

Business Partners With St. Anthony



Among the hundreds of testimonials to the efficacy of St. Anthony's intercession which are constantly received by the Friars of the Atonement at Graymoor, New York, not a few bear witness to the Wonder-Worker of Padua as an admirable and most excellent Business Partner.

N. L. M., New Jersey: "I promised St. Anthony Five Per Cent of the net earnings of my business if they would exceed a certain sum, so here is a check for God's poor in fulfillment of promise."
H. H., Toronto, Ont.: "Please publish 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 continuance of his protection during the coming one. You will find money order enclosed as promised by my father, being St. Anthony's percentage."
L. M., Galveston, Tex.: "Enclosed find Five Dollars in thanksgiving to St. Anthony. My business has grown wonderfully since I have started Novenas to the good saint of Padua."

J. F. L., North Dakota: "St. Anthony is a most wonderful worker. He certainly makes my sales go up each day. Enclosed find money order as per promise."
M. J., Minneapolis, Minn.: "A few weeks ago I sent a Petition to be included in your Novena to St. Anthony. I asked for prayers for the success of my father's business which he had just started. One of the very next days he received several thousand dollars worth of work, so the prospects of success are very good."
G. L. B., Potsdam, N. Y.: "Last year I asked you to pray that my business would be successful promising a donation to St. Anthony's Poor, and your prayers were answered. As my business has also been successful this year when it seemed very doubtful, I feel that I should make another small offering to St. Anthony, since he has been so good to me."

A new Novena to St. Anthony begins at Graymoor every Tuesday. Address all petitions to ST. ANTHONY'S GRAYMOOR SHRINE, Friars of the Atonement, Graymoor, Garrison, N. Y.

Jubilee Privilege Will Be Extended To Whole World

Pope to Announce Extension in Special Bull to Be Published As Soon as Holy Door Is Closed

By Msgr. Enrico Puccl

Rome, Nov. 16. According to the custom of his predecessors at the conclusion of past Holy Years, Pope Pius XI, as soon as the Holy Door closes will publish a Bull extending the Jubilee Indulgence to the whole world. It is assumed that the extension of the Indulgence will be on the same conditions as those prescribed by Pope XIII at the end of the last Holy Year. That Pontiff decreed that all of the faithful, even those who had come to Rome during the Holy Year might obtain the spiritual favors of the Jubilee by making prescribed visits to churches in their localities under conditions set forth in the Bull, and by praying for intentions set out by the Pope. Certain exemptions were provided for religious leading a monastic life and for sailors, travellers, prisoners, and some others.

The extension of the Jubilee privilege to the whole world dates back to Pope Alexander VI, who first proclaimed it at the end of the eighth Holy Year in 1500. Prior to that time there had been only partial extensions. It was this same Pope Alexander VI who introduced the ceremonies of the opening and the closing of the Holy Door to mark the beginning and the end of the Holy Years.

When Alexander VI inaugurated the custom of a general extension of the Jubilee privileges the Christian nations were engaged in war with the Turks and the Pope sent his representatives to the various nations to proclaim the extension and at the same time, collect alms to support the Christian armies. These alms were fixed at one fifth of the amount which it would have cost the faithful to make the journey to Rome for the Jubilee. The Franciscans were given charge of the extension in Italy. Gaspero Gulfi from Castel della Poggio, Bishop of Cagliari, went to Poland and induced the King to join in the Holy War. To the King of Hungary and Bohemia, the Pope granted the faculty to all ecclesiastics to collect alms to arm the troops destined to fight the Turks.

The Cardinal of St. Maria Nuova was sent as Legate to Germany, Denmark, Sweden, and Prussia to the Emperor Maximilian and other princes and was very successful. Alexander also assessed the clergy of Rome, including the Cardinals, to pay the expenses of the war and obtained contributions for the same purpose from the Jews.

The ninth Holy Year, celebrated by Pope Clement VII in 1525, two years before the troops of the Constable of Bourbon sacked Rome, was very unsuccessful as regards the number of pilgrims attracted to the Eternal City. It was only a few years before the heresy of Luther and was further handicapped by an epidemic then raging in Rome which made many persons fear to make the pilgrimage. In 1526 the Pope extended the Jubilee privileges to those who had been unable to come to Rome. At Naples the ceremony of the opening of the Holy Door was reproduced in the Church of St. Peter ad Aram.

Request of St. Ignatius Loyola. Extensions of the Jubilee were granted by Pope Julius III after the Holy Year of 1550 to the Emperor Charles V and to the latter's son Phillip, as well as to members of their court. At the instance of St. Ignatius of Loyola an extension was also granted to the army of Charles V, then engaged in alliance with the Genoese, Pontifical, Florentine, and Maltese galleys, in an expedition against the famous pirate Dragut Rais. Also at the instance of St. Ignatius the Pope granted the Jubilee Indulgence to the peoples of the East India, Brazil, the Congo and other far-off countries then recently converted.

Belgian Hierarchy Warns Disputants Over Language

Louvain, Nov. 16. The growing bitterness of the language controversy between the Flemish and French elements in Belgium has reached such proportions that the Belgian Hierarchy has addressed a letter to all priests in the country warning them under pain of ecclesiastical penalties against aiding the movement which, it is said in the letter, seeks "to divide the country." The document is by far the most outspoken pronouncement on the subject which has come from ecclesiastical authority.

There has been resentment for many years among the Flemish element at what they consider the undue predominance of French and the movement to place the Flemish tongue on official equality with the French took definite form fifty years ago. It gained momentum gradually but in its earlier stages did not lead to the violent outbreaks of recent years. During the war the Germans attempted to divide Belgium on this issue by favoring autonomy for the Flemish provinces and by Flandricizing Ghent University—the latter, an objective long sought by the Flemings. This attempt fell flat because the Flemings were not fooled by the German propaganda move and, instead of going to Ghent the Flemish youths went across the borders to fight in the Belgian Armies in such numbers that they constituted 80 per cent of the forces. After the war, King Albert promised that Ghent would be made Flemish but political causes have prevented complete fulfillment of the promise. Within the past two years there have been outbreaks of violence at Louvain leading to the expulsion of several students and a public rebuke to the Flemish agitators from the Hierarchy. The present statement of the Hierarchy is in Latin Translations of extracts read as follows:

Agitators Rebuked by Hierarchy
 "No sane man may deny that the legitimate aspirations and claims of our Flemish people conflict neither with the good of religion nor with the unity of the country, and that there is no reason why they should not be advocated and promoted by quiet, fair means. But, on the other hand, one must be blind not to see that any and all attempts, be they covert or open, to divide the country, are deserving of reprobation and must by all means be eschewed. Their outcome cannot be such as we must desire for our people."

"For this reason and in virtue of holy obedience, we expressly enjoin upon all priests without distinction whether they be engaged in parochial work or in teaching the young of either sex in seminaries, colleges, or schools, to venture upon no course but the one marked by the Bishop from whom they have received their mission and the charge with which they are entrusted. This holds true in all matters, but particularly in the matters under consideration. It is up to the priests plainly to point out the same road to all who appear for guidance and to turn them away from the road that leads in the opposite direction.

"Superiors of seminaries and colleges should remember that 'all things have their season,' as it is said in the Book of Ecclesiastes. The time of youth is for students the season to study, to acquire knowledge and Christian perfection, and by no means the season to meddle in politics. Under no pretext should superiors of educational institutions permit strangers, be they students or not, to incite their pupils and turn them away from their plain duty which is to study. They must strictly forbid the reading of papers and periodicals that spread doctrines contrary to the principles exposed above and see to it that such are not found in their subordinate hands. For we reprove and condemn all such literature because it perverts the minds and spurs legitimate authority.

Priests Also Warned
 "The so-called nationalistic politics, which, scoring ecclesiastical authority, go to extremes either on the French or the Flemish side, we reprobate and we warn all priests and clerics who, which God forbid, should presume to favor such nationalism, that they make themselves guilty in a grievous matter of disobedience and of rebellion against legitimate authority, also against ecclesiastical authority."

To appreciate the significance of the plain words of the Hierarchy's letter it must be recalled that the Flemish movement had its origin in Catholic colleges and that it is upon the rising generation of intellectually trained men and women that its leaders depend for its further development.

Local Items WEDDINGS

WALLACE—MANCHESTER.
 The marriage of Miss Mary E. Manchester, daughter of Mrs. Ella Manchester, of North Rose, and James A. Wallace, of Filant street, took place at the Immaculate Conception Church, the ceremony being performed by Rev. Joseph Cameron. The bride wore grey georgette with hat to match and carried a bouquet of lilies of the valley. The bridesmaid, Miss Edith Wallace, wore tan georgette trimmed in lace with a picture hat. Joseph Wallace, brother of the bridegroom, was best man.

GERTNER—HARVEY
 The marriage of Miss Marian E. Harvey and Charles H. Gertner took place Thursday morning, November 19th, at Blessed Sacrament Church. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Thomas F. Connors. A nuptial mass was offered by Rev. William J. Killachey and music was furnished by Walter H. Harvey, J. Dumont Stone and Robert Hall.

The bride wore apple green georgette, trimmed with gold lace and hat and slippers of gold. The maid of honor, Miss Alice C. Harvey, sister of the bride, wore peach chiffon with a silver hat. Carl P. Wattel was best man. The ushers were Joseph A. Mader and Austin J. Mahoney.

ESSOM—PLATT.
 Miss Hazel Platt, daughter of Mrs. Catherine Platt, and Mr. Glenn Essom were married in Corpus Christi Church. Miss Dorothy Hawkins was maid of honor. The bridesmaids were the Misses Lillian White and Marion Anderson. Mr. Essom was attended by Mr. Stanley Steele and Mr. Chester Burns, his classmates at the University of Syracuse. The ushers were Mr. Frank Summerville and Mr. Kenneth Beck.

After the ceremony a wedding breakfast was served at the home of the bride's mother to their many relatives and friends. Mr. and Mrs. Essom left on a trip through the West and on their return will spend a few days at Denver, Colo., with Dr. Roscoe Skinner, uncle of the bridegroom.

Mack—O'Connors.
 The marriage of Miss Matilda O'Connors, of this city, and Frank Mack, of Holley, took place Monday morning at 7 o'clock at St. Mary's Church. Rev. Simon Fitzsimmons performed the ceremony. The attendants were Miss Mary Moran and James Mack, Jr., of Baitava.

After the ceremony, breakfast was served to the bridal party at the home of the bridegroom. Mr. and Mrs. Mack left on a trip to Canada and upon their return will live in Holley.

Deaths of the Week
Freehmeser.—Jacob Freehmeser died November 19, at his home, No. 93 Flower street, aged 70 years. Funeral from St. Michael's Church, November 23.
Ives.—Ellis F. Ives died November 20, at his home, No. 172 Genesee street, aged 84 years. Funeral from St. Peter and Paul's Church, November 23.
Jennings.—Thomas F. Jennings, of No. 310 Dartmouth street, died November 19. Funeral from the Blessed Sacrament Church, November 21.
Klein.—August Klein died November 20, at his home, No. 424 Thurston road, aged 79 years. Funeral from St. Monica's Church, November 23.
Marr.—Andrew Marr died in this city, November 20. Funeral from St. Boniface Church, November 23.
Murray.—William H. Murray died suddenly, November 20. Funeral from Blessed Sacrament Church, November 23.
Schiltzer.—Mary Kolb, widow of Valentine I. Schiltzer died at the family home, No. 238 Kislingsbury street, funeral from Holy Rosary Church, November 23.
Palmer.—Mary V. Palmer, of No. 310 Reynolds street, died at St. Mary's Hospital, on November 20. Funeral from St. Monica's Church, November 23.
Vantrim.—George A. Vantrim, died November 19 at the family home, No. 529 Ames street, aged 52 years. Funeral from Holy Family Church, November 23.
Di Pasquale.—Mrs. Marie Di Pasquale, of No. 574 Maple street, died November 22, aged 66 years. Funeral from St. Anthony of Padua Church, November 24.
Szatkowski.—Karl Szatkowski, died November 21, at her residence, No. 73 Nassau street, aged 63 years. Funeral from St. Stanislaus Church, November 23.

Now Is The Time To Have Your Christmas Cards Printed
 Catholic Journal Pub. Co.
 113 N. Water St. Main 1567

DEATHS OF THE WEEK
 Funeral services were held from the respective churches on dates given. May their souls rest in peace.

Heindl.—Leo J. Heindl, son of Mrs. Anna M. Heindl and the late Louis Heindl, died suddenly, November 23, aged 31 years. Funeral from Our Lady of Perpetual Help Church, November 26.

Strogen.—Mrs. Minnie Power Strogen, widow of John Strogen formerly of Holley, N. Y., died November 23, at her home, No. 123 Averill avenue. Funeral from St. Mary's Church, November 27.

Burns.—Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Carroll, beloved wife of John S. Burns, died November 23, at her home, No. 9 Rome street. Funeral from St. Joseph's Church, November 26.

Burns.—Felix Burns died November 23. Funeral from St. Mary's Church, Scottsville, N. Y., November 26. Interment at Holy Angels cemetery.

Calco.—Theresa Calco died at her home, No. 1 Messina street, November 24, aged 65 years. Funeral from Mt. Carmel Church, November 26.

Deprez.—August Deprez died suddenly at his residence, No. 105 Aldine street, November 23. Funeral from St. Peter and Paul's Church November 26th.

Condon.—James Condon died November 24, at the family home, 68 George street. Funeral from St. Mary's Church, November 27. Interment at Victor, N. Y.

Marling.—Mary Jane Marling widow of Henry J. Marling, died November 24, at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Cecelia K. Murtha, No. 74 Bartlett street, aged 62 years. Funeral from the Immaculate Conception Church, November 27.

Fahy.—John H. Fahy, died Nov. 26, No. 161 Monroe avenue, aged 66 years. Funeral November 28, from St. Mary's Church. Interment in Holy Sepulchre cemetery.

Dwyer.—Walter Edward Dwyer, died November 26. Funeral from No. 488 Parsells avenue, and from St. John, the Evangelist Church, Interment at Holy Sepulchre cemetery.

Mottola.—Giovanni Mottola, died November 24, aged 73 years. Funeral November 28, from No. 534 Central avenue, and from Our Lady of Mount Carmel Church. Interment in Holy Sepulchre cemetery.

Koerberle.—Mrs. Louisa A. Koerberle, of 109 Flower street, died November 22, at her home, aged 68 years. Funeral from St. Michael's Church, November 25.

Norton.—John T. Norton died at his home, 33 Silver street, November 22. Funeral from Lady Chapel St. Patrick's Cathedral, November 25.

Aman.—Mrs. Ellen Aman died November 21, at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Louise J. Sommers, No. 28 Finch street. Funeral from Holy Rosary Church, November 24.

O'Keefe.—Andrew E. O'Keefe died at the family residence, No. 308 Brown street, November 22, aged 73 years. Funeral from St. Peter and Paul's Church, November 25.

Ballargen.—Louisa S. Ballargen died at her home, 210 West Hickory street, East Rochester, N. Y., November 23. Funeral from St. Jerome's Church, East Rochester, November 25. Interment at Holy Sepulchre cemetery.

McFeeley.—Dominick McFeeley died at his home, 34 Manhattan street, November 22. Funeral from St. Mary's Church, November 25. Burial at Bath, N. Y.

Quist.—Lucy Quist, wife of Ernest Quist died November 21 at the family home, 65 Oakman street. Funeral from St. Bridget's Church, November 25.

Ely.—John W. Ely died at the family residence, No. 223 Bronson avenue, November 19. Funeral from St. Monica's Church, November 23.

Ryan & McIntee
 B. LEO, MANAGER
Funeral Directors
 New Location 297 Chestnut St.
 Near Monroe Ave.
 Stone 1464

Telephone Genesee 1031
Jos. L. Logan, UNDERTAKER,
 NEW LOCATION
386 Genesee Street

Harry C. Hermance
UNDERTAKER
 Phone Stone 1524
683 Main Street East
 Rochester, N. Y.

ESTABLISHED 1877
L. W. Maier's Sons
UNDERTAKERS
870 Clinton Avenue N.
 Phone 699

C. F. SCHEUERMAN
Funeral Director
 290 BROWN STREET
 Genesee 488 Opposite Allen St.
 Genesee 4043
 Residence, 159 Rugby Ave.

MONUMENTS MAUSOLEUMS
TROT BROS CO.
 BUILDING MEMORIAL FOR NEARLY HALF A CENTURY
 1120 MT. HOPE AVE.

Austrian Judicial Decision Menaces Catholic Rights
 Under It Protestant Teacher Secures Right To Instruct in Catholic School

Vienna, Nov. 16.—A serious menace to the religious rights of Austrian Catholics has arisen out of a recent decision of the Constitutional Court of Justice—the highest tribunal in Austria—which has interpreted provisions of the Austrian Constitution and the Treaty of St. Germain in such manner as to make it possible for non-Catholic and even atheistic teachers to be placed in charge of schools which are supposed to teach religion to Catholic children. There are also collateral implications in the decision which, some think, threaten Catholic standards in the matter of marriage and divorce.

The case which resulted in the decision had its origin when a Protestant teacher applied for the position of manager of a school in which the majority of the pupils were Catholics. Under the provisions of the Austrian School Law of 1883 only such teachers may be appointed managers of schools as "can prove their qualifications to give religious instruction in the creed to which the majority of the pupils—calculated on the average of the five preceding years—belong." In practice, this provision has meant merely that Catholic managers were appointed to schools where the Catholics predominated, and Protestant and Jewish managers in schools where children of those religions were in the majority. It thus protected the religious rights of Protestants and Jewish children as well as those of Catholics.

Protestant Teacher Appealed
 When the Protestant teacher in this case was refused the appointment on the ground that he was not qualified to teach religion to Catholic children, he took an appeal to the Constitutional Court of Justice, asserting that his rejection constituted a violation of Articles 66 and 67 of the Treaty of St. Germain which, in conformity with the agreement at the time the treaty was signed, were subsequently embodied in the Austrian Constitution. These articles provide that all Austrian citizens "without distinction as to their faith, shall be equal before the law" and contain the additional stipulation that "differences of religion, creed or confession shall not prejudice any Austrian citizen in the enjoyment of civil and political rights, particularly in appointments to public offices."

It was a denial of equality before the law, the teacher contended, if he, a Protestant, were not appointed manager of a school in which the majority of the children were Catholics. The school authorities and the Ministry of Education in rejecting his plea took the attitude that the provision of the law which was designed for the protection of religious convictions and which applies to all creeds alike, was not contrary to the Articles of the Treaty. The meaning of the law was, they said, that as a teacher who cannot sing is not qualified to teach singing, so a Catholic cannot superintend the moral and religious training of Jewish children, nor can a Jew exercise similar jurisdiction over Catholic children.

Church in Cleveland Suburb Partly Burned

Cleveland, Nov. 19.—St. Christopher's church in Rocky River, a Cleveland suburb, of which the Rev. R. J. Patterson is pastor, was damaged by fire to the extent of \$25,000 on Friday night. Work of restoring the church has already begun and it is expected that the repairs will be completed within a month. Meanwhile, services are being held in the auditorium of the Rocky River high school opposite the church.

Protestant Missions in Cleveland Report

Cleveland, Nov. 19.—A survey of forty-three years of Protestant missions among the foreign born in Cleveland, made for the Federated Protestant Churches, shows that today there are twenty-one mission churches with a total of 1362 members.

The denominations are contributing \$27,200 annually towards the expenses of the missions and the missions are raising \$20,330.

The report upon the rights guaranteed by the Treaty.

Absurd Consequences of Decision
 Many prominent ecclesiastics, including several Jesuits, have declared that the Constitutional Court of Justice has allowed itself to be led into error in this decision and point out some of the absurdities which may result from applying the doctrine set forth in the decision. For example, an atheist may be appointed as school manager, and a part of his duties, as set forth in the law, will be to look after "the moral and religious education" of the pupils. Then too, to appoint, for example, a Protestant manager in charge of a school in which the Catholic children predominate, would lead to the anomalous situation of a religious oppression of the majority by the minority. Such a possibility has become a reality, as a matter of fact, in Vienna under the regime of the Socialist school authorities. If extended widely the practice may lead to the systematic elimination of Christian teachers in the Vienna schools. Liberal and Socialist papers already have taken up the cry for application of the recent decision of the court to other fields than education. Under the marriage laws of Austria at present a Protestant cannot be married to a divorced Catholic so long as the other party to the Catholic marriage is living. This is in conformity with the Canon Law. It has been pointed out this provision of the marriage law might be nullified by an appeal to the Treaty of St. Germain if the court should apply the same principles enunciated in the school law decision.

Inasmuch as the Treaty of St. Germain was imposed upon Austria by the victorious Allies and hence is not the free expression of the will of the Austrian people there has been considerable dissatisfaction with this most recent application of the provisions. At present there appears to be no appeal from the decision of the court save to the Supreme Council of the Allied Powers. The Council—by an authentic interpretation of the Treaty—might overrule the decision of the court. There is, however, little expectation here that the Council would see fit to do anything of that nature because the situation is one that is unknown in the countries represented on the Council.

The Constitutional Court of Justice, in accordance with the Austrian Constitution of 1920, is made up of members elected by the several parties in the Federal Parliament. Thus it has a decided political leaning and it is not altogether surprising that its duty of deciding questions of right and law.

First Extension of Jubilee Privileges

The extension of the Jubilee privilege to the whole world dates back to Pope Alexander VI, who first proclaimed it at the end of the eighth Holy Year in 1500. Prior to that time there had been only partial extensions. It was this same Pope Alexander VI who introduced the ceremonies of the opening and the closing of the Holy Door to mark the beginning and the end of the Holy Years.

When Alexander VI inaugurated the custom of a general extension of the Jubilee privileges the Christian nations were engaged in war with the Turks and the Pope sent his representatives to the various nations to proclaim the extension and at the same time, collect alms to support the Christian armies. These alms were fixed at one fifth of the amount which it would have cost the faithful to make the journey to Rome for the Jubilee. The Franciscans were given charge of the extension in Italy. Gaspero Gulfi from Castel della Poggio, Bishop of Cagliari, went to Poland and induced the King to join in the Holy War. To the King of Hungary and Bohemia, the Pope granted the faculty to all ecclesiastics to collect alms to arm the troops destined to fight the Turks.

The Cardinal of St. Maria Nuova was sent as Legate to Germany, Denmark, Sweden, and Prussia to the Emperor Maximilian and other princes and was very successful. Alexander also assessed the clergy of Rome, including the Cardinals, to pay the expenses of the war and obtained contributions for the same purpose from the Jews.

The ninth Holy Year, celebrated by Pope Clement VII in 1525, two years before the troops of the Constable of Bourbon sacked Rome, was very unsuccessful as regards the number of pilgrims attracted to the Eternal City. It was only a few years before the heresy of Luther and was further handicapped by an epidemic then raging in Rome which made many persons fear to make the pilgrimage. In 1526 the Pope extended the Jubilee privileges to those who had been unable to come to Rome. At Naples the ceremony of the opening of the Holy Door was reproduced in the Church of St. Peter ad Aram.

Request of St. Ignatius Loyola. Extensions of the Jubilee were granted by Pope Julius III after the Holy Year of 1550 to the Emperor Charles V and to the latter's son Phillip, as well as to members of their court. At the instance of St. Ignatius of Loyola an extension was also granted to the army of Charles V, then engaged, in alliance with the Genoese, Pontifical, Florentine, and Maltese galleys, in an expedition against the famous pirate Dragut Rais. Also at the instance of St. Ignatius the Pope granted the Jubilee Indulgence to the peoples of the East India, Brazil, the Congo and other far-off countries then recently converted.

Now Is The Time To Have Your Christmas Cards Printed

Catholic Journal Pub. Co.
 113 N. Water St. Main 1567