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On Their Way.

The arch-bigs, and all the little bigs have begun their campaign to keep Al. Smith out of the White House. They are at it in various ways.

Why? Without belittling other possible candidates, it may as well be admitted first as last that Al. Smith is a man of proven honesty, demonstrated courage and undeniable sincerity. He detests a hypocrite and despises a moral coward.

Hence Al. Smith is feared and hated by the cheap and petty politicians.

Therefore, he must be kept out of the White House at all costs.

First in the line of attacks is that Smith must not be the democratic nominee, because he cannot win if nominated because no Catholic can be elected President.

Leading in the attack along this line is Bishop Adna Leonard, of the Methodist Episcopal see of Buffalo.

In a recent address, Bishop Leonard said:

"There is an America outside of New York. It is a nation built around the Bible and the open school. No governor, be he nullificationist or not, can kiss the papal ring and even get within gunshot of the White House. No nullification governor can ever become the leader of a free people or get to the White House by indirect methods or by declaring that the constitution can be changed through indirect proposals.

"I am 100 per cent, Anglo-Saxon. America is a Protestant nation and always will remain so. We are engulfed in a materialism that threatens our national life. But we never will surrender our priceless American heritage to the hands of the foreigners who trample on our flag, flout the constitution, and disregard our well-organized plan of government."

"We must be systematic and thorough throughout the state. We can work that we are going to win. We are the keepers of the constitution, of the flag and of American citizenship.

Commenting upon this remarkable statement, Rev. Edward Feger, a fellow Buffalo townsman of Bishop Leonard makes these scathing comments:

In one portion of his speech, Bishop Leonard did tell the truth. The Methodists are attempting to unite church and state—admittedly by his own declaration. If, we ask, the Catholic Church were striving for political supremacy in the United States—which she is not—is it more evil for the Catholic Church than the Methodist Church? Is the blood that runs through Anglo-Saxon veins purer than the blood in Latin veins? Upon what food has the Anglo-Saxon fed that he has grown so great? The Latin was civilized when the Anglo-Saxon hordes were wandering about Europe—Barbarians, beasts—their one thought, the extinction of other tribes and the theft of their meagre treasures. Can Bishop Leonard point with pride to the history of the Anglo-Saxon greatness while belittling the brain and brawn of Latin races?

Who, we ask, appointed Methodists as "the keepers of the flag, of the constitution and of American citizenship?" Where are we to find it in the constitution, in the laws or in the precedents of the American government? Does not this word "keeper" remind us of Cain in the straggling question put to his father? And can we not apply it to the man who drives deep the dagger into the heart of American liberty and then asks his confederates are we not "the keepers of the flag, of the constitution and of American citizenship?"

One of the outstanding events in the Bicentennial celebration now being observed in Philadelphia will be the dedication of the \$10,000,000 monument to the Catholic clergy of all, has been elected state deputy grand knight of the New York state council, Knights of Columbus, in succession to Daniel A. Tobin.

Debts and Debtors

From a new and unusual angle the "Union and Times" discusses the much mooted question as to whether we shall remit the war debts of Europe because the European nation's involved have made up their minds that they will not, hence cannot be made to pay these valid obligations.

Says our contemporary:—

That splendid magazine, "America," edited under the supervision of the Jesuit Fathers makes it most plain just how limited were the powers of Congress when it came to the settlement of war and post-war debts. The President and Congress can no more remove the obligation on the part of France, England and Italy to repay, than an act of the President and Congress might sanction the pilfering of the United States treasury. Money loaned must be repaid according to all rules of conscience. All this talk in France of the United States becoming a present day Shylock is nonsense. Has France repaid one penny in interest or principal? As she has not, how can she emit the cry of "Shylock" when her deplorable financial condition is not attributable to the squeezing methods which characterized the business policies of William Shakespeare's famous or infamous personage.

When we lent our billions to Europe there was never the question then of a donation. It was to be merely a loan. In our kindness and generosity we never raised the questions of time, interest or repayment.

That was before we learned our sad lesson of European diplomacy. Once the war was over, reports were circulated in Europe that it was preposterous for the United States to contend that her armies had won the conflict, and later the story went out through the channels of propaganda that it was preposterous for the United States to expect a repayment of our loans to her countries. The great flaw in these stories is that the war was not ours but the allies, that our effort to make the world safe for democracy was nothing more than a clever phrase.

What else could Congress do than to demand the repayment of the loans? That money came from the purchasers of liberty bonds, from men and women in our factories and shops, who sweated and labored to uphold the will of the president and Congress. If Europe did not repay these loans, the money would have had to come from the children or the children's children of the liberty bond buyers. No Congress has a right to overburden future generations or to speak for peoples who will have plenty of responsibilities and obligations in the ages to come.

What Is Enough?

One often hears it said "yes, carry life insurance to protect my family if anything happens to me."

It is quite pertinent to ask "What is enough insurance?"

One of the best answers to this question that has come to our attention was in the "Research and Review News" of Indianapolis, Ind.:

Suppose that your employer called you into his office tomorrow, and said: "We have decided to change our method of paying our people. We are going to pay a flat sum, and if agreeable, you in turn contract to work the remainder of your life for that sum, which will be paid you in advance."

"In your case, we have decided to give you a check for \$10,000. The cashier has the check and the contract ready for you now. What do you say?"

The thousand dollars is a big pile of money.

And yet it wouldn't take you but a second's thought to see that \$10,000, if you spent it day by day, on your present scale of living, would soon be gone.

Neither would it take but a minute with a pencil to see that \$10,000 invested would yield only in the neighborhood of \$1.50 a day.

When you apply \$10,000 to your problem of living in a comfortable way, it becomes a mighty small sum. When you apply it to your widow's problem of living in a comfortable way, it erroneously becomes a mighty big sum.

In answering the question, "What is enough insurance?" it is unfair to everyone concerned to think of the cash sum to be paid under the contracts we own. The adequacy of the insurance must be measured by the daily income it is capable of producing.

There is external evidence that the real crux in the Mexican controversy is the greed of grafters to seize and confiscate to their own use and profit of the property of the Church and its individual ministers even if none of it was given by grafters who covet it.

Congressman Meyer Jacobstein has made a splendid Representative in Congress. He will continue to do so if re-elected. Should his opponent be successful, in the person of James E. Cuff Rochester will continue to have a high-minded, conscientious and devoted Representative at Washington.

John V. Naber, of Buffalo County, has been elected state deputy grand knight of the New York state council, Knights of Columbus, in succession to Daniel A. Tobin.

Make A Change!

We feel sure that every motorist in New York State will heartily applaud the following editorial in the Rochester "Times-Union":—

The detour is the nightmare of motoring.

Also, it is the sand in the works of the watch, the ghost at the banquet, the fly in the butter.

Why shouldn't the State Highway Department adopt a new program to govern the establishment of detours?

The present practise has been long enough in vogue, why not change the style?

Is there any rule or regulation as to detours; or, has there ever been one? If so, is it not more frequently broken than any other commandment in the whole process of road building?

Let the entire army of motorists be summoned to give evidence, and without exception, it is believed, its members would testify that the carelessness, neglect and indifference in establishing and maintaining detours shows disregard for public accommodation and safety.

No detour should be established except where new construction is under way, and in those cases they should be as short as possible and should be placed in reasonable condition for traffic and kept so as long as necessary. In cases of road repair, half the highway should be left open for one line of traffic.

And while on this subject it might be well to ask if there is any authority for the continuance of detour and road closed signs long after their necessity has ceased and the work for which they were established has been accomplished?

Many necessary signs are erected along the highways. Cautionary warnings of sharp curves, railroad crossings, steep hills, narrow bridges, etc., are useful, as are also the warnings concerning repairs and construction. But too often, when the job is completed, the contractor takes his departure leaving signs that are no longer truthful or necessary.

Modern Science Scored

Notre Dame University this year conferred upon Bishop Turner, of Buffalo, the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws. The Bishop preached the baccalaureate sermon in which he arranged "modern science", so called. In opening he said:—

Let me first of all present side by side education without religion and education as we find it in our Catholic schools, colleges, and universities. The one lays stress on the acquisition of ideas, the other on the clarification of ideas. The one aims at a knowledge of facts, the other is equally concerned about the valuation of facts. The one limits its search to facts ascertainable by the senses and the intellect, the other brings into its curriculum facts which are beyond the power of the human mind to ascertain and are shown to us by Faith alone. The one is perhaps a preparation for life, the other is a preparation for complete life, for life here and hereafter. The one puts us in possession of power, power to achieve, power to succeed, power to conquer, power to acquire, power to enjoy; the other does all this, and in addition it emphasizes the restraint placed on all acquired power by the consideration of duty.

Duty to God, duty to self, duty to one's country and to one's neighbors. The one is creedless; the other lays stress on creed. The one banishes all fear, as being educationally unjustifiable; the other lays, as on the cornerstone of all moral education, filial fear of God, and upon this it builds the structure of obedience, obedience to God, obedience to parents, obedience to civil authority and to the laws of the Church.

Insidious.

Here is a striking sample of the insidious propaganda to exalt England in the minds of the non-thinking American citizen that appeared recently in one of the "standard miscellany columns" in an esteemed secular contemporary:—

There is much talk about jobless men and hard times in England. One thinks of England as a small island—sometimes a country to be pitied for its smallness and lack of resources. England and Wales together are no bigger than New York State. But make no mistake about England. For England is the heart of the British Empire. The British Empire covers 13 million square miles. The United States covers about 3 1/2 million. The population of Great Britain is 450,000,000. Its territory covers a quarter of the earth. Commercially Great Britain is a great help to the United States. It absorbs 40 per cent of all the goods that we send out of the country. Don't worry about little England. Remember the British Empire and its amazing resources.

In New York city in October the National Convention of the Third Order of St. Francis will attract a gathering of prelates, priests and laymen, second in size to the Eucharistic Congress in Chicago last June.

President Calles would exile all foreign-born priests in Mexico yet of the Supreme Council of the Scottish Rite Masons which recently visited Calles and conferred a degree—nine of those present were foreigners.

Weekly Calendar Of Feast Days

Sunday, Aug 22.—St. Symphorian, martyr. About the year 180, Symphorian, a youthful Christian was hailed before the magistrate because he alone of a great multitude would not pay tribute to the heathen goddess Ceres, during a procession in Autun, France. He suffered punishments and death, encouraged by his mother.

Monday, August 23.—St. Phillip Benizi was born in Florence, on the Feast of the Assumption, 1233. He longed from youth to become a servant of Mary, but fearing his unworthiness practiced medicine at his father's request. Later his doubts were solved and though he dared only to offer himself as a lay brother, he was ordained and later became general of the order. Only by flight did he escape elevation to the Papal throne.

Tuesday, August 24.—St. Bartholomew, Apostle, was one of the twelve followers called by Our Lord to Himself. He carried the Gospel through the most barbarous countries of the East, penetrating into the remotest Indies. There are different opinions as to the martyrdom he suffered; some say he was crucified, others that he was flayed alive. But he may have suffered both punishments.

Wednesday, August 25.—St. Louis, King of France at the age of 12, made the defense of God's honor the aim of his life. His mother had told him when a youth that she would rather see him die than commit a mortal sin. In a crusade he organized he showed himself the first, the best and the bravest of Christian Knights. He detested blasphemy. On the second crusade he died of fever in 1270 after his crusade had landed victorious at Tunis. He received the Viaticum kneeling by his cam-bed.

Thursday, August 26.—St. Zephyrinus, Pope and Martyr, became head of the Church in 202, the year in which Severus raised his bloody persecution of the Church. In these troublous times he suffered what every confessor underwent. He died in 219 after reigning 17 years.

Friday, August 27.—St. Joseph Calasanctius was born Arragon in 1556. When only five years old he led a troop of children through the streets to find the devil and kill him. Becoming a priest he was touched by the vice and ignorance of the poor children of Rome. He founded the Order of Clerks Regular of the Pious Schools and soon had about 1,000 pupils of every rank under his care. At the age of 86 enemies arose from among his own subjects and he was cast into prison.

Saturday, August 28.—St. Augustine of Hippo was born at Tagaste, Africa, in 354. Of great talents and a violent passion he persisted in an irregular life until he was 32. Then he received baptism, which he had not despite that he had been brought up in the Christian faith, and gave all to the poor. He became a bishop. He died in 430.

American Bishops Visiting Limerick

(By N. C. W. C. News Service) Dublin, Aug. 3.—The Rt. Rev. Wm. Turner, Bishop of Buffalo, and the Rt. Rev. Edmund J. Fitzmaurice, Bishop of Wilmington, are at present on holidays in their native County of Limerick. Bishop Turner celebrated Solemn High Mass in the Redemptorist Church, Limerick City, on Sunday, August 1.

The Arch-Confraternity attached to the Redemptorist Church in Limerick comprises about eight thousand members. This is believed to be the largest confraternity attached to a single church anywhere in the world. Owing to the difficulty of accommodating such numbers, it has had to be divided several times, and a new division, dedicated to Saint Clement of Harbauer, is about to be added.

Communist agitators, taking advantage of the mixed German and Irish labor engaged near Limerick City on the electrification of the River Shannon, have recently been seeking to push their doctrines. The religious spirit of the Trades Unions of Limerick, of whom practically all are members of the Arch-Confraternity, has given the preachers of Soviet doctrines a cold reception.

De Paul U. Awards Degrees To Sisters

(By N. C. W. C. News Service) Chicago, August 12.—Seventy-three candidates, most of whom are Sisters, received degrees in the summer course of the Liberal Arts College, De Paul University, at its recent closing.

There were 1119 students registered in the university's summer course. Among these were some 700 nuns, representing 30 different orders and 15 different states and Canada. Fifty-five courses were offered during the summer.

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