

Card. Cerretti, Guest Of Native City, Acclaimed

Mayor of Orvieto Presents His Eminence Silver Casket

By Msgr. Enrico Pucci, (Rome Correspondent, N. C. W. C. News Service).

Rome, August 30.—The City of Orvieto, birthplace of His Eminence Bonaventura Cardinal Cerretti, recently extended a colorful and enthusiastic welcome to its illustrious native son. Religious, civic and military ceremonies marked the occasion.

The entire populace joined in the demonstration that attended Cardinal Cerretti's entrance into the city and a military guard added its tribute. The mayor of the city with appropriate words, presented His Eminence with a large silver casket, delicately engraved in the fifteenth century style with the coat-of-arms both of His Eminence and the city. It contained copies in gold, silver and bronze, of a medal coined expressly for the occasion. On one side of the medal is the Cardinal's coat-of-arms and on the other a dedicatory inscription.

Bishop Frattocchi spoke, following the mayor, and on behalf of the ecclesiastical authorities expressed the hope that God would spare Cardinal Cerretti for many years of service to the Church. His Eminence in reply recalled manifestations in his honor in many countries, and particularly in the United States, but added that he received his greatest pleasure from this tribute of his fellow citizens.

Cardinal Cerretti declared that he would always cherish and preserve the splendid gift, because he intends that upon his death it shall rest in a glass case in the Museum of the Duomo. He then gave to the Duomo a precious chalice of silver from Auvergne mines, and a Canon on artistic parchment.

Following this His Eminence celebrated a Solemn Pontifical Mass in the Duomo. Enroute he rode with the mayor and was flooded with flowers and colored leaflets bearing praises of the Prince of the Church. Bells rang wildly and the multitudes snail as his automobile passed.

In the evening Cardinal Cerretti chanted Vespers and later there was a solemn reception at the Bishop's palace where many of the citizens greeted the prelate. The facade of the cathedral, a famous monument of Italian Gothic architecture, was illuminated with colored reflected lights, as a sign of jubilation.

Anonymous Letter Bares Plot To Rob Notre Dame, Paris

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

Paris, Sept. 2.—An anonymous letter forwarded recently to the Chapter of Notre Dame revealed a plot against the treasure of the cathedral said to have been hatched by a band of Italian anarchists. Strict supervision was instituted by the police but no attempt was made to rob the treasure. If the plot was a real one, the malefactors have obviously changed their plans on account of the precautions which have been taken to frustrate their efforts.

The treasure of Notre Dame is of incomparable value: reliquaries of gold and silver set with precious stones—a piece of the wood of the true Cross, a nail and the crown of thorns, brought back from the Holy Land by Saint Louis, a large number of monarques, ciburiums, patenas, chalices and beautifully wrought shrines.

The treasure was removed by the revolutionaries who planned to convert it into money. But a large number of the objects removed were duplicated during the last century through gifts from the Emperors Napoleon I and Napoleon III.

Apostolic Delegate To South Pacific Lands Visits U. S.

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

Washington, Sept. 10.—The Most Rev. Bartolomeo Cattaneo, Titular Archbishop of Patmyra and Apostolic Delegate to Australasia, with residence in North Sydney, who is passing through the United States enroute home from Rome, stopped over in this city and paid a visit to Catholic University of America and the headquarters of the National Catholic Welfare Conference.

After arriving in New York from Rome, whither he went in April, Archbishop Cattaneo went to Baltimore where he was greatly impressed by the Catholic school organization. Continuing his homeward journey, Archbishop Cattaneo hopes to visit Chicago and San Francisco. He expects to sail October 6. He was in this country nine years ago while enroute to Australasia to take up the duties of his office. He succeeded Cardinal Bonatti as Rector of the St. Ignace College of Propaganda Fide in Rome. Between Cardinal Bonatti and Archbishop Cattaneo, the latter is the Apostolic Delegate to the United States.

Mexico's Pledge Of Freedom Won U. S. Recognition

Carranza's "Confidential Agent" Gave Secretary Lansing Assurance Religious Liberty Would Be Established

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

Washington, Sept. 13.—Time and time again, two outstanding declarations are repeated in the welter of charges, statements and counter-charges concerning the international aspect of the Mexican situation. They have become the burthens of the contentions made from the two sides. Boiled down, they are:

First, Calles, his Ministers and his consular agents in the United States, led by Consul General Elias of New York, repeat and reiterate that Mexico's affairs are her own; that she never has looked and never will look first to the wishes or advice of the United States before putting any policy into effect; that recognition of the Mexican Government by this country does not make the United States responsible for that Government's behavior; that Mexico is not bound in her conduct in any special sense whatever by obligations to the United States.

Second, those who oppose the Calles policies assert that the United States is morally responsible for the conduct of the Mexican Government through its extension of recognition and its holding up of the hands of the Mexican regimes since that time; that there were certain understandings as to Mexico's conduct before recognition was accorded, and that Mexico should now be made to live up to those understandings.

Decisive Evidence Available. The State Department papers on the Mexican situation recently made public, and which the N. C. W. C. News Service is now giving to the Catholic press serially, contain two communications which, it would seem, very definitely determine which of these two views has the greater weight. They are taken from the series and given here because of their direct bearing on recent statements from the two sides.

The first is what has become known as the "Arredondo Pledge." This furnishes proof that the United States Government, before its last recognition of Mexico, flatly asked what Mexico proposed to do in regard to the Catholic Church in Mexico, and received the pledge in the most unequivocal terms, that the Mexican Government would guarantee "individual freedom of worship according to everyone's conscience" and would "respect everybody's life, property and religious beliefs."

Headed "The confidential agent of the Constitutionalist Government of Mexico to the Secretary of State of the United States", and dated October 8, 1915, and signed "E. Arredondo", the document in question, as officially given by the State Department, is as follows:

Text Of "Arredondo Pledge"

"My dear Mr. Lansing:

"Complying with your excellency's request asking me what is the attitude of the Constitutionalist Government in regard to the Catholic Church in Mexico, I have the honor to say that inasmuch as the re-establishment of peace within order and law is the purpose of the Government, to the end that all the inhabitants of Mexico without exception, whether nationals or foreigners, may equally enjoy the benefits of true justice and hence take interest in cooperating to the support of the Government, the laws of reform, which guarantee individual freedom of worship according to every one's conscience, shall be strictly observed.

"Therefore, the Constitutionalist Government will respect everybody's life, property and religious beliefs, without other limitation than the preservation of public order and the observance of the institutions in accordance with the laws in force and the constitution of the Republic."

It was exactly eleven days after the giving of this pledge that the United States accorded recognition to the Mexican Government, on October 19, 1915.

It is in connection with the recognition that the second of the two documents appears. It is a letter sent by Secretary of State Lansing to the Ministers at Washington of Venezuela, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Haiti, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru and Salvador, informing them that the United States and six other nations, after conferences, had decided to extend recognition to Mexico. Its text is as follows:

Secretary Lansing's Notification.

"The Ambassadors of Brazil, Chile and Argentina and the Ministers of Bolivia, Uruguay and Guatemala, who have been in conference with me in regard to the recognition of the Government in Mexico, will, under instructions from their several Governments, recognize today the de facto Government of Mexico, of which General Carranza is the Chief Executive. I am conveying to you this information informally at the instance of all the members of the conference."

The import of this letter is taken to be that the United States led a group of seven nations in a movement which culminated in the recognition of Mexico, and that, the

Central Verein's New York Branch Condemns Calles

Organization, 15,000 Strong, In Convention, Protests "Violation of Universally-Recognized Principles"

By Wm. A. Lang, (Special Correspondent, N. C. W. C. News Service)

Buffalo, Sept. 7.—Vigorous resolutions of protest against the Mexican Government's persecution of the Church were adopted by delegates from 134 Catholic societies scattered throughout New York State, and representing a total membership of nearly 15,000, at the annual convention of the Catholic Central Verein of America held here September 4-6.

Members of the executive committee met at Hotel LaFayette, the convention headquarters, Saturday night but the regular session of the convention did not open until Sunday morning when Mayor Frank X. Schawb of Buffalo welcomed the delegates to the city. Alois J. Werdein of Buffalo, President of the state body, then delivered his opening address in which he urged the delegates to enter with spirit and enthusiasm upon the problems with which they were confronted.

Solemn Pontifical High Mass was celebrated at St. Louis' church by the Rt. Rev. William Turner, D. D., Bishop of Buffalo. The Rev. William J. Schreck, rector of St. Gerard's church, Buffalo, delivered the sermon of the Mass. In the evening solemn Eucharistic service was held at which the Very Rev. Msgr. Joseph F. Rummel of New York preached an inspiring sermon on the Eucharist.

Monsignor Rummel, chairman of the resolutions committee, reported to the delegates at length, Monday morning, on the Mexican situation. The resolution, as adopted by the convention, reads:

Condemn Mexico's Laws. "Our Catholic hearts are saddened these days and our American ideals are shocked by the iniquitous act of the Government of Mexico, our sister Republic and closest neighbor. Under the pretext of applying their religious articles, numbers 27 and 130, of the Carranza constitution of 1917, the Church is deprived of her possessions and the right to exercise freely her sacred functions. Bishops, priests and religious are denied not only liberty of conscience, liberty of speech, and liberty of press, but even the exercise of their rights of citizenship, private ownership and inheritance. The faithful, comprising 90 per cent of the population, are deprived, because of these tyrannical measures, of the consolation of religion, the right to Christian education and freedom of worship.

"Conscious of our own enjoyment of these blessed rights and prerogatives under our Constitution, we protest as American citizens and Catholics against these violations of universally-recognized principles and ideals. We voice our sympathy with our Catholic brethren of Mexico and pledge them the support of our prayers that they may persevere in this heroic resistance, which excites the admiration of all true lovers of liberty, and that it may please God to end soon their struggles in a glorious victory."

The question of prohibition came in for much discussion, but Philip H. Donnelly of Rochester reported to the convention that the following stand had been taken on that much-mooted question:

"We favor the modification of the Volstead law, so called, to conform to facts as to what is an intoxicating beverage. We call upon our members to take an active interest and give expression to this view in the referendum on this matter to be submitted to the people at the election this November."

Resolutions also were passed urging the fitting observance of the seven hundredth anniversary of the death of St. Francis Assisi and dealing with the social study courses, the Holy Father, the Kolping Society, and the social questions of the day. The great encyclical by Leo XIII was referred to as a model of relationship between capital and labor.

After the various committees had reported the officers of 1926 were elected for another year. The convention of the Catholic Women's Union was also held at Hotel LaFayette and this convention adopted rulings to coincide with those of the men's gathering. A banquet, given in St. Louis' Hall, brought the convention to an official close.

Nun For 51 Years Keeps Anniversary Nursing Sufferers

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

Chicago, Sept. 27.—Sister Lucia of the Daughters of Charity of St. Vincent de Paul today began her fifty-first year as a nun by administering to persons injured in the wreck of a Chicago and Northwestern train at a suburb of Chicago last night. Among them is Louis Smith, engineer of the train on which five persons were killed and more than a hundred injured.

Born in Perryville, Mo., Sister Lucia joined the community in Maryland in 1876. She first was assigned to Milwaukee, then Mobile, then Boston and finally Chicago where she has been superintendent of St. Joseph's hospital for 23 years. More than 250 nurses whom Sister Lucia had trained met at the hospital today to honor their teacher. They almost buried her under a present of 50 golden chrysanthemums.

Mexico Bars "Columbia" New Haven, Conn., Sept. 9.—Columbia, the official publication of the Knights of Columbus, has been barred from the mails in Mexico, headquarters of the K. of C. here have been informed by the United States postal authorities. Publication in the magazine of attacks on the Calles Government is given as the reason.

Government Report Shows Few Employees Own Corporation Stock

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

Washington, D. C., September 7.—The American working people are far even from owning an appreciable share of the concerns they work in and much farther from the co-partnership and co-operative production which the Bishops Program advocated as necessary for industrial efficiency and safety from revolution. This is shown in the report of the Federal Trade Commission on National Wealth and Income.

The report gives 1925 figures and there has been since that time a small change. Figures are based on a cross section of American industry including all the chief branches and both large and small concerns.

Only seventy-five out of a thousand of the holders of common stock are employees and they own a still smaller proportion of the stock. Out of every thousand shares the seventy-five employees own but fifteen shares. In preferred stock there is little difference. Thirty-five out of a thousand stock holders are employees and they own nineteen out of every thousand shares.

These are average figures over all industry. In the leather products industries, the highest record is made. Of a thousand common and preferred stockholders three hundred and sixteen common stockholders and two hundred and twenty-one preferred stockholders are employees. But again they own a smaller share of the stock. They own thirty-three shares of common stock and forty-six preferred shares out of a thousand.

In some industries employee ownership is practically all in the gas industry less than one tenth of one percent of the common stockholders are employees of the industry and they own four tenths of one percent of the stock. Three tenths of one percent of the preferred stockholders are employees and they own less than one tenth of one percent of the stock.

The report gives another indication when it lists the value of the stock held by employees. It appears that not the rank and file of the employees but the better paid own most of the stock.

The average holdings of the employees owning common stock is nearly \$1400 and in preferred stock is \$2800. In trade the common stock holding is \$5100 and preferred \$2300. In manufacturing the average common stock holding is nearly \$1500 and preferred stock holding is \$4500. The wages paid in trade and factories will not usually let the average employee save and invest so much money. The Federal Trade Commission makes no such deduction and did not collect its figures in such a way as to show whatever the wages or salaries of the employees who owned stock. Income tax figures in the same report however, confirm this conclusion.

All this goes to show how steep a road American labor must travel to reach the goal when the working people will share proportionally in the ownership of industry. It punctures the myth that has been carefully blown up in the United States. American industry is not on the high road towards democratization through diffusion of stock ownership.

Disorders Prevent Italian Catholic Gymnasts' Meeting (By N. C. W. C. News Service)

Rome, Aug. 31.—The ecclesiastical authorities have cancelled the International Catholic Gymnastic Congress which was to have been held at Rome September 3 to 6. The action follows incidents which took place at Macerata on the occasion of a gathering in honor of the centenary of St. Aloysius. Disturbances were created in connection with a Catholic parade.

The Government, deploring the incidents at Macerata, has ordered a strict inquiry to determine responsibility for the disorders.

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