity in the Eastern States.

State Comptroller Vincent B. Murphy appears to be holding his own as the custodian of state finances, despite the fact that he is one of the youngest men who ever held the office.

Death of Father Vincent Calvert in England recalls the conversion to the Catholic Church of three brothers.

When Sister Bernadette Soubirous was beatified at Rome a few days ago since a surviving brother was present at the ceremony.

Four Popes

Archbishop Glennon, of St. Louis, is on his ad limina visit to Rome. When he returns he will have personally visited four Popes. Before he left, Mgr. Glennon recalled his visits to the other three Popes. The first was in 1898 when, as Bishop of Kansas City he was received by Pope Leo XIII, whom he described as a statesman of highest character, a litterateur and one of the noblest of great minds.

The fires of vitality apparently were burning low in the aged Pontiff, but he spoke with a vibrant voice and eloquently for 25 minutes—about the Church throughout the world, its priests and people and the development of God's kingdom in the souls of men.

His Grace then told of his meeting with Pius X, who appeared more human, as it were, than Leo, because younger and more vigorous in physical health. Pius was noted for granting numerous audiences and for speaking of prayers and devotions, seeming to feel that he was more of a pastor than a scholar or statesman. His counsel ever was: "Let us say our prayers and obey the laws of God and all will be well."

"This Pontiff of the Holy Eucharist, whom I saw in July, 1914, just before the great war broke out in August, died in that same August," said His Grace. "The saintly Pontiff, seeing his children arrayed against one another in deadly strife was filled with anguish at the thought, and death followed the breaking of his great fatherly heart."

"Pope Benedict XV followed Pius X and when the true history of the war is written you will find this Pontiff, as the conflict progressed, making suggestions that were best for an honorable peace. Our own President had his fourteen points in his plan for peace and often they paralleled those of Benedict."

The Apostle of Peace "Next comes our present Holy Father, Pius XI, whose hope and prayer after the war is that the world will be lifted out of the slough of the war's consequences and come back to the kingdom of the peace of God. He would bring back the nations that have gone away from peace and God. In Russia, the Czar ruled and controlled the Church, but the Czar is no more, and now there is no reason to have nationalism in the Church. We see the same in England, where the King heads a state church and to whom in religion the last appeal is made. In the United States there are some who talk of a national church, but there it is not easy to decide as to whether such a church should be Democratic or Republican."

"Christ's ideal and ours is that there be 'one Fold and one Shepherd,' for He has said, 'Thou art Peter, and upon this Rock I shall build My Church, and the gates of hell shall not prevail against it.'"

Modesty

It is interesting to note that while we of America are following the latest models of dress, along with the French people, that the Vatican and the older courts of Europe hold to the older styles in dress. Low necks and short sleeves are taboo in Rome and it is well-known that Queen Mary of England holds similar views. And now we are told by the Hague correspondent of the "Osservatore Romano" that Queen Wilhelmina of Holland is in the same class. He writes: "At a diplomatic reception I heard a lady who had but lately arrived at The Hague ask an old-timer about the usages as to attire at Queen Wilhelmina's court."

"To please the queen, who is the answer, you must of all things eschew modern fashions; for her majesty has no use for low-cut décolleté and sleeveless gowns, and she positively abhors short skirts. And therefore ladies, be they Dutch or foreign, if they are anxious to find favor if with her and to gain her esteem, must be careful not to appear at court, not even for a ball, in gowns over-much a la mode."

"The queen sets an example of sober dressing. Her toilette, though elegant, is at all times perfectly correct. Having by her own example and her broad hints introduced into Dutch society circles an earnest bent and a taste for propriety in women's wearing apparel, she feels, as it were, offended whenever a foreign dame fails to conform to these same and modest habits of the land whose hospitality she enjoys."

"It is common report in The Hague that the queen has frequently requested foreign ladies not to spoil the tasteful and sane sense of modesty of the Holland people by over freedom in dressing."

Men of all walks of life are to join in a testimonial dinner to a distinguished convert, on September 17 when Admiral William S. Benson celebrates his 70th birthday.

Next year's Catholic Conference on Industrial Relations likely will have for its important discussion "How far have the recommendations of Pope Leo's Encyclical on the Conditions of Labor been applied in the United States?"

We should be careful what we say. Not infrequently, a careless word may start a rumor about a friend or acquaintance that will lead to disastrous consequences.

Bethlehem Protest Against Zionists Made to Cardinal

By Dr. Alexander Mombelli

(Jerusalem Correspondent, N. C. W. C. News Service).

Jerusalem, July 1.—Protests against Zionist aggression in Palestine, particularly against the policy enunciated in the famous Balfour Declaration, are multiplying rapidly. A notable instance recently was a memorandum of protest presented to Cardinal Reig Casanova, Archbishop of Toledo, by the inhabitants of Bethlehem. The memorandum reads in part:

"Two years ago the Jewish Cinema of Jerusalem was permitted to show a film offending the clergy whilst a film representing the life, the martyrdom and the death of Christ was prohibited by the authorities. We have not forgotten the great offense of a Zionist paper against Our Lord, Who was called a son of adultery, an offense which aroused the indignation and protests of Moslems and Christians and for which the offender was sentenced to a trifling penalty that did not appease the people's wrath. The impudence of the Jews is so great that they dare offend Christianity. We recall the report that a Jewish leader demanded the removal of crosses from the British Military Cemetery. Since they are so impudent as to demand the removal of crosses from the graves of British soldiers who paid their lives for the Jewish National Home, the time is not far off when they will demand the removal of crosses from all churches, in fact, the closing down of churches."

"Regarding the stream of Jewish immigration into the country, it is a real danger as in a short time the Jews may be the majority in Palestine. In such a case they will certainly persecute Christians in the cradle of the Christ. We do not wish that Europe should mobilize troops to redeem the Holy Land, we only wish that the Christian nations would unite against the Zionist danger thus exercising pressure upon England and the League of Nations to abolish the Balfour Declaration."

About the same time the Christians of Bethlehem were appealing to the Spanish Cardinal, an Egyptian newspaper, "Al Watanah" addressed a question to the President of the Egyptian Khalfat Council, Sheikh Mohamed Madhi Abi Alazam, regarding the Zionist Jews who have occupied Palestine and the position of the Arabs who have relations with the Jews. The Sheikh replied with a "Fatwa" (a religious declaration) in which he said that on the basis of history and religious proofs the Zionist Jews must be considered usurpers in Palestine and that the Arabs who deal with the Zionists are to be treated as renegades. A similar pronouncement has recently been issued by the Mufti of Gaza, Said Al Hussein.

Medieval Shrine Wrecked in War Rebuilt By Italy

By Dr. Frederic Funder.

Vienna, July 6.—The famous shrine of Maria Luschari, which formerly adorned the medieval shrine of Luschari, a place of pilgrimage for many centuries, has been replaced in the new church built upon the site of the ancient building. The old church was destroyed by artillery fire in the Italian offensive on the Carinthian front in 1915. Immediately after the first few shells fell around the old church, the famous image was removed to a place of safety in a parsonage at Seifnitz, where it remained until placed in the new church.

This new church has been erected at public expense by the Italian government, since this part of Carinthia is now under Italian rule as provided by the treaties signed at the conclusion of the World War. It stands upon a commanding summit more than 4,000 feet high. Since the Middle Ages, the ancient church now replaced has been a shrine of pilgrimage for the inhabitants of Carinthia, Carniola and Upper Italy. Even after the destruction of the old church and the removal of the image, the pilgrimages continued.

Musa Caravan of the Order of Alhambra, is on its toes and keeping up a reputation for clean fun and mirth.

Catholic Daughters of America are reported as dispensing over \$100,000 in charitable work in the last five years!

Thirteen Sisters of Charity of Ohio recently celebrated the golden jubilee of profession into the Order.

Tennessee appears to be a remarkable state in more ways than one.

William J. Bryan, fundamentalist, and Clarence Darrow, modernist agnostic, are united in one point: A firm belief in the value of self-advertisement.

Is your boy or girl going to college? Why not select a Catholic institution of higher learning?

For the first time in its history, the Royal Photographic Society of England, has a Catholic President—T. H. Birchall Scott.

Byblos Discovery Has Bearing On Biblical Study

By Dr. Alexander Mombelli

(Jerusalem Correspondent, N. C. W. C. News Service)

Jerusalem, July 6.—Discoveries made during recent archeological excavations at Byblos, the ancient holy city of the Phoenicians, have an important bearing upon controverted questions of Biblical studies, inasmuch as they prove the existence and indicate the character of the written language of Canaan during the fourteenth and thirteenth centuries B. C.

An inscription on the sarcophagus of Ahiram at Byblos belongs to the thirteenth century B. C., and forces the conclusion that Canaanite writing appeared one or two centuries before, which would place it during the epoch in which Moses wrote. As a result of the demonstration that an alphabet was in existence during that period, the various phantastic theories about the original language of the most ancient books of the Old Testament have been refuted. Biblical scholars need no longer be concerned by the objections urged against the writings of Moses on the grounds of lack of an appropriate written language at that time with the consequent inevitable errors of subsequent writings or translations.

This inscription on the sarcophagus of Ahiram is hailed by competent archeologists as a remarkable addition to human knowledge. From it students have deduced the character of the language of Canaan during the fourteenth and thirteenth centuries before the Christian era, have reinforced the belief that the alphabet was invented by the Phoenicians, and have fixed the beginnings of Canaanite writings at a much earlier date than the inscription itself.

Much of their deduction is based on the fixed and flexible form of the Phoenician writing in the inscription—characteristics which demonstrate that it had already existed for several centuries. The archeologists have held that the invention of the alphabet should be assigned to the period between the eighteenth and the thirteenth centuries B. C., probably near the beginning of the period. It is asserted that the cuneiforms at Byblos conclusively demonstrate the existence of a Phoenician language with a written alphabet four centuries before the writings of Moses. Thus it is that archeologists regard these discoveries as among the most important made in the Near East in recent years. The excavations, directed by Professor Montet of the University of Strassburg.

Appeal of Editor Saves Catholic Paper in Distress

(By N. C. W. C. News Service)

Paris, July 12.—About one month ago the "Courrier du Pas-de-Calais," a Catholic paper published in Arras, found itself in serious financial straits as a result of the increased cost of labor and paper. Suspension of publication seemed imminent. Filled with anguish at this prospect, Abbe Laroche, the son of a great social leader who for thirty years had been a member of the Administrative Board of the "Courrier," went, on the feast of Pentecost, to the grave of his father to pray. Here he received the inspiration to send out a cry of alarm in favor of the paper. He asked for one million francs to buy the printing presses and newspapers of the society which was about to fail.

Although the population to which he addressed his appeal was not rich, every heart was touched. Abbe Laroche writes as follows of the result of his energetic action: "In a few days I have received 600 responses from the poor and humble, from priests whose cassocks are green with age, from laborers who earn their bread by the sweat of their brow, from clerks earning only 300 francs a month, from men in workmen's blouses who have brought me notes for 100, 500 and even 1,000 francs—notes which have already made a total of 500,000 francs. Here, already, is half of the million asked for. The 'Courrier' will live!"

New York Catholic Club's Property Is Given As \$850,000

New York, July 17.—The Catholic Club of New York owns property and equipment valued at \$850,000, according to its 1925 Year Book, just issued. Its library, which is accounted the best conducted by any private organization in the country, according to the book, numbers 30,000 volumes.

The history of the club since its organization as the Xavier Union in 1871 is briefly covered, and members, officers and committees are listed. A special section is devoted to the Necrology, with an honorary division in which are the names of many men distinguished both in America and abroad.

Weekly Calendar Of Feast Days

(By N. C. W. C. News Service)

Sunday, July 26.—St. Anne, the spouse of St. Joachim, was chosen to become the mother of the Blessed Virgin. She was far advanced in age when Mary was born, the latter bearing the fruit rather of grace than of nature. In gratitude for the child, St. Anne vowed her daughter to God when Mary was only three years old. At that time St. Anne and St. Joachim took the child to the Temple and watched her pass into the inner sanctuary, after which they saw her no more.

Monday, July 27.—St. Pantaleon, martyr, was once led into apostasy by the false maxims of the world. He was again converted, however, and distributed all of his goods to the poor in gratitude and expiation. Not long afterward, he met his martyr's death during the persecution under Diocletian.

Tuesday, July 28.—Sts. Nazarius and Celsus, martyrs. Nazarius was the son of a pagan, an officer in the Roman army. When the boy was quite young he embraced the faith of his mother, Perpetua, and was instructed in the maxims of Christianity by St. Peter or the latter's disciples. During the first persecution under Nero, Nazarius and his traveling companion Celsus were seized at Milan and beheaded.

Wednesday, July 29.—St. Martha, virgin, the sister of St. Mary Magdalene. Martha's life was devoted to the service of the Savior. The tomb of St. Martha is at Tarascon, in Provence. When the storm of persecution broke, her family with a few friends were put into a boat without oars or sail and were borne to the coast of France.

Thursday, July 30.—St. Germanus, Bishop, was a noble by birth and a practicing lawyer at Rome. He also served for a time as an officer in the Imperial Army. It was revealed to the Bishop of Auxerre that Germanus was the man destined to succeed him in that See, and the Bishop thereupon gave the tonsure to Germanus, notwithstanding the latter's reluctance to receive it. Immediately thereafter he devoted all his energies to the service of God. He visited England and was instrumental in overthrowing the Pelagian heresy there. He died in 448.

Friday, July 31.—St. Ismatius of Loyola, founder of the Society of Jesus, was a Spanish courtier and soldier until his thirtieth year. Then he received the divine call to leave the world, and won others to God's service with himself. He died in 1556.

Saturday, August 1.—St. Peter's Chains. On this feast the Church commemorates the miraculous manner in which St. Peter was delivered from prison by the appearance of an angel who cut the chains placed upon the Saint by order of Herod.

Catholic Charities Share In \$1,100,127 McKenna Bequests

(By N. C. W. C. News Service)

New York, July 16.—Under the will of John J. McKenna, contractor of this city who died recently, the bulk of his property, valued at \$1,100,127, will go to Catholic Charities and other charitable organizations. An appraisal of the estate was filed in Surrogate's Court Wednesday.

The Rev. B. J. Zeiser, O. S. A., pastor of the Church of St. Nicholas of Tolentine, was bequeathed \$25,000 in trust, and upon his death the principal will go to the church. One-eighth of the residue of the estate, or approximately \$1,330, has been given to the Augustinian Order, the Beth David hospital, the Bronx Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, the Salvation Army, the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, and the Home for the Aged of the Little Sisters of the Poor. Mr. McKenna also provided that one-quarter of the residue, or about \$162,161 go to the Union Hospital Association.

Mr. McKenna inherited \$112,678 from his sister, Katie P. McKenna, who died two months before him. This money was included in his estate.

It also is provided in the will that a mausoleum, to contain six catacombs, be erected in Gate of Heaven Cemetery, in Westchester County, at a cost of \$20,000.

Priest's Name Forged To Scoundrels Attack On The Hierarchy

Washington, July 15.—A libelous letter in the form of an open letter addressed to His Holiness, Pius XI, bearing the name of F. J. Wojlechowski, Chicago, Illinois, and purporting to be an attack by him on the Church and its Hierarchy, has been widely circulated during the past week. The N. C. W. C. News Service has it from a most authoritative source that Father Wojlechowski is the author of this libel. He has repudiated both the false signature of himself and the sentiments contained in the letter.

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