

### Twelve Nuns Observe Fifty Years In Habit; Three Bishops Attend

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

Nazareth, Ky., July 30.—On July 19, feast of St. Vincent de Paul, Mother Rose Meagher, with her sister and two other religious, one of whom, Sister Constance Davis, is a sister of Bishop James Davis of Davenport, Iowa, celebrated here the golden jubilee of their profession.

All four religious, born in Killenny, Ireland are blood relatives, and more than a half century ago offered themselves to the American mission. They accompanied Sister Constance's brother, the Rev. Richard Davis, who is now chaplain at Nazareth, Ky., and the Rev. Thomas Hayes, now of Bowling Green, Ky. The then young aspirants to the priesthood entered Bishop Davis' Seminary at Bardonia, Ky. They were present at the jubilee observance.

Eight other religious who made their professions in the year 1876 were included in the celebration. The Rt. Rev. J. A. Floersh, Bishop of Louisville; the Rt. Rev. J. J. Hartley, Bishop of Columbus, and the Rt. Rev. J. B. Morris, Bishop of Little Rock, attended the celebration. The Bishop of Louisville, in his address to the twelve jubiliarians, likened the event of fifty years ago to the sending of the twelve apostles on their mission of evangelizing.

At the close of the bishop's address he read a cablegram from the Papal Secretary of State in which the Holy Father bestowed his Apostolic Benediction on Mother Rose, the other jubiliarians and the entire community of the Sisters of Charity of Nazareth, Kentucky.

Following are the twelve jubiliarians: Mother Rose Meagher, Sister Evidis Murphy, Sister Imelda Sherrin, Sister Agneta Coleman, Sister Gonzales, Sister Constance Davis, Sister Carina Pambroke, Sister Elizabeth O'Connor, Sister Elve McGrath, Sister Alexandrine Conannon, Sister Isabel Henry and Sister Nona Burns.

It is remarkable that despite their ages, all twelve of the jubiliarians not only were able to be present, but attended the dinner and entertainment.

Never before have so many members of the community assembled. Besides the Sisters home for retreat and the 350 summer school students there were many visitors, so that the recently enlarged chapel, which seats 800, was taxed to its utmost.

### Archbishop Hanna Discloses Character Of New Mexican Laws

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

Washington, D. C., July 30.—Archbishop Edward J. Hanna, Chairman of the Administrative Committee, National Catholic Welfare Conference, has issued the following statement on the Mexican situation:

"The wide-spread protest of the Catholics of Mexico and the drastic measures adopted by the Mexican hierarchy will be easily understood by the American people if they will but consider the character of the laws against which such action and protest have been taken.

"Let us suppose that President Coolidge ordered the Governors of every State in the Union to define the number of Catholic priests or Jesuit ministers who would be resubstituted to hold religious services and that the Governors, by virtue of the power invested in them by law, complied. What would the people of the United States do?"

"Suppose the editor of the Christian Science Monitor were sentenced to jail for six years because his journal criticized adversely, for example, the present federal immigration law. What would be the public sentiment of this country?"

"Suppose it were forbidden by the law of the United States that in no public or private school, or college, or university, the name of God be mentioned—Would our American people tolerate such tyranny?"

"Suppose the President of Columbia University were put behind bars for six years because in a speech delivered in the assembly hall of the University he had reverently referred to God?"

"Suppose all colleges and seminaries devoted to the education and training of priests and ministers and rabbis were ordered closed; and that every priest or minister or rabbi were deprived of the right to vote, the right of assemblage, the right of trial by jury? It is inconceivable that such a condition would be even thought of in this country.

"Suppose Cardinal Hayes, or Bishop Manning, denounced such laws as such laws were ever passed by our United States—and as a result were exiled or imprisoned. Would not we demand their return and would not we demand that champions of free speech, and of freedom of conscience, be called to account? It is, of course, impossible, so utterly different is it to our way of thinking and acting.

### 727 Summer School Students Break All Marquette Records

(By Special Mexican Correspondent, N. C. W. C. News Service)

Milwaukee, Wis., July 30.—With a registration of 727, the largest in the history of the school, Marquette University's annual summer session is under way and is believed to exceed in enrollment and courses any other Jesuit summer school in the country.

Registration in the school is divided as follows: Liberal Arts, 489; graduate school, 53; medicine, 8; law, 19; dentistry, 10; business administration, 21, and music, 127. States represented in the enrollment are California, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New York, North Dakota, Washington and Wisconsin. Three foreign countries also are represented.

The Rev. William Maxey, S. J., dean of liberal arts, is director of the summer school. Courses in directive journalism are included under the liberal arts college for the summer, and educational subjects are being featured. Among the students are 227 nuns.

### German Priest, Taken Sick At Eucharistic Congress, Succumbs

Chicago, July 30. The Rev. Friedrich Martin, of Friedenburg, Germany, who became ill while attending the Twenty-eighth Eucharistic Congress, here, died in the Alexian Brothers' Hospital of a cerebral hemorrhage. He was 60 years old.

Some days previously the Very Rev. William Patton, O. M. I., superior of the Edmonton Seminary and one of the most prominent priests in Western Canada, was killed in Rochester, Minn., by a skidding truck. Father Patton, who was 56 years old, had gone to Rochester at the close of the Congress to take treatments at the Mayo Brothers Hospital.

### Parish Priest Heads Committee To Build Public High School

Woonsocket, R. I., July 30.—The pastor of St. Ann's Catholic parish, this city, is head of the committee planning a new \$900,000 public high school.

Rev. Adolard Lalbert, as chairman of the city school board, is considering plans for the building which will be erected as a junior high school. Father Lalbert will take a leading part in the drawing up of the specifications, upon which bids will be called for soon.

It is expected the new structure will be finished by September, 1927. It will contain classrooms accommodating 1,600 students and an assembly hall seating 1,250. Altogether the school will contain 65 rooms.

### 17 German Dioceses Organize Retreats; Plan Secretariats

By Rev. Dr. Wilhelm Baron Von (Cologne Correspondent, N. C. W. C. News Service)

Cologne, July 29.—The retreat movement continues to grow rapidly among German Catholics. Already firmly established, as the number of dioceses where spiritual exercises of this nature are practiced will testify, the retreat idea is spreading further as an aid to proper living.

The movement has flourished in so many dioceses that it is planned to establish a special secretariat and to build retreat houses where specific numbers can be cared for during the days of prayer and meditation. Another aid to the growth of this spiritual practice has been the setting aside of a Sunday in the various parishes for a sermon on the retreat and a collection for its aid. It is necessary, because of the unemployment of many men and women, to give financial aid to them that they may be able to spend three to eight days in prayer.

Retreats have already been organized in the dioceses of Breslau, Berlin, Ermland, Freiburg, Hildesheim, Cologne, Limbourg, Mainz, Meissen, Muenster, Osnabrueck, Paderborn, Munich, Passau, Rotterbourg, Trier and Wurzburg. In Austria they have been established in the dioceses of Gurk, St. Pölten and Vienna.

The Diocese of Cologne illustrates the growth of the retreat movement forcibly. Here 9,369 participated in these exercises in 1924 while in 1925 a total of 19,580 took part.

### Church Built For Art Exhibition In Paris To Be Used In Suburbs

Paris, July 30.—The little church built last year for the International Exposition of Decorative Arts, which was removed at the close of the Exposition, is to be rebuilt in the suburbs of the capital.

Placed under the patronage of Saint Joan of Arc, it will serve as the parish church of a new settlement near Meudon, fifteen kilometers from Paris.

### Excelsior Returns To Attack On Bigoted Organ of Government

(By Special Mexican Correspondent, N. C. W. C. News Service)

Mexico City, July 30.—Under the title of "Again the Lampoon" the "Excelsior" takes occasion to denounce editorially the latest number of the Bulletin of the Board of Private Charities which, for some time, has been devoting its pages to attacks against the Catholic Church. The paper says:

"The latest number of the 'Bulletin' of the Board of Private Charities, official organ of this institution, devotes its pages to the Eucharistic Congress at Chicago, inveighing with fury against the great Catholic meeting. In passing, of course, it makes a few polite comments on the 'audacity' of Excelsior in calling attention to its infamous libels.

"It is obvious that the Lampoon in itself, is unimportant; it is one of the numerous lampoons published in all countries of the earth and if it attracts attention at all it is because of the sordidness and passion of those who edit it and the lack of judgment of those who pay for it and inspire it. We should never have mentioned this publication, issued with the money of the people, if it were not that it is nothing less than the official organ of the institution which styles itself the Honorable Board of Private Charities. And we shall justify our attack, calling to the attention of Colonel Tejada how unseemly it is that a lampoon of this kind should be the mouthpiece of an organization which should devote more care to its respectability.

"The 'Bulletin' is exclusively concerned, as any one may see, from its first number to the last, in directing all sorts of insults against the Catholics and the Catholic Church. A simple glance at its cover, illustrated in colors, gives an idea of the text. That of this month's edition marks a notoriously anti-religious tendency and one of the past editions was devoted entirely to the Eucharistic Congress, to which were forwarded several thousand copies very badly translated into English. Consequently there cannot be the slightest doubt that the principal object of the 'Bulletin' is to attack the Catholic Church, and whoever would attempt to deny this must be either a bland man or an imbecile.

"Now, what right has the Board of Private Charities, an organization which should be neutral, to devote itself to promote and foment anti-religious campaigns? Is it proper, is it right that Catholics should be prohibited from defending their ideas through the press and that funds be given to the Board of Private Charities to publish anti-Catholic lampoons? What kind of morality and justice is this?"

"But there is more than this. Let us suppose that the National Lottery were to edit a bulletin, its official organ, and that it should contain systematic and bilious attacks on the labor organizations. Everyone would be astonished by such an attitude, which would be unworthy of an institution which has a definite object and which is exclusively concerned with the administration of a lottery. The case of that Board of Private Charities is identical, for as a matter of fact, what has this Board to do with the religious question? Does its constitution authorize it to engage in such propaganda? Is one of the objects for which it was created that of attacking the Catholic Church? What does the Secretary of the Interior have to say in this connection? Or are we to agree that the Board of Private Charities is not an organization for charitable purposes but a nest of Jacobins? This is the concrete, accurate charge which we bring against the Board and its lampoon. And now let insults flow in answer, for to wait for reasons to stop our attack would be to wait forever. But if the Board wishes to preserve its decorum and the Ministry of the Interior to do justice the libellous sheet should be done away with or reorganized on a basis of decency and seriousness."

### Oldest of Moroccan Missionaries Keeps Jubilee With Brother

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

Paris, July 30.—Father Joseph Hardy, noted Franciscan missionary, has just celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of his ordination in a little parish in the Department of Herault of which his brother is pastor.

Father Hardy, a veteran of the war of 1870 and former missionary to the Holy Land, is the dean of the clergy of Morocco. First pastor of Rabat, he built there the first French Catholic chapel. But his great work lay in the apostolate in the most deserted hands. He used to walk, staff in hand, wearing a sun helmet, far into the "bled," covering enormous distances on foot.

There was a question at one time of making him a bishop. But he preferred service in remote parishes. At the age of 74 he accepted the heaviest parish in Morocco, going to organize religious services in the Souk-el-Arba district. The only priest within the radius of 60 miles, this pioneer, who is now 77 years old, has built his third chapel in three years.

### Calles' New Decrees Against Religion Held Illegal By U. S. Paper

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

New York, July 28.—Under the title "An Insecure Foundation," the Wall Street Journal, in its issue today, publishes an editorial attacking the amendments to the Penal Code recently promulgated by President Calles and declaring that they are not legal. The Journal further declares that the Constitution of 1917 was never legally adopted. The editorial is as follows:

"In further pursuance of its plan for breeding red vermin in Mexico the Calles administration's regulations for expulsion of foreign ministers and teachers of religion go into effect on August 1. We are more interested in this movement than we would be if Mexico were breeding boll weevils to infest our fields. It will be of interest, therefore, to note bolshevism's utter indifference to law and order in the furtherance of its designs.

**REASONS ACTS ARE ILLEGAL.**  
"These regulations are absolutely null and void for three fundamental reasons. (1) The President had no legal power to make them. (2) Calles is not legally qualified to act as President. (3) The Constitution of 1917 has never been legally adopted.

"Article 27 of the Constitution of 1917 forbids churches, 'irrespective of creed,' to hold property. Article 130 forbids anyone from being a minister of any religious creed unless he is a Mexican by birth, and provides several other restrictions. Not the Catholic Church alone, but all religious denominations come under these provisions. Congress authorized Calles to amend the penal code. He stretched this authorization to include regulations for enforcing the constitutional provisions against religion. Congress alone could do this by enacting a law. His justification is that he provided penalties for infraction of the articles.

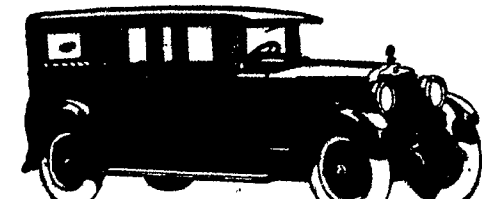
"The congressional authorization of the President to amend the penal code was illegal. Article 49 of the constitution says: 'The supreme power of the Federation is divided for its exercise into legislative, executive, and judicial. Two or more of these powers shall never be united in one person or corporation, nor shall the legislative power be vested in one individual except in case of extraordinary powers granted to the executive in accordance with provisions of Article 29.' Notwithstanding this provision of the Constitution, Congress vested legislative power in the president. He, in turn, went even beyond the specific authorization, and legislated other matters.

**Calles Not Legally Qualified**  
"It cannot be said that this granting of legislative powers to the President of Article 29. That article only in cases of invasion, grave disturbance of the public peace or any other emergency which may place society in grave danger or conflict gives the President certain powers for meeting the situation promptly and readily. This practically corresponds to our provision for suspending the habeas corpus. The grant of legislative power therefore was absolutely void.

"Article 82, fraction 7, of the Constitution, relating to qualifications for President, says: 'He shall not have taken part directly or indirectly in any uprising, riot or military coup.' As Calles was one of the ring-leaders in the 'military coup' in which Carranza was overthrown in 1920, he is disqualified by the authority under which he claims to act.

**Constitution Itself Not Valid**  
"But this Constitution also is not the Constitution of Mexico. The Constitution of 1857, in force when Carranza revolted, provided that amendments should be passed by Congress and approved by a majority of the State legislatures. This was never done. Carranza called a convention at which only his known adherents were allowed to sit as delegates. That body adopted the present constitution. It was not passed by Congress, it was not approved by a majority of the state legislatures, and therefore is void. On these foundations the Mexican administration stands in beginning its war against religion."

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The readers of the Catholic Journal are invited to follow their example, and test for themselves the efficacy of this special Novena. Mrs. G. R. Wis.: "It is with a heart overflowing with gratitude that I write to tell you of the wonderful results obtained through the prayers of the Friars of the Atonement to the Great Wonder Worker of Padua. My husband has been received into the Catholic Church, having received the Sacraments and since then is a different man. Words fail me to express fully how I appreciate this spiritual favor which I long desired."

Miss A. K., New York: "Many thanks to St. Anthony for assisting me in finding my purse containing a large sum of money. The enclosed thank offering is to be used for St. Anthony's Bread Fund." Mrs. C. G., Fort Wayne, Ind.: "Many thanks to the good Friars and Sisters of the Atonement for the prayers offered for my intention during the Novena to St. Anthony, for my favor has been granted for which I can hardly express my gratitude. My husband has been successful in securing a very fine permanent position."

Send petitions to  
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### Irish Army Officers Coming to America In Fall for Training

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

Dublin, July 19.—The announcement that six officers of the Irish Free State Army are to proceed for training to the United States this fall has given rise to favorable comment throughout the country. The Higher Command of the Irish Army are all Catholics. Six officers are expected to visit the States for the course of training, of whom four are of junior rank. Of the higher officers, one probably will be Major General Hugo MacNeill, who is a Catholic and the son of Eoin MacNeill, Professor of Ancient Irish History in the National University, Dublin. The course of training will last from nine to twelve months.

It will be recalled that Major General Prout, who commanded the area centered at Clonmel during the Irish disturbances of 1922, is a devout Catholic. He was Lieutenant-Colonel of the 69th Regiment of Infantry during the European War. Many other Americans served as officers in the Free State Army during the same period.

### Doctors Attest Cure At Lourdes After 16 Fruitless Operations

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

London, July 19.—The Lourdes medical bureau has declared the cure of James Traynor as being "beyond human skill," according to a message received in Liverpool, where Traynor lives. He went to Lourdes in 1923, after 16 operations, and for five years previously had been in a hospital, unable to walk as the result of four war wounds. Traynor's doctor at first strenuously opposed his proposal to go to Lourdes, but eventually he relented. The pilgrim suffered from fits on the journey.

Just before the pilgrimage was due to leave Lourdes, Traynor was suddenly cured, and he helped the disabled on the way back. Each year since that time he has returned to the Pyrenean shrine on a pilgrimage of thanksgiving. He has just come back with a party of pilgrims acting as a stretcher bearer. Traynor, now completely cured, carries on a business as a haulage contractor.

Students wanted for special work. Good remuneration. The Catholic Journal, 113 North Water street.