

The Catholic Journal

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Friday, September 11, 1925

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Aquinas

This week Bishop Hickey's heart is gladdened and Catholics of Rochester are proud that we have a boy's Catholic high school of which we may well congratulate ourselves.

Architecturally simple but dignified; modernly equipped and splendidly located, Aquinas stands out as another landmark in the progress of Catholic education in Rochester.

To-day, there is no valid excuse for sending our boys and girls anywhere but to a Catholic high school. No fault can be found with our educational institutions on the score of architectural, sanitation or equipment. For years no fault could be found with our Catholic schools from the secular education standpoint.

Congratulations on the opening of Aquinas Institute to Bishop Hickey and his associates!

Human vs. Divine

Naval Commander Klein showed himself a real man when he discussed the tragic disaster to the Shenandoah. "It was a contest between God and as he saw and in such a contest man was worsted."

Every so often we are reminded that man in his conceit cannot defy or surpass God. Men boasted that the Titanic was indestructible, invincible. The Titanic is at the bottom of the Atlantic Ocean.

The men who built the Shenandoah talked in pretty much the same vein. The Shenandoah lies a mass of wreckage in an Ohio Valley.

Man's pride must needs be humbled else he takes on the airs of a Creator, and imagines himself omnipotent, omnipresent.

The Long Trail

As is not unusual, the secular editor of a Catholic paper is known the least of any member of the staff. It was so in the case of Archibald McLean, for many years the managing editor of the Catholic Union and Times, who died last summer. But his fellow-writers knew him and loved him as is evidenced by this touching tribute from Jessie Shalloe Waterman:

"And 'Mac,' as he was so fondly called, has gone down the long trail. His chair, so close to ours, is vacant, but it seems as though any moment we might see him come back, hang his hat in its accustomed place and greet us in his low, gentle voice. He was young in spirit, and a boy at heart; often in a quiet moment he would sing a line or two from some old song and his voice was strikingly sweet and vibrant. Always when we appealed to his knowledge and experience, he was ready to help us. Even a few moments before the last he answered a question for us and we see him now just as he spoke, his head resting on his hand, a quiet humor in his kind eyes and a little patient smile upon his lips.

"Mac" is gone, but the dear memory of him will be with us always—a kindly, splendid gentleman whose place can not be filled.

How odd it seems that he had wished to die in June, the month of the Sacred Heart. On beautiful days when one would think, "How wonderful is life," he would say, "This is a beautiful day, the sort of day on which I would like to die," and this desire was granted him.

He lived a fine sterling Catholic gentleman, and without a touch of suffering, in the sunshine of the June day he fell asleep. We shall always miss him. May his soul rest in peace.

It seems but yesterday that James M. O'Grady was contesting the governorship of George W. Aldridge.

At the public becomes fully aroused the coal operators and miners have it to their mutual advantage to settle the coal strike promptly and resume mining.

Clear Thinking

Charles Evans Hughes is one of the clearest thinkers, closest observers, best equipped lawyer now practicing at the American bar. Hence more than passing attention and interest is taken in these excerpts from his recent addresses as President of the American Bar Association:

"The most ominous sign of our time, as it seems to me, is the indication of the growth of an intolerant spirit. It is the more dangerous when armed, as it usually is, with sincere conviction. It is a spirit whose wrath must be turned away by the soft answers of a sweet reasonableness. It can be exercised only by invoking the Genius which watched over our infancy and has guided our development—a good Genius, still potent let us believe—the American spirit of civil and religious liberty. Our institutions were not devised to bring out uniformity of opinion; if they had been, we might well abandon hope. It is important to remember, as has well been said, that the essential characteristic of true liberty is, that under its shelter many different types of life and character and opinion and belief can develop unmolested and unobscured." Nowhere could this shelter be more necessary than in our own country with its different racial stocks, variety of opinions which attest the vigor and zest of our intellectual life.

"While with a different purpose, we observe the manifestations of the same spirit in the efforts to interfere with instruction in our schools, not to promote the acquisition of knowledge, but to obstruct it. The Supreme Court of the United States has had occasion to deal with such an attempt to control teaching in private schools. Under a statute, forbidding the teaching of any other than the English language to a pupil who had not passed the eighth grade, a teacher was subjected to a criminal prosecution for teaching the German language. Even the court, with its necessarily limited judicial vision, could see what lay behind such an enactment and condemned it as an unwarranted interference with the constitutional guarantee of liberty.

"The question is now presented as to the control of education in the public schools. I do not propose to discuss evolution, or a particular statute and litigation recently much advertised; or even constitutional issues which, grave as they are, are of less concern than a sound public sentiment on the larger question involved. I desire in a non-controversial spirit to emphasize the vast importance of the freedom of learning in the hope that our people instinctively with the spirit of liberty will not lay hands on our public schools and state universities to set obstacles in the path of knowledge.

Street Cars vs. Busses

Discussing the recent purchasing by the New York State Railways of the Rochester Bus Terminal and several bus lines the Times-Union aptly says:

Possibly the New York State Railways will improve terminal facilities and invest capital more rapidly in modern busses than would independent operators. That would be the way to secure the support and patronage of the districts served.

Street railway companies all over the country have been going into the bus business. They are doing this to protect themselves, and argue that they are entitled to operate under the same terms that are granted independent bus line operators.

Whether busses will ultimately displace rail routes is now an open question. Many traction experts hold that for mass transportation on heavy traffic routes the steel rail and trolley can more than hold their own, unless bus lines are artificially stimulated by escaping obligations for paving and the like, laid upon the rail lines.

Within cities there are routes, like East avenue in Rochester and Fifth avenue, in New York, where rails will not be permitted but bus travel is acceptable. And outside the cities bus lines can serve many districts whose traffic would not pay the cost of laying rails. A third possibility is quality service by fine busses, competing with private automobiles rather than with streetcars, or interurban rail lines.

Thus, aside from any move to displace streetcars, there is a wide field for bus transportation, whose rapid development is the latest phase of the huge automotive industry.

If you would have your children honest and truthful be honest and truthful yourself.

Let us hope that the primary election of 1925 do not sever lifelong friendships.

City manager advocates are more interested in their pet fad than in the primary election of next Tuesday. Well, they may be. All three Mayoralty possibilities have stepped into the city manager ranks.

Have you paid your Aquinas pledges yet? The money is needed to complete payments on the building your building, at that.

Will it be Secretary Davis, Secretary Hoover or Governor Pinchot who will settle the coal strike?

Which?

There are two great water transportation plans before the American people today; to transport the commodities of the great Northwest to the Atlantic via the Welland Canal and the St. Lawrence River canalized or via an all-American Ship Canal from Lake Ontario at Oswego to Troy or Albany and thence by Hudson River to the port of New York. Each has its staunch advocates.

Rochester is vitally interested but if the all-American Ship Canal is feasible our interests would be in that direction.

Louis Marshall, famed constitutional lawyer of New York city, who was in Albany arguing upon the constitutionality of the Home Rule Act before the Court of Appeals, is quoted as stating that he advocates the all-American ship canal linking the Great Lakes with the Atlantic, via the Hudson river.

"The business of the United States should be kept within the United States," Marshall declared. It ought to be of paramount interest to American shippers to see that the all-water route through the Great Lakes goes through United States territory all the way," he emphasized.

"Besides that, navigation in the St. Lawrence closes part of the year, and the route through the Barge Canal, Albany, the Hudson and to New York would be kept open all the year round. So, far I suppose, the \$150,000,000 spent in the Barge Canal is a club in the people's hands to keep rail rates down, the canal ought to be made a practical waterway.

"The ship canal is the real objective," Mr. Marshall stated when asked concerning the Deeper Hudson project. "I don't see how any citizen of the state can fail to be interested in bringing the canal to its greatest usefulness. It is an opportunity to get back the investment, and from a practical standpoint it seems to me such a route is superior to the St. Lawrence project. Every American ought to be back of it to the limit."

Oil and gas companies are not so sorry when coal strikes occur. They hasten the day when a substitute for coal will be in general use for domestic heating.

Cardinal Gasquet's denunciation of prevailing styles of dress in women recalls that when Abbe Gasquet he was the guest here years ago of Bishop McQuaid and was an interested inspector of Rochester's Catholic educational institutions.

Archbishop, afterward Cardinal Farley dedicated St. Patrick's Cathedral when out of debt. And now, his successor, Cardinal Hayes, will dedicate Aquinas Institute.

No matter who wins in the primary and election may Rochester continue to be the best governed city in the United States.

Rochester's Industrial Exposition of 1925 was another great success.

Court Holds Church Can Deny Burial In Consecrated Ground

Augusta, Me., Sept. 1.—The right of the Church to deny burial in consecrated ground to those who die outside its communion has been upheld in a decision given by Associate Justice Dunn sustaining an injunction issued by the lower court which forbade the burial of a daughter of John Yenko in the Roman Catholic cemetery at Lisbon Falls.

Yenko, a Slovak, with others of his nationality, had purchased lots in the cemetery at Lisbon Falls. Later they withdrew from the Church and erected at a cost of \$45,000 a brick edifice of their own. They were excommunicated by the late Bishop Walsh.

Yenko's daughter died and he sought to bury her in the Church cemetery. Permission was denied by the Rev. John J. Sullivan, pastor of Lisbon Falls church. As a result of the controversy that arose, the pastor, in the name of Bishop Walsh, asked the lower court for an injunction. This was granted. Yenko then appealed to the full bench and the result is the decision given by Justice Dunn.

"This child," says the decision, "as the plaintiff maintains, did not die within the communion of the Roman Catholic Church and therefore is ineligible, under an outstanding burial permit, to interment in consecrated soil.

"What may have motivated this suit is of unconcern religiously. That the right of burial in the cemetery is limited to those persons who at the time of their death are entitled to burial in the particular ground is obvious in the very evidence of the particular agreement. And the condition therein nominated is demanded.

"The question arising under the qualification annexed to the license, whether the girl was of Roman Catholic faith when she died, must be held to be for ecclesiastical determination, since none but the Church has the power to hear and decide it.

"Injunction was issued below in accordance with the situation under which the bill there sustained came here."

Inasmuch as the same position was taken by the Church in the case of deaths in the families of others who have helped to organize the independent church the decision is regarded as an important one here.

Weekly Calendar Of Feast Days

Sunday, September 13.—St. Eulogius, Patriarch of Alexandria, was a native of Syria. In his youth he embraced the monastic life and remained steadfast to the Faith during the Eutychian heresy. St. Gregory the Great was a close friend of Eulogius and several letters written by Gregory to him are extant. St. Eulogius died in 606.

Monday, September 14.—The Exaltation of the Holy Cross. While the Emperor Constantine was still wavering between Christianity and idolatry a luminous cross appeared in the heavens with the legend "In This Sign Shall Thou Conquer." Constantine became a Christian and soon triumphed over his opponents. When a few years later, his saintly mother found the Cross upon which the Saviour had suffered, the feast of the Exaltation was instituted. Later this was changed to the feast of the Finding and that of the Exaltation was reserved to celebrate the recovery of the relic by the Emperor Heraclius after it had fallen into the hands of the Persians.

Tuesday, September 15.—St. Catherine of Genoa was extremely beautiful and the daughter of noble and wealthy parents. She was married to a nobleman of dissolute life who treated her cruelly. Under his influence she somewhat relaxed the strictness which had characterized her life therefore. At length, however, she broke with the world and gave herself up to rigorous penance and prayer. During the latter years of her life a grievous malady only served to perfect her union with God. She died in 1510.

Wednesday, September 16.—St. Cyprian, Bishop and Martyr, an African of noble birth, in his youth lived a life of sin. Later, however, he was converted to Christianity and shortly after his baptism was ordained to the priesthood. Soon thereafter he became Bishop of Carthage. He was driven out of the city in the Decian persecution but later was recalled and sentenced to death. He was beheaded in 258.

Thursday, September 17.—St. Lambert, Bishop and Martyr, was born in Maestricht. He was sent by his father to the bishop St. Theodard for his education. When the latter was assassinated, Lambert was chosen to succeed him. Later the saint was driven from his See by political disturbances. He went into retirement in the monastery of Stavelo, where he spent his time in a strict observance of the rule. Finally he regained possession of his See but was assassinated in 709.

Friday, September 18.—St. Thomas of Villanova, was known as the Glory of the Spanish Church in the Sixteenth Century. He was a trusted counselor of Charles V. After he had been made Bishop of Valencia he devoted two-thirds of his annual episcopal revenues to the care of the poor. He died in 1555.

Saturday, September 19.—St. Januarius, Martyr, lost his life in the persecution under Diocletian. Because he and other ecclesiastics visited Christians who had been cast into prison and persisted in their efforts to make converts, they were exposed to the beasts. Miraculously saved from harm, they were later beheaded. The blood of St. Januarius, congealed in two vials, is preserved in the Cathedral of Naples. It liquefies when brought near the head of the Saint.

Status Of Bible Reading In Schools

St. Louis, Sept. 7.—Repeated petitions from the Women's Christian Temperance Union and the Junior Order of Mechanics that the reading of the Bible be made obligatory in St. Louis public schools have been ignored by the Instruction Committee, which has refused to take the action recommended by these organizations. Superintendent Maddox read reports from seventeen important cities citing their policy in the matter.

Washington, New York, Philadelphia and Atlanta were reported as cities which require reading of the Bible in their public schools. In all cases, except Atlanta, the reading is done without note or comment. Atlanta permits a pupil to withdraw while the reading is done provided he brings a written statement from parents or his guardian.

Omaha schools use the Bible as a literary and reference work. Indiana has a state law that the Bible shall not be excluded from the schools. Buffalo leaves the matter to the discretion of teachers.

Bible reading is prohibited, by laws or legal decisions, in Chicago, Cincinnati, Detroit, New Orleans, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, San Francisco, Los Angeles and Mt. Vernon, N. Y. It was reported.

Msgr. Boland Administrator

Duluth, Sept. 4.—Monignor Michael Boland, pastor of the Church of St. John the Evangelist at Woodland and director of St. James' Orphanage, has been chosen administrator of the diocese of Duluth, pending the appointment of a bishop to succeed the Most Rev. John T. McNicholas, now Archbishop of Cincinnati. Monignor Boland was vicar-general during Bishop McNicholas' administration.

Parochial School Teachers Attend Health Institute

St. Louis, Sept. 4.—More than five hundred teachers of the Catholic parochial schools attended the two-day session of the first health institute held under the auspices of the St. Louis University Medical School and the St. Louis Tuberculosis Society at the Cathedral Auditorium last week.

Noted authorities from many parts of the United States participated in the sessions. One of the principal speakers was Miss Mary E. Spencer, A. M., of the National Catholic Welfare Conference of Washington, D. C. who reviewed the history of the health education movement and outlined class-room methods of teaching health.

A playlet "The Health Clowns" was presented by the parochial school children and served to lighten the otherwise technical program.

The first day was devoted to the discussion of health in general, members of St. Louis hospital staffs dealing with separate subjects on which they are specialists. These speakers included the Rev. A. M. Schwitalla, S. J., who discussed "Biology in Relation to Health"; Dr. Ralph Kinsella, "Respiratory Diseases"; Dr. Don Joseph, "Diet and Health"; Dr. Hanau W. Loeb, "Tonsils and Adenoids"; Dr. W. H. Luedde, "Care of the Eyes"; Dr. John Auer, "Health Menace of Patent Medicines"; Major Clarence Lauderdale, "Dental Hygiene" and Dr. E. L. Shrader, "Periodic Physical Examination and Correction of Defects."

The second day was devoted to the general subject of the mechanics of teaching health.

"Play spirit now pervades all our best work in physical education" said Miss Spencer in her address. "The play movement was the first progressive step forward towards that phase of modern health education now known as physical education. Since 1915, twenty-five or more states have enacted laws whereby physical education and health teaching are made compulsory in the public schools."

"Health education of the new order is here to stay because of the failure of the hygiene instruction was inevitable. The old subject matter was neither relevant nor vital to the interests of the children. The advanced methods were not conceived by professors but worked out in the class rooms by grade teachers, and they have so far stood the acid test of practicability."

Miss Spencer advised her listeners to read up on the normal child and to study the signs of abnormalities and of approaching disease.

"No health teaching," she said "can ever be a thing apart. It must be rooted in the daily life and experience of the child. Like religious education it must permeate the curriculum. A child plays for sheer love of it, and his actions are not artificial. The child's interest is centered on the game, not on the body, hence the effect is greater."

Mrs. William T. Donovan, President of the Diocesan Council of Catholic Women, gave an address on "Mothers' Clubs and Milk Stations." Classroom inspection for physical defects was demonstrated by Dr. Hugh McCullough of Barnes' Hospital and Mr. Willis H. Somers, assistant professor of Physical Education of Washington University spoke on physical education.

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