

The Catholic Journal

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Friday, November 20, 1925
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Notable.

It is refreshing to read in the Rochester Democrat and Chronicle an editorial such as follows as it indicates that the secular press is beginning to recognize the tremendous part that is played in world development and constitution by the Catholic Church.

The understanding in Europe that the Pope plans to call a ecumenical council prompts the Toronto Mail and Empire to an instructive recapitulation of the great part such councils have played in the history and development of the church. There have been only twenty of them in nearly as many centuries, the latest having been convened by Pius IX and lasting from December 1869 to July 1870.

Among the memorable councils of early centuries was that of Nicea in 325 A. D. under the protection of the Emperor Constantine, which contributed the Nicene creed to church doctrine. A council in 381 A. D. established the present doctrine of the church as to the status of the Holy Ghost in the Trinity; and the council of the year 431 reaffirmed the unity of Christ with God and declared the Virgin Mary to be the Mother of God. The twelfth council at Rome in 1215 drew together 71 archbishops, 413 bishops and 800 abbots. The council of Trent lasted from 1545 to 1563, and under five popes in those eighteen years dealt with the situation growing out of the Reformation and subsequent separation of the Protestant churches.

During the past fifty years a great variety of questions have arisen with which a ecumenical council might properly deal. Among these are certain developments in so-called modernism and the general subject of Bolshevism and its bitter repudiation of almost everything that churches—Roman, Greek or Protestant—teach. The eighth council at Constantinople in 869 started the fissure between the Greek and Roman churches which culminated in the break in 1054. That was nearly nine hundred years ago; and inasmuch as the differences are largely doctrinal, theological rather than vital, it is conceivable that some council to be called may bring the two great wings of the Catholic Church into closer accord.

It is now believed in Vatican circles that the Pope will convoke in 1928 a world conference of the church which will be the largest in history. What it can and will effect is unguessable. But a new chapter in world history has opened in which the prestige of Christendom is challenged by the older faiths and races.

Aquinas.

Not only the Catholics but non-Catholics as well are beginning to realize the full significance and scope of the Catholic educational system of Rochester planned and put into operation by the great, first Bishop of Rochester and carried on by his worthy successor, the zealous second Bishop of the Diocese of Rochester.

Aquinas Institute is another link in the chain and one of the more important ones. Our boys need no longer complain of a high school which is inferior to the public institutions. In Aquinas there is all that one can ask in a secondary educational building.

Now let Aquinas be dedicated free!

If we pledged a contribution, let us pay it up now.

If we have not yet subscribed do so now and as liberally as our hearts will permit.

Investment will yield us...

Do not forget a prayer for the Poor Souls in this month of November.

Unwise.

The New York Evening Post is nothing if not critical hence it is necessary often times to discount its utterances considerably. But the following editorial is so sane and to the point that we reproduce it:—

Assurances given to President Coolidge by John Hays Hammond, chairman of the New England Fuel Committee, to the effect that there is a two month's supply of anthracite available for consumers and that there will be no "real suffering" by reason of the strike if the people will use soft coal, coke and oil in place of anthracite, may be taken at the White House justification for a policy of Federal non-intervention. But it will not satisfy the coal consumers anywhere. Mr. Hammond's position seems to be that the strike is a three-cornered fight in which the public will win if it will only hold out, stop using anthracite and substitute other fuels.

A more unsatisfactory presentation of the situation can hardly be imagined. For one thing, people who have been used to anthracite, and to whom fuel oil, dirty and smoke-producing bituminous or coke do not commend themselves as acceptable substitutes, are going to use anthracite as long as they can get it. And in the next place, the public has no present protection against price exploitation whether by anthracite or bituminous dealers or fuel-oil producers. While a state of war exists in the fuel industry, there is a lack of effective price control. And the mere defeat of one or the other of the combatants by starvation or freezing or the imminence of economic calamity is not a solution of the trouble which can be looked upon as worthy of a civilized country.

What is needed is a radical change in the relations of the coal miners and the operators. Neither ought to be permitted to carry a private feud to the point of imperiling the health and even the lives of the people and the industries dependent upon their product. Starving the miners into submission or the destruction of the markets for anthracite is neither of them a remedy that ought to commend itself to thinking men and women.

The Roosevelt Commission succeeded in bringing about peace in the anthracite region for a decade. Another, with same prestige, might do the same thing to-day. Why await the bitter end of a conflict that has already brought irreparable suffering and losses before trying a plan for which there is so strikingly successful a precedent?

Manners.

Observers of America from foreign lands often say that many of us lack that repose or whatever you call it that distinguishes refinement from confusion. In other words these observers think we lack manners and good breeding.

Perhaps, too many of us have two sets of manners one for the outside world and the other for the home circle. This will not operate to produce good breeding as manners must fit one like good clothes.

Maybe, the Rochester "Times-Union" hits the nail on the head when it says:—

A man may be an upright citizen and yet lead a double life in his manners. At home he may be crabby, moody and stingy with his family. In his private office he may be curt, exacting and overbearing with his inferiors.

But let the doorbell ring! Let a business associate or a prospective customer enter the inner sanctum! What a change! As if by magic this man becomes suave and considerate of all. He puts on his company manners.

The acid test of good manners is not on the street or in these associations where expediency holds the whip and commands prudence. The real test is in the home, with children, with servants and employees and all who may be called inferiors. Courtesy, the essence of good manners, shows itself real in your conduct toward those who cannot retaliate for harsh word or callous deed.

Here it is the invisible apparel of good manners proclaims the man

Selfishness, avarice or greed always leave a bad effect.

Simon Adler knows how to pick 'em. He taught Colonel Theodore Roosevelt elementary legislation principles and showed young Trubee Davidson the way round the Capital in Albany.

They say Virginia apples and peaches are invading the markets heretofore held by Western New York growers. Let the K. K. K. be driven out of the South and prosperity will follow.

Assault on Andrew Mellon appears to increase his strength with the thinking people.

Now that the people have voted to expend \$400,000,000 on public buildings and the elimination of grade crossings, they are likely to demand that Governor Smith be retained in office in order to see they get value received for money expended.

Do not forget a prayer for the Poor Souls in this month of November.

Keen Wit.

Henry W. Grady did much to re-orient the bad feeling left between North and South over the reconstruction and carpet-bagger period by his forcible and eloquent addresses before Northern gatherings. But it is doubtful if he ever did his beloved south more good than when he reproached her sloth and lack of foresight in the following account of a Georgia funeral:—

"On one occasion I attended a funeral in Pikeens County in my state. Funerals are usually anything but cheerful objects to me, unless I can select the subjects, and this one happened to be more than ordinarily pathetic. The deceased was a 'one gallus' fellow, whose pantaloots struck him just under the armpits and reached barely down to his knees. In laying him to rest his friends had to cut through marble to make his grave, and yet the little tombstone which they afterward put over him came from Vermont. They buried him in the heart of a pine forest, and yet the pine coffin was imported from Cincinnati. They buried him in touch of an iron mine, and yet the iron in the shovel which was used in filling his grave came from Pittsburgh. They buried him in the best sheep-grazing country on earth, and yet the wool in the coffin bands and the coffin bands themselves were brought from Nebraska.

The South furnished absolutely nothing for the funeral but the hole in the ground and the man who went into the hole. They buried him in a New York coat and a Boston pair of shoes, and a pair of breeches from Chicago, and a shirt from Detroit, leaving him nothing to remind him of the next world to remind him of the country from which he came but the blood in his veins and the marrow in his bones."

It is said that this speech did more than everything else put together to shame the South into the frame of mind out of which has grown its great manufacturing industries.

Coal War.

It may surprise us but it is a fact, nevertheless, that two-thirds of the country are not at all excited or interested over the anthracite coal war.

Why? Two-thirds of the country does not burn anthracite coal at all. They see and burn only bituminous or soft coal. Presence or absence of anthracite does not concern them at all.

In New York and New England most domestic users burn anthracite coal. Their furnaces and boilers are fitted for anthracite only. That is why we are so averse to using soft coal as we are told those of us who did not fill our bins last spring must do or freeze. There's another reason. In New York and New England our houses are not gumed with soft coal, dust or grease.

While, as has been said, two-thirds of the country are not as yet interested in or concerned with the anthracite shortage, it is quite conceivable that they will be vitally interested. The bituminous mine operators are planning to invade the anthracite market and to substitute their product.

If New York and New England get into the habit of using bituminous coal for domestic consumption the price of soft coal as has that of anthracite will soar and soar. In that event, the bituminous users are likely to wish that the anthracite strike had not been called and that New York and New England had not been educated to use soft coal.

It is idle to contend that what affects one portion of the country does not affect the other because it does.

Development from cellulose fibers of a new textile, rayon, that can be produced in all seasons, not hampered by the bad crop of flax or epidemic among silkworms, is hailed as a scientific and commercial romance.

So long as he is to be last Mayor of Rochester and has no further political ambition, why should Mayor Van-Zandt be his own boss, make his own appointments and run the city on strictly business principles?

Now, Mr. Mayor, is the time to clean the nasty magazines off Rochester newstands.

If you have an unpaid Aquinas pledge, now is the accepted time to pay it.

The Rochester Herald avers that William E. Borah is neither a statesman nor patriot but he manages to wield considerable power in the United States Senate.

Pretty soon the wealthy emigres to Florida will learn that the real estate boomers have pre-empted all the desirable hotel and Pullman accommodations.

Let's see: there was an election, was there not, on November 3d. Just who ran? Who was elected?

Weekly Calendar Of Feast Days

Sunday, Nov. 22—St. Cecilia, Virgin and martyr. In the evening of her wedding-day, with the music of

the marriage hymn still ringing in her ears, Cecilia, rich, beautiful and noble Roman maiden, renewed the vow by which she had consecrated her virginity to God. Her husband was converted by her words and both he and his brother Tiburtius, who was also converted, sealed their faith with the blood of martyrdom. Efforts to shake Cecilia's faith by intimidation and torture were unavailing. The licitor sent to dispatch her struck with trembling hand the three blows which the law allowed, and left her still alive. For two days and nights she lay with her head half severed on the pavement, fully sensible and joyfully awaiting her crown. On the third day the agony was over and her spirit was given back to God.

Monday, Nov. 23.—St. Clement of Rome, received episcopal consecration from the hands of St. Peter himself and later he was one of the successors of the Prince of the Apostles. By a famous epistle to the Corinthians he restored order in the Corinthian Church then torn with schism and rebellion. Shortly afterward he sealed with his blood the faith which he had learned from Peter and taught to the nations.

Tuesday, Nov. 24.—St. John of the Cross, was the first prior of the Discalced Carmelites. Some of the older friars of the order rejected his reform, although it had been approved by the general of the order and for a time he was shamefully persecuted. However, his complete abandonment by his fellow men only made more perfect his union with God.

Wednesday, Nov. 25.—St. Catherine of Alexandria, a noble virgin, was a convert to the Catholic faith. She rejected the suit of the tyrant Maximilian who, in his rage, ordered her to be stripped and scourged. She fled to the Arabian mountains where the soldiers overtook her and after many torments put her to death. Her body was laid in Mount Sinai and a beautiful legend tells how, because she had prayed that no man might see or touch her body after death, angels bore it to the grave.

Thursday, Nov. 26.—St. Peter of Alexandria, Bishop and Martyr, lived during the persecution of Diocletian. He gave constant attention to the task of guarding his flock against the dangers arising out of persecution, and his martyrdom in the year 311 was an example of the fearlessness of death which he preached to his people.

Friday, November 27.—St. Maximus, Bishop, succeeded St. Honoratus as abbot of Lerins. His spirit of recollection, fervor and piety were remarkable even from childhood, as were the gentleness and kindness with which he governed his monastery. He was elected Bishop of Frejus but declined the honor and sought to escape it by flight. Subsequently, however, he was compelled to accept the See of Riez.

Saturday, November 28.—St. James of La Marca of Ancona was a member of the Franciscan order who for forty years never passed a day without taking the discipline. He was chosen Archbishop of Milan but fled and could not be persuaded to accept the office. Several miracles at Venice and other places were attributed to his intercession. He died in 1476.

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—this week—

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The Wonder-Worker of Padua's Graymoor Novena



On every Tuesday a fresh Novena to St. Anthony is begun by the Franciscan Friars of the Atone-mnt in their Monastery Church on the Mount of the Atone-mnt, Graymoor-near-the-Hudson, N. Y.

Petitions can be sent by mail for presentation to the Saint in this Novena from any place and at any time. All letters will be promptly acknowledged, and instructions given to the Client of the Wonder-Worker of Padua how to cooperate with the Graymoor Friars in making the Novena.

Some witnesses to the efficacy of St. Anthony's Intercession:

Mrs. G. S. L. Callif: "Enclosed please find money order for ten dollars in thanksgiving for a great favor received thru' the intercession of St. Anthony. My husband, who is a non-Catholic, promised the above sum should he be helped thru' a business crisis which greatly worried him."

D. M. Penna: "I am enclosing a check for Ten Dollars for St. Anthony's Bread, which I promised should my mother regain her mind. Her mind is entirely restored, and she is slowly regaining her health, thanks to Saint Anthony."

H. M. K., New York: "No words of mine can express my deep and sincere gratitude to St. Anthony for favors he has granted me. One especially of these favors was especially close to hopeless, if not utterly so; but I prayed constantly that my petitions would be granted by Oct. 20. They were granted at almost the last minute, but in time, thank God. In gratitude I am sending an offering as promised."

P. H., Toronto, Ont. Canada: "Please publish in 'The Lamp' that St. Anthony has been a very successful business partner to my father. He has taken care of us through three hard winters up to now, and we hope for a continuation of his protection during the coming one. You will find enclosed Thirty Dollars promised by my father, being Saint Anthony's percentage."

ADDRESS: ST. ANTHONY'S GRAYMOOR SHRINE
Friars of the Atone-mnt Box 316, Peekskill, N. Y.

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