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Friday, February 5, 1926.

TELEPHONE MAIN 1507

Entered as second class mail matter.

Columbus.

In the land of the K.K.K. it must
have provoked contradictory feelings
to read the masterly address on "Co-
lumbus" delivered to the Alabama
Knights of Columbus by Judge Wal-
ter B. Jones. Space will not permit
its reproduction in full but this ex-
cerpt will convey an idea of the vir-
tility of the Judge's address:—

It has become the fashion of late
years, in some quarters, to attempt
to filch from Columbus the honor
and fame which are justly his due.
But the admirers of the Great Ad-
miral are unwilling on their part to
take from his forerunners the honor
of whatever deeds they did. In the
words of the historian Ridpath, they
would not strip the lesser man of his
few laurels for a fresh crown to the
already honored great. The world
honors the boldness and hardihood of
the pre-Columbian discoverers. Yet
no permanent settlements were made,
and their brief glimpse of the New
World was effaced from the memory
of men for several hundred years.

Great and lasting achievements
have come from the discoveries of
Columbus, and his fame is secure
for all time. No man can justly doubt
his place among the great and noble
heroes of the world. His mighty soul
has left the record of a mighty
achievement.

Fortitude and perseverance were
his. He conquered prejudice, over-
came poverty and survived treach-
ery. In him was fused the "zeal of
Peter the Hermit, the chivalric cour-
age of the Cid, and the imagination
of Dante."

While we remember that Colum-
bus gave the world a new continent,
let us not forget that the faith and
example of his great spirit will ever
inspire mankind to press forward,
and to sail on and on to more glori-
ous adventures and nobler enter-
prises.

Good Work!

The new city sealer, Mr. John H.
Stephenson, will feel more confidence
now, after reading the following edi-
torial in the Rochester "Herald":—

If City Sealer Stephenson decides
to proceed against fuel dealers who
deliberately give short weight to
customers, he will find most of
Rochester ready to applaud his ac-
tion. The situation of thousands of
families in this city is extremely
difficult and uncomfortable just now
because of the lack of anthracite
and the necessity of using other
fuels which occupy more space. Many
families have scanty storage facili-
ties and in addition are obliged to
buy their fuel in small quantities
because of their limited financial
means.

According to reports at the office
of the city sealer, it is the poorer
class of customers that pay most for
soft coal and coke. It is also the
small consumer who must buy in
less than ton lots that suffers most
by short weight. Thus the ancient
curse of poverty is made doubly op-
pressive by practices that impose a
double burden on those least able
to bear the load.

No one would wish to accuse fuel
dealers unjustly. The men who buy
coal and coke in quantity and dis-
tribute it to customers have plenty
of troubles without being charged
with unfair practices. But when a
dealer deliberately and repeatedly
gives short weight in delivering fuel,
he deserves no more consideration
than does any other thief. Fuel mer-
chants who value their own reputa-
tion will be quick to approve pun-
ishment of any of their own number
caught in dishonest practices, for
one man who deals unfairly casts
discredit on the whole trade.

We have a free Catholic high
school system in Rochester. It is our
pride and joy. It is the benefit of our
children. It is up to us to support that
system.

Page B. B. Odell!

Former Governor B. B. Odell, un-
doubtedly, chuckled when he read
the following editorial in the New
York "Sun":—

An amendment to the state consti-
tution proposed by Assemblyman
Jenks relates to State taxes. It de-
clares:

Every law which imposes, contin-
ues or revives a tax shall distinctly
state the tax and the object to which
it is to be applied, and it shall not
be sufficient to refer to any other
law to fix such tax or object; but
no tax shall hereafter be imposed on
land for any state purpose.

Mr. Jenks represents the First dis-
trict of Broome county. The amend-
ment is obviously in the interest of
the rural districts, which oppose any
direct state tax. The farming terri-
tory of New York now pays about
\$5,000,000 of the real estate tax,
the urban centers the rest.

To do away with the direct tax
when it may be done without dis-
turbance the power to levy it is quite
another. The real estate tax is classed
as a deficiency tax. The revenues of
the state from general taxes (like
corporation, inheritance and motor
taxes) and other sources are estimat-
ed and the remainder necessary to
conduct the business of the state is
raised by a levy on real estate. It
has the elements which tax authori-
ties recognize as important—a broad
base and flexibility. Whenever a lit-
tle more is needed the Legislature
may add half a mill or a mill to the
tax and the money is there, for the
counties pay in full and collect as
they may.

By abolishing the direct tax the
income tax would remain the only
thoroughly elastic tax. In the less
prosperous years of corporations it
would become necessary to jack up
the schedules for the personal in-
come levy. Whatever appeal this
amendment may have to the farming
districts, it is not likely to find a
path to the heart of those who dwell
in the cities.

You know Mr. Odell once declared
it should be the policy of the state
to eliminate the direct tax laws. But
he soon discovered that while it
might be good politics to leave off
the tax in a given year it was bad
politics to deprive the state of tax-
ing power.

How They Feel.

Undoubtedly, the following editor-
ial in the Rochester "Times-Union"
represents the sentiments of the
average voter toward the World
Court, entrance to which for the
United States has been dictated by
a combination of Republican and
Democratic senators:—

The general tone of comment in
America on our adhesion to the
World Court has been one of self-
congratulation. This is natural
enough, and proper, for powerful
prejudices had to be overcome be-
fore such action was possible. Our
adhesion to the court, even with
reservations, may easily be the open-
ing of the door of opportunity. But
in Europe they estimate our action
differently.

If we have any idea that we have
done a particularly large or gener-
ous thing from the viewpoint of the
rest of the world, the language of
the European press will so far
remove that impression. Not that
they are not glad to see us give our
adhesion to the court, but merely
that they regard it as a matter of
secondary importance.

The court is a useful agency of
international peace. It may help to
settle a good many disputes, and it
will contribute to the up-building of
international law. But it is extreme-
ly unlikely that the most important
questions will ever be submitted to
it, either by the Old World states
or by the New.

The rest of the world has not only
a court to which to go, but a defini-
te, workable piece of machinery for
the settlement of questions
which cannot be settled by judicial
means. This machinery is the
machinery of the League of Nations
and from it we still stand aloof.

The rest of the world is attempt-
ing, through the strengthening of
machinery for the punishment of
peace-breakers, to make a more dur-
able peace. With this attempt we
have, as yet, nothing to do.

Let us not then consider that the
role of America is played out. It has,
as a matter of fact, just begun. The
task for American opinion and
American statesmanship is to carry
on until this country regains the
moral leadership which it held only
seven short years ago.

Looks like the anthracite coal
strike will be settled by Governor
Pinchot and Secretary of Labor
James J. Davis. Does this mean the
nomination of Pinchot for United
States Senator and James J. Davis
for governor by the Pennsylvania
voters.

It will not be so long before in-
door basketball will give place to
outdoor baseball.

Alhambra was "tickled pink"
when they heard Ed. Leinen's voice
over the local radio last Saturday
evening.

Man proposes, God disposes. Truth
of this was demonstrated in the six
days set apart for "international
radio tests."

As To Canals.

Just at present there is a deal of
discussion about canals, irrigation,
power, ship, lake and river canals.
Of course, one section may favor a
canal and another will fear that it
will decrease power and water level
in its locality. International and in-
ter-state control of these artificial
waterways, according to a writer in
the Rochester "Democrat & Chroni-
cle", has generally resulted in inter-
national friction and the same ex-
perience in railway development is
credited to Russia, Manchuria, Chi-
na and Japan.

The "D. and C." writer goes on:—
But, to return to canals, consider
that at Suez, how bitterly England,
France and Egypt bickered over it,
how near to war it brought them,
and how it has become a cardinal
British policy to retain control of it
at any cost. And consider the Pan-
ama canal and how agreements for
joint construction and control of
that worked out. Our first was a
treaty with Colombia,—then known
as New Granada—in 1846. We de-
clined to go ahead and build it un-
der that arrangement, and in 1903
negotiated another which Colombia
refused to ratify. Then the province
of Panama seceded and, as was said
in the Senate, started a great rev-
olution of "twenty-one Panamanians,
a Chinaman, a mule and two or
three negroes." That was on Novem-
ber 3, 1903, and on the 6th we re-
cognized the new republic, landed
forces there and forbade Colombia
to interfere. Roosevelt frankly de-
clared that he "took the canal and
left Congress to debate the matter."
But later we gave Colombia twenty-
five millions to quiet her claims.

As for our relations with Great
Britain, in 1850 we adopted the
Clayton-Bulwer treaty providing for
equal sharing in the canal construc-
tion and control. But the joint con-
trol idea became distasteful to us,
and in 1901 the Hay-Pauncefote
treaty gave us exclusive right to
build under defined conditions. In
1912 we passed a law at which
England protested as violation of
her treaty rights. Two years later
we repealed it; and now the canal
is ours to operate as we will, with
decent respect for the opinions
rights and interests of mankind.

History has no record of any
other neighbor nations which lived
side by side in mutual amity and
esteem so long as the great Domin-
ion and the great Republic have
Should either one build and control
a waterway to the sea, its advantag-
es would be open to the other on
reasonable terms. But if built as a
joint enterprise the chance ar-
gued that it would become a bone
of contention and that continual pin-
prickings and clashing policies
would disturb a friendliness unex-
ampled elsewhere on earth. That
would be natural, perhaps inevitable,
human nature being what it is. As
we see it, therefore, the Canadian
publicist is right in contending, as
many of our own statesmen do, that
whoever shall dig the channel to the
sea, it should be a national and not
an international enterprise. Quebec
already takes that view, and we
fancy that Ontario and other prov-
inces of the Dominion will be won
to it in the end.

Mistaken.

Myles Connolly devotes a large
part of his editorial space in the
current issue of "Columbia" to a
pertinent discussion of the race suc-
cids propaganda that is being work-
ed up all over the continent and in
the concluding paragraph he as-
serts:—

Any day you can find on the
crowded streets of New York, hag-
gard women, furtive in the brazen
crowds, distributing literature on
birth control. One wants to ask
them: "What is it you can give so
beautiful as that you would take
away?"

The desire to mind other people's
business, which is the driving force
of almost all reformers, is nowhere
so obvious as among those who dis-
tribute literature for the ruination
of body and soul. They are not in-
terested in any principle; they are
of the type who disdain celibacy,
and who will not recognize self-
control. They are not interested in
science, for they can find no justifi-
cation in science. They are not in-
terested in civilization, for civiliza-
tion has no need for them. The birth
rate of the western world is on the
decline. Recent official statistics from
England show that England's birth
rate is the lowest it has ever been,
outside of the war period. France,
as everybody knows, faces an alarm-
ing future. In the current issue of
the Scientific Monthly, Harold G.
Villard, in a provocative article, asks:
"Will the French Race Become Ex-
tinct?" His answer, well substan-
tiated by facts, shows the question
he raises to be extremely grave.

These reformers declare themselves
interested in the happiness of the
poor. But the poor are far happier
than they are, and far happier than
the weary rich they would have
them emulate. The poor are as happy
as they can be because they have
not been taught as yet to devote
themselves to minding other people's
business.

The propagandists are not entitled
to the merit of praise for well-meant
reform notions. They are brazenly
forwarding the sale of illicit devices.

Weekly Calendar Of Feast Days

Sunday, Feb. 7.—St. Romuald,
Abbot. When Sergius, a nobleman
of Ravenna, killed a relative in a
duel, Sergius' son, Romuald was
horrified and entered the Benedictine
monastery at Classe to do a forty
day's penance for his father. The
penance ended in his own vocation
to religion. St. Romuald founded
many monasteries the chief of which
was at Camaldoli. Ursolus, Duke of
Venice, was his first disciple and
others were Sts. Adalbert, Boniface,
John and Benedict of Poland. The
Saint died in his monastery of Val
Castro in 1027.

Monday, Feb. 8.—St. John of
Matha, lived a life that was one long
self-sacrifice for the glory of God
and the good of his neighbor. He
founded the Order of the Holy Trin-
ity for the redemption of Christian
slaves in the Barbary States. Once
when returning from Tunis with one
hundred and twenty liberated slaves
he was attacked by the Moors who
overpowered his crew and took away
the rudder and sails, leaving the
ship at the mercy of the elements.
St. John tied his cloak to the mast
and prayed for deliverance. Sudden-
ly the wind filled the small sail and,
without guidance, the ship was car-
ried safely to Ostia, the port of
Rome, three hundred leagues away.

Tuesday, Feb. 9.—St. Apollonia
and the Martyrs of Alexandria, Ap-
pollonia, an aged virgin, was the
most famous of the martyrs who
gave up their lives when the mob
rose in savage fury against the
Christians at Alexandria in 249. She
was told that she must deny Christ
or be burned alive. She was silent
for a time and then, moved by a
special inspiration of the Holy
Ghost, she leaped into the fire and
died. Multitudes perished during this
savage persecution.

Wednesday, Feb. 10.—St. Schol-
astica, Abbess. Little is known of
this Saint save that she was the sis-
ter of the great patriarch St. Ben-
edict and that, under his direction
she founded and governed a numer-
ous community near Monte Casino.
St. Benedict visited her frequently
and was with her when she died. He
saw the soul of his sister going up
in the likeness of a dove into heaven.

Thursday, Feb. 11.—St. Severin-
us, Abbot of Agaunum, came from a
noble Burgundian family and was
educated in the Catholic Faith at a
time when the Arian heresy was
strong in that country. He dedicated
himself to God in the monastery of
Agaunum where King Sigismund
later built the great abbey of St.
Maurice. St. Severinus governed this
place as abbot for many years. When
King Clovis of France became ill and
the physicians were unable to help
him the Saint was called to Court
and healed the King immediately by
putting his own cloak on the mon-
arch. The Saint died in 507.

Friday, Feb. 12.—St. Benedict of
Anian, was the son of Aigulf, Gov-
ernor of Languedoc. In his youth he
served as cup-bearer to King Pepin
and the latter's son, Charlemagne.
For a time he lived a most austere
life at court and then entered the
cloister of St. Seife. Later he built
himself a little hermitage on the
brook Anian and lived for several
years in great solitude and poverty.
The fame of his sanctity drew many
followers and he built a large abbey
where he governed three hundred
monks. He did much to restore mon-
astic discipline in France and Ger-
many. In a Provincial Council held
in 813 under Charlemagne, at which
he was present, it was declared that
reform notions. They are brazenly
forwarding the sale of illicit devices.

(continued on page eight)

When 10 cents
is \$36.50



A DIME a day seems a small
amount—yet in the short space of
one year it grows to \$36.50.
How many dimes can you save daily?
Multiply each one by \$36.50—see how
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35 STATE STREET

OPEN SATURDAY EVENINGS

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(continued on page eight)

St. Anthony's Famous American Shrine



Ever since 1912, when the Monastery
Church of St. Francis on the Mount of
the Atonement, Graymoor, was finished
and the Shrine of St. Anthony was
erected, many thousands have had re-
course to his intercession at Graymoor.
Other thousands have secured
through the Wonder-Worker of Padua
by his intercessions in trials both
great and small. In fact, we receive so
many thanksgiving letters that all can-
not be published. Below we give a few
of the more recent testimonials from
his grateful Clients:

Mrs. M. L. M., Kirkfield, Ont., Can.:
"Enclosed please find Five Dollars,
which my husband and I promised St.
Anthony if we would find One Hundred
Dollars which we lost last week. It was
found and returned to us. Kindly
publish, as we are grateful."

G. B., Galveston, Texas: "Enclosed find Five Dollars for the Bread
Fund. Some weeks ago, through your Novena, I requested St. Anthony
to make my wife well. I am pleased to say that she is out of bed and
enjoying a quick recovery."

Mrs. J. N. S., Minneapolis, Minn.: "I enclose offering for benefi-
which I have received through your Novenas. I have told several
people of the Novenas, and they too have benefited by them."
N. E. N., Minneapolis, Minn.: "Enclosed please find Five Dollars prom-
ised St. Anthony Bread Fund during my Novena. It is not yet finished,
but I am already beginning to see the wonder work of St. Anthony. My
heartfelt thanks to Our Heavenly Father and the good Saint for many
blessings."

F. T., Minoa, N. Y.: "Enclosed please find offering promised in
honor of St. Anthony. My request was granted, and a safe found for
my automobile during the Novena. Many thanks to Blessed St. An-
thony, who is indeed a Wonder-Worker to the whole world."

C. M. D., N. Y. C.: "Enclosed find offering of Five Dollars prom-
ised for ease from pain of a cancer patient."
The Perpetual Novena to St. Anthony at Graymoor begins every
Tuesday, and ends the following Wednesday. The Friars will be
pleased to pray for your intentions, and send you the approved prayers
for the Novena. We still have the "Short Life of St. Anthony," which
we will gladly send upon request for Twenty-five cents. Address your
petitions to

ST. ANTHONY'S GRAYMOOR SHRINE
THE FRIARS OF THE ATONEMENT
BOX 816, PEEKSKILL, N. Y.

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