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One Good Result.

No matter what else happens, the
discussion of Governor Alfred E.
Smith's religion in connection with
the possible presidential nomination,
indirectly, has dealt another body
blow to intolerance and bigotry.

Rabbi Newman, a noted Jewish
leader in San Francisco, discussing
Governor Smith's reply to Mr. Mar-
shall says:

"Though the Protestant groups in
this country are in the numerical
majority, American traditions have
been fashioned by Catholics, Jews
and even non-believers. The Consti-
tution of the United States expressly
provides that there shall be no reli-
gious test for public office. Yet this
provision is oftentimes more of a
pious hope than a reality.

"When the election of a non-Pro-
testant to the highest public office is
not a subject of wondering and ad-
miring comment, but is taken for
granted as a normal and natural
thing, then will we genuinely be
loyal to our Constitution.

"If Governor Smith is to be re-
fused the presidential nomination by
his party or elected to office by the
people it must be on grounds other
than his religion. It is worse than
hair-splitting to attempt to prove
that a good Catholic cannot be a
good American. America demands
loyalty, not disloyalty, to ancestral
faiths. America has more to gain
from the presence of a good Catholic
and a perfect Jew than from
three nondescripts."

And now comes Jane Addams, the
well-known Chicago sociologist who
calls Governor Smith's candidacy "a
great boon to the country."

"So far," she said, "the so-called
tolerance of the electorate has been
only an avoidance of the issue. Mrs.
Ross yesterday at Washington ad-
vocated the election of a Catholic, just
to prove that this, in reality is a
republic in which we live and not
only in name."

Miss Addams said further she was
hopeful that the discussion of Gov-
ernor Smith as a Presidential candi-
date would bring a better under-
standing of religion and a realization
that it had no place in politics.

To Be or Not to Be.

That there may be an honest dif-
ference of opinion as to the value
or non-value of military training in
the schools and colleges is conceded.
That some sort of physical exercise
to develop the bodies of the students
will not be disputed to any appre-
ciable extent.

It will not be disputed that there
is a large number of persons who
object to any military preparedness.
This may explain the following edi-
torial in the Buffalo "Courier-Ex-
press":

The National Council of Churches
has gone on record as opposed to
compulsory military training in
schools and colleges, thereby giving
voice to a feeling that has been per-
sonally and unofficially expressed for
some time. It opposes the giving of
academic credits for attendance at
military training camps and urges
the release of "all instructors in
optional courses in military science
from the direct control of the war
department to the regularly consti-
tuted local academic authorities,
thus effectually freeing our educa-
tional system from the control or
interference of the war department."

The system of government aid to
such institutions established for ac-
ademic training as are willing to add
to their curricula certain instruction
concerning the general head of
"military training" has been serious-
ly objected to by many persons who
believe that it was an encourage-
ment to the militaristic spirit and
not at all in accord with the profes-
sional ethics which are tradition to
the university. A new system of re-
gulation in this connection has
been proposed to be a serious tempta-

to young men who might otherwise
find it difficult and perhaps impos-
sible to finance a college course.

On the other hand has been the
feeling that a certain amount of mil-
itary training rudimentary though
it might be, can do the youth of the
country no harm. Probably most of
it is superficial. It might even be
questioned that it embodies either
harm or benefit from either point
of view. In the long run most of it
is without effect. Perhaps the most ob-
jectionable thing about it is that in
some degree it is compulsory.

In the last sentence of the editor-
ial quoted is another "sign of the
times". There are too many persons
nowadays who do not believe in
obedience to or respect for any law
or authority.

Radio.

There is a deal of excitement and
ado over the re-allocation of wave
lengths and power of broadcasting
stations by the new Federal Radio
Commission. The New York "World"
said recently:

Beginning June 15, radio listeners
will not be able to bring in all sta-
tions with their accustomed dialing,
as the allocation of new wave lengths
by the Federal Radio Commission be-
comes effective on that date. Only a
few of the older stations in the New
York district will not be affected.
The change has not pleased the
broadcasters who have been ordered
to take a shorter wave or to divide
their time with other stations. They
are planning to fight, and possibly to
test the constitutionality of the law
creating the commission.

Except for the complaints from
these sources the commission's work
has met with general approval. It
faced a difficult task, and it has gone
about its work with an evident desire
to deal fairly. It has been necessary
to reduce the number of broadcast-
ing stations, or at least to limit the
number operating at a given time.
Since the commission began its dis-
tribution of stations in this dis-
trict have suspended operations. That
simplified its task, but there were
still too many, and their wave
lengths were not sufficiently separated.

The late arrivals, the fly-by-night
concerns whose performance is sub-
standard, and the wave-jumpers have
no reason to expect from the com-
mission the same consideration as
casters who are rendering a better
public service. If they think that
they have been unfairly treated they
have the right of appeal. Certainly
the great army of radio listeners
wants no return to the old intoler-
able conditions.

The really interested parties are
the radio listeners. If they are ham-
pered in decent reception of worth-
while programmes the Federal Com-
mission is in for a hard time.

Fifteen Days.

Just what may be accomplished in
the way of air navigation is hinted
in the following editorial in the
Washington "Post":

First a day and a half to Paris
and now 15 days around the world.
Linton A Wells who put the imagi-
native fancy of Jules Verne to flight
by circling the globe in 28 days,
and Lieut. Leigh Wade, one of the
round-the-world fliers, have this new
record for their objective. They plan
to start July 10, and to be back
before that month is near its end.
Their itinerary is New York, San
Francisco, Honolulu, Midway Island,
Kauai, Hilo, Harbin, Irkutsk, Omsk,
Moscow, Paris, London, Queenstown,
St. John's and New York.

In the light of present day events
the world will read this itinerary as
casualty as it considers the way sta-
tions of an express train between
here and New York. To do it the
modern explorers must dash from the
Hudson to the Golden Gate in a sin-
gle day. That has been done. They
must cross the Pacific in two jumps.
No man has ever done it, but the
world will share the confidence of
the intrepid two who say it will be
easy. Manchuria to Paris—a waste
of space; but what of that? What
has become of distance? Paris to
London and Queenstown is but the
ordinary journey of a commercial air
traveler in this age. The broad At-
lantic from Ireland to Newfoundland,
is already well marked.

More than 20,000 miles in all, and
15 days to do it in. What was Jules
Verne thinking of when he made 90
days seemingly impossible for the
same voyage? And what, the world
will ask in another generation, was
this day thinking or when it allowed
fifteen whole days for the trip?

Justice Rippey's vigorous charge
to the Monroe County grand jury to
inquire into the crop of crimes
against women and girls is to be
commended.

Rochester's baseball Club seems to
be in a state of perpetual reorganiza-
tion.

Rochester Sisters are taking their
place in the higher education world.

Canadian Brothers had a good
chance to view Rochester Alham-
brans at close range last Tuesday.

The Ontario inn keepers expect
quite a fine crop of American tour-
ists this year.

Colonel Lindbergh—better known
as "Lindy"—bids fair to achieve the
popularity of "Colonel Teddy".

Stop, Look, Listen!

For several years past, industrial
leaders, labor unions, civic societies,
state, and municipal governments
have united in a vigorous campaign
to lessen and prevent accidents.
What has been the result? Let the
"Union and Times" answer:

In spite of all the propaganda in
behalf of safety, the number of
deaths and accidents in this country
yearly is appalling. Seventy-eight
thousand lost their lives in 1926 and
nearly two million were seriously in-
jured. Of this number twenty-three
thousand were children, half of
whom were under six years of age.
During the world war about fifty
eight thousand boys in khaki were
killed in action. Our participation
in the conflict lasted nineteen
months. When one reflects that in a
period of twelve months twenty
thousand were killed above the num-
ber who offered their lives at the
altar of Mars, it is apparent that
our chief sin is carelessness.

What do we intend to do about it?
Millions of dollars are spent yearly
to teach safety methods. Every sort
of a device has been invented to
safeguard workmen and with all this
twenty-three thousand lost their
lives in 1926 and five hundred thou-
sand were maimed for life according
to reports of the National Safety
Council. Rather should we ask, what
more can be done? The children in
the school are instructed to stop,
look and listen. Traffic policemen are
placed at crossing points to protect
the little ones. And despite these
precautions the newspapers are con-
stantly telling the same story of
leath due to accidents everywhere.

From a closer analysis our boasted
progress is accompanied by a cheap-
ening respect for human life. The
increasing number of automobiles
and trucks with their commercial
and pleasurable advantages has in-
creased proportionately the number
of deaths. In the work of perfecting
aviation thousands of young men are
sacrificed in the toll. While we are
discovering new serums and anti-
toxins to minimize disease, the death
hazards for the many have been aug-
mented by modern modes of travel.
In reckoning our physical blessings,
we lose sight of the curse of care-
lessness. In speaking of our progress,
we forget the thousands and millions
who lie on beds of pain or are car-
ried to a nearby cemetery because of
the foolhardy attitude of a careless
driver or a thoughtless pedestrian.

An ounce of prevention is worth
a pound of cure. We should exercise
ordinary precaution against
avoidable accidents and heighten the
respect for human life. Until every-
one does this, we will go on and on
recording the increase in the number
of deaths and injuries year after
year.

Right!

Without agreeing with the conten-
tion that there therapeutic is val-
ue in the ultra-prohibitionist fan-
tasy who abuse bitterly the physi-
cians who do want to prescribe the
whiskey in certain cases and argue
that the Volstead law restrictions
constitute a restriction on the Doc-
tor's desire to take proper care of
his patients.

The "Democrat and Chronicle"
states the case concisely as follows:
The arguments of some extremists
that physicians as a body are so in-
scrupulous as not to be safely trust-
ed to issue prescriptions for medi-
cal liquor are not only insulting to
a profession which probably contains
a larger proportion of high-minded
citizens than any other, but are con-
clusively negated by government
reports. During the fiscal year 1926
the total number of prescription
blanks issued did not suffice to give
one-eighth of our population one pint
of medicinal alcoholic beverage a
year. To have furnished one-fourth
of the American people the limit of
prescription liquor allowed them by
law—a pint at ten-day intervals—
would have required more than a
billion prescriptions, which is eighty
times more than the total used by
all the physicians of our land.

It would seem within reason the re-
fore to conclude that only some little
fraction—a half of one per cent, per-
haps—of the alcoholic beverages, in-
cluding cider, wine and others con-
sumed in our country, was obtained
on prescriptions. Many doctors do
not issue them at all, not convinced
that alcohol has therapeutic value.
Many other physicians confine their
use of medicinal liquor to a few ail-
ments, pneumonia among them.
Hence the blanket aspersions on an
honorable profession are wholly un-
justifiable and unworthy of atten-
tion. And so, for that matter, are
the hasty conclusions and the pas-
ionate contentions of all extremists
on what President Roosevelt describ-
ed as "the lunatic fringe of society."

Seton Hill Awards

Degrees to Forty
Greensburg, Pa., June 10.—A
class of 40 graduates received their
degrees from the hands of the Rt.
Rev. Hugh C. Boyle, Bishop of Pitts-
burgh, at the annual commencement
exercises of Seton Hill College here
Tuesday.

The Rev. Dr. Patrick Joseph Mc-
Cormick, dean of the School of Educa-
tion, Catholic University of Amer-
ica, at Washington, delivered the
addresses to the graduates.

Weekly Calendar Of Feast Days

Sunday, June 19.—St. Julian Fal-
coneri was born in 1270. Her mod-
esty was such that she never used a
mirror or gazed upon the face of a
man during her life. The mere men-
tion of sin made her tremble and
shudder, and once, hearing a scandal
related, she fell in a dead swoon. She
was visited in her last hour by angels
in the form of white doves, and Christ
Himself, as a beautiful child, crown-
ed her with a garland of flowers. She
died in 1340.

Monday, June 20.—St. Silvester,
Pope and Martyr, was the son of
Pope Hormisdas, who had been mar-
ried before he entered the ministry.
When a sub-deacon he was chosen
Pope and ordained on June 8, 536. He
was exiled through a conspiracy in-
itiated by Theodora, the empress of
Justinian, and died June 20, 538, on
a desert island.

Tuesday, June 21.—St. Aloysius
Gonzaga was the eldest son of Fer-
dinand Gonzaga, Marquis of Castiglione,
born March 9, 1568. The first
words he pronounced were the names
of Jesus and Mary. At the age of nine
years he made a vow of perpetual
chastity and later entered the Society
of Jesus. He said of himself, "I am a
crooked piece of iron and am come
into religion to be made straight by
the hammer of mortification and
penance." He died at the age of 23
years.

Wednesday, June 22.—St. Paulinus
of Nola was carefully educated, and
through marriage more than doubled
his wealth. In consort with his wife,
he sold all their property and entered
religion. He became Bishop of Nola
and once gave himself into the em-
ploy of a Vandal of Africa to release
a widow's son, who had been taken
captive. He died in 431.

Thursday, June 23.—St. Etheldreda,
Abbess, was born and reared in the
fear of God, her mother and three
sisters being numbered among the
saints. She was compelled to become
the wife of Tonbercht, a tributary of
the Merovingian King. She lived with him
as a virgin for three years, and upon
his death retired to the Isle of Ely.
Etheldreda, the powerful king of North-
umbria, pressed his suit and she was
forced into a second marriage. She
lived at the court, not as the king's
wife, but as his sister, and after 12
years retired, with his consent, to
Coldingham Abbey. The king pursued
her, however, and she fled. He then
relented, in 672 she returned to Ely
and founded a double monastery.
Some time after her death, in 679,
her body was found incorrupt.

Friday, June 24.—St. John the
Baptist, whose birth was foretold by
an angel, had the office of preparing
the way for Christ. He was beheaded
at the will of a girl who danced for a
wretched king.

Saturday, June 25.—St. Prosper of
Aquitaine—St. William of Monte
Vergine Prosper was born in 403. He
does not appear to have been a
"big" layman, but of great virtue
and extraordinary talents and learn-
ing. St. Leo the Great, when chosen
Pope in 440, made him his secretary
and he crushed the Pelagian heresy
which raised its head in Rome.

St. William sought retirement in
the mountains where he could exer-
cise the most rigorous penitential
austerities. His holy reputation fol-
lowed him even when he had estab-
lished himself at Monte-Vergine, and
he obliged by neighboring priests to
allow certain fervent persons to live
with him and imitate his ascetic
practices.

Porto Rico Catholic School Is Expanding

Rio Piedras, Porto Rico, June 9.
Beginning with the September ses-
sion, American boys will be per-
mitted to attend St. Augustine's Mil-
itary Academy here. This announce-
ment has just been made by the Rev.
Thomas A. Judge, C. M., M. S. B. T.,
Director of the institution.

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