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Different.

While America is turning over her natural resources to private explorers, England retains them—at least to the extent that the Government hangs on to the royalties.

This editorial in the Rochester "Times-Union" gives the details:

"The biggest diamond field ever discovered anywhere," according to Sir Lewis Harris, high official in two of the great diamond companies in South Africa and a member of the British Assembly, has now been discovered in the northwestern part of Cape Colony.

The minister of mines says that personally he staked up \$3,000 worth of diamonds in one hour's stroll about the territory.

But what does South Africa do? Does she invite all the world to come on, take claims, form companies, promote, produce, scramble for special legislation, buy up government officials to surrender government reserves, waste in quantity and debase in price the products of the country?

She does not. The whole vast area, said to contain 30,000 claims, is taken over by the Government. The production of diamonds will be controlled under most careful regulations. Diamonds in the future, as in the past, will be produced and released as the market demands. Scores of exploitation companies and individuals will not be competing with each other to see how quickly they can exhaust the mines and get the gems upon the market. Nothing of the sort.

South Africa's new diamond Eldorado will not be permitted to glut the diamond market. The mines will be held so closely and carefully and without any Teapot Dome scandal connected with it either—that the production will increase the wealth of the state. Revenue from the mines will relieve every other form of taxation, for the profits will be applied to the capital expenditure of the South African Union.

Scrutiny.

Under caption "Public Schools Under Scrutiny" the "Democrat and Chronicle" gives the public school adherents food for reflection in this editorial:

American public schools (1) cost too much; (2) their courses are superficial; (3) they waste years of the pupils' time and at the end leave to the college the task of giving high-school work. The above is a summary of the charges made against the American public-school system by President Lowell of Harvard, at the meeting of the National Educational Association at Boston, the echoes of which will not die down for some time to come.

Experts may differ on the value of high-school education, but the rapidly rising cost is a matter easily demonstrated, about which there can be no dispute, and which is becoming a great concern to the taxpayers. Dr. Lowell was quoted as saying that the increase in salaries at Harvard in the last fifteen years was 67 per cent, as against 167 per cent for public-school teachers' salaries.

"What we need," he said, further, "is a good mental training, an accurate and thorough habit of mind, not a trifling away of the attention by a multitude of small matters of which the pupil does not get enough to develop consecutive thought. Too much attention has been paid to making education attractive by smoothing the path as compared with inducing strenuous voluntary effort."

The form of training advocated by President Lowell commends itself to approval. Whether that is being taught in the public schools as at present conducted, and whether it is being taught by the public property as the historic mark of the Governor of North Carolina to the Governor of South Carolina.

Tightening Up.

Students of criminology and prosecuting attorneys have realized for a long time that the receiver of stolen goods constituted a principal link in the crime chain, and the most difficult to put out of business. Why? Because, as a rule, the only witness against "the fence" as he is known in the vernacular is the thief and the Criminal Code forbade acceptance of the testimony of an accomplice without corroborative evidence.

For several years the Baumes Commission urged the Legislature to amend the code so as to put the burden of disproof on the fence, that is compel him to prove that he acquired his goods legally. According to the following editorial in a local contemporary, the Legislature of 1928 took a step in that direction:

Governor Smith has signed the bill aimed to reach the "fence," or go-between in theft cases, and another law is added thereby to the weapons with which the state hopes to press the criminal closer and closer. The passage of this bill was urged by the State Crime Commission, which has come to realize that thievery thrives in proportion to the ease with which a market can be found for stolen goods. Take away that market, and one of the strongest incentives to theft is removed.

The new law permits a convicted thief to testify against a person accused of receiving stolen goods, and this testimony may be accepted without corroboration. This is an important advance in criminal procedure, and puts the burden of disproof on the accused "fence," which is as it should be. The effect is to compel buyers of questionable articles to use care and diligence to make certain that the goods were not stolen.

It has been altogether too easy for a thief to steal a valuable article and sell it for a fraction of its value to an unscrupulous buyer who could hardly fail to suspect that it was stolen. Often there was no evidence against the buyer except the unimpeached word of the thief. This evidence is now sufficient for legal purposes, and a person accused in this way must prove that he did not know the article was stolen after employing diligence to find out about it. The Crime Commission has been urging this measure for two years, but it was consistently voted down by the Legislature. It finally went through with such record speed as to cheer those legislators who feel that more rather than less drastic penalties for evil doers are the need of the time.

Posterity.

Times was when no thought was had of posterity. Many persons doubtless, did not know what it meant when heard "Fidei et posteritatis" was the fashion. Tracing one's family tree was the king of indoor sports. If your forty-first grandfather had helped to make the Golden Fleece with which to decorate King Charles Ninth—or some Charles of Spain, why you were eligible to class a membership in the Society for the Propagation of the Bunk Fungus.

That is all passe now. Posterity is the trouble center of the sociologists and such. Just as the Rochester "Times-Union" says: "Posterity?" once shouted a British M. P. in the House of Lords. "Why should we bother about posterity? What has posterity ever done for us?"

Posterity is a word to conjure with today. It is a sure mark of civilization—this concern for the generations yet unborn.

In the first place, we are yesterday's posterity. The burdens and blessings which are ours today are heritages from the fathers. By their folly or their wisdom they made the way rough or smooth for us. We give them more praise than blame because they took thought not only for their own welfare, but for ours.

The advance of scientific discovery has, like religion, quickened the conscience of the living toward the reasonable claims of those generations yet to be born. In all fields of endeavor there is being given increasing thought to the problem of the education of the young, and to adequate provision for the welfare, health, safety and happiness of those yet to be born.

This eagerness to win the commendation of posterity is doing a great deal for us, the living.

Mayor Walker is back on the job in the New York City Hall.

It is almost as pleasant to be a candidate for office in Chicago as in Mexico.

Cardinal Mundelein says he has confidence in Ambassador Morrow. Let us hope it is not misplaced.

Pretty soon the taxpayer will know whether a higher assessed valuation and a lower tax decimal in his tax bill for 1928 is lower than the one he paid a year ago.

Weekly Calendar Of Feast Days

Sunday, April 15.—St. Paterus, was born near Poitiers about the year 432. He went to Wales where he founded a monastery and later lived as an anchorite in the forests of Solcy. He converted many from the Druid religion and induced them to destroy one of the largest of their pagan temples. He died in France in solitude about 550.

Monday, April 16.—St. Optatus and seventeen other holy men received the crown of martyrdom on the same day at Saragossa under the governor Dacian during the persecution of Diocletian in 304. Two others, Caius and Crementius died later of their tortments.

Tuesday, April 17.—St. Anicetus, Pope, and Martyr, was remarkable for his extraordinary virtue and religious fervor. He reigned from 165 to 173.

Wednesday, April 18.—St. Apollonius, a Roman Senator, was headed by decree of the Roman Senate after he had refused to renounce his Faith when publicly accused of Christianity by one of his own slaves.

Thursday, April 19.—St. Elphege, archbishop, was born in the year 954 of a noble Saxon family. He was captured by the Danes who expected to collect a large ransom for his release. When he refused to permit a tax upon the people of the diocese for the payment of the ransom, he was killed on Easter Sunday, 1012.

Friday, April 20.—St. Marcellinus, Bishop, was born in Africa of a noble family. Accompanied by Vincent and Dominus he went over into Gaul and preached the Gospel with great success. Many miracles are mentioned as having happened at his tomb. He died at Embrun about 374.

Saturday, April 21.—St. Anselm, Archbishop of Canterbury. His episcopate was a constant struggle with the Kings William Rufus and Henry I, chiefly over the question of investitures. He introduced the Feast of the Immaculate Conception in the West. He died in 1109.

Church In Somali Land Consecrated

Rome, April 2.—The Prince Royal of Italy assisted recently at the solemn consecration of the new cathedral at Mogadishu, the capital of Italian Somali Land, by Archbishop Pisani, formerly Vicar Apostolic of the Indies.

The cathedral, which was completed in 1925, conforms to the wishes of the Holy See that churches should follow the style of architecture indigenous to their locality and is a combination of Byzantine and Arabic art.

French Abbe Coming To U. S. To Crusade For Clean Films

Paris, April 2.—Abbe Berger, an active associate of Abbe Bethleem of the Revue des Lectures in his campaign against evil literature and scandalous stage productions, plans to visit the United States, it has been announced. When the Abbe Berger will go to America has not been disclosed, but it has been said that during his stay he will continue the fight in support of clean literature and moral theatrical presentations.

Abbe Berger is a sort of field representative of Abbe Bethleem in the crusade against pornography. He travels throughout the country lecturing and organizing the people into societies and federations to combat the evil. While striking directly at the evil of the obscene works themselves, the campaign also warns the people against the particularly pernicious manner in which the evil works are presented to the undiscriminating youth along with worth-while, and sometimes even religious, readings matter.

Abbe Bethleem, it will be remembered, recently stirred Paris by his fearless denunciation of the methods employed by purveyors of obscene literature, and his practical method of putting certain works out of circulation. The Abbe removed the objectionable works from the stalls and kiosks where they were being sold on the open streets of Paris and destroyed them. He was brought into court and subjected to a minimum fine. His fearless action, however, brought him commendation from many quarters and he was accorded generous applause at the hearings.

Abbe Berger's field work has been productive of very gratifying results, almost every day bringing reports of the formation of a new federation in some center under his guidance.

'Wonderful To Sing For God,' Famous Contralto Says

Chicago, April 3.—Radiantly happy after singing in the choir of St. James' church, here, Sunday morning, when the golden notes of her flawless voice thrilled all in the assemblage, Mme. Ernestine Schumann-Heink, regarded as one of the world's most famous contraltos, lingered for a moment on the steps of the house of worship, and said: "It is wonderful to sing just for God alone!"

"You know," continued the noted songbird, whose eight children are often to be found at Mass in St. James', "motherhood was the best role I ever played. It is the best role any woman ever played. God and one's children are the only true things in life. I am going to spend the rest of my life with my children and grand children. And perhaps some good priest, like Father O'Donoghue, here, will let me sing for God once in a while."

St. James' church, in a commercial district of the city, is conducted by a mission. Father J. P. O'Donoghue is in charge of the church.

Britain's Minister To Mexico Called Calles Confidant

Dublin, April 2.—A statement by Capt. Francis McCullagh, explorer and war correspondent who has been creating a stir in Europe by his lectures on tyranny in Mexico, that the British Minister in that country was the constant companion of Calles and his coup, has drawn much criticism upon the Minister in Irish circles.

"What will shock the consciences of most people in this country is the statement that the British Minister in Mexico is the constant companion of this creature Calles," the Irish Independent declares.

Captain McCullagh said he thought that the British Minister gave Calles the impression that the people he represented did not care very much whether Catholics were persecuted or not. He sent reassuring messages to England on the situation in Mexico, he added, and endeavored to make it appear that the Catholic Bishops could settle everything by signing a scrap of paper, but the Catholics in Mexico knew better.

"I think it is up to the Irish people," Captain McCullagh declared, "to make it clear that that man does not represent their point of view."

Remarkable Answer To Lawyer's Prayer

London, April 2.—A remarkable story was revealed this week by Father R. E. Hallett, vice-postulator for the cause of Blessed John Fisher and Blessed Thomas More, of an attorney's plea for the intercession of the latter.

The struggling young attorney, unable to get clients, visited the church of St. Mary at Moorfields here, where hangs a picture of Blessed Thomas More, who was Chancellor of England.

Leaving the church after Benediction he went straight back to his office. There he got a phone call from a friend to say he was sending round a client.

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\$367,182 Gathered For New Seminary In Philadelphia

(By N. C. W. C. News Service)
Philadelphia, April 3.—A total of \$367,182.11 was collected by the various parishes of Philadelphia for the Philadelphia Theological Seminary of St. Charles Barroque, Overbrook, during the year 1927. It was revealed Sunday night, when the report was read at ceremonies in the Chapel of St. Peter and Paul. His Eminence, Cardinal Dougherty, presided.

The collection surpassed that of the preceding year by \$1,402.72, and was the "largest collection of its kind in the history of the world," His Eminence announced. The city parishes contributed \$281,970.85, an increase of \$2,970 over 1926. In the rural districts the contributions were \$1,567 less than the preceding year. The reports of the parishes were read by the Rt. Rev. Msgr. Hugh L. Lamb, chancellor. The Rev. Dr. Joseph M. Corrigan, rector of the Seminary made a brief response.

St. Stephen's church, Broad and Fuller streets, reported \$25,215.24, the greatest amount reported by any parish. The second largest was the Cathedral, \$22,733.89.

Cardinal Dougherty said that he had been advised that there were approximately 100,000 persons unemployed in Philadelphia, and that there were 38,000 houses vacant. In view of these conditions, he expressed his "astonishment" that the collection was greater than in 1926.

Chaplains' Aid Assn. Gives Priest Large Number of Articles

New York, April 6.—The Chaplains' Aid Association distributed free 15,424 articles for the use of Catholic chaplains in the last three months, says its Bulletin, issued from the headquarters at 401 W. 59th street, here.

Moreover, says the paper, this total does not include "large quantities of warm clothing, shoes, hats, garments of all kinds, household linens, curtains, blankets, etc."

"The number of Mass outfits distributed," the report continues, "was eight, of which one went to the army, two were donated by members for the poor missions, one was assembled by the Association from many gifts and four were sold for the use of missionaries."

"Other articles sent out were: 14 sets of vestments, 7 albs, 3 cinctures, 12 surplices, 14 stoles, 2 Benediction veils, 1 Benediction cope, stole and burse, 3 ciborium veils, 4 cassocks, 4 altar valances, 11 sick-call burse, 4 oil stocks and cases, 7 altar cloths, 188 small altar linens, 1 tabernacle curtain, 17 clerical collars, 7 rabbits, 2 chalices and patens, 2 ciboria, 6 cruets, 1 flask, 1 bell, 1 altar stone, 4 sets of altar cards, 4 missals, 6 Ordo's, 5 altar crucifixes, 14 candlesticks, 6 candleabra, 456 candles, 3 monstrances, 1 censor, 1 incense boat, 7 statuettes, 2 Christmas Cribes, 1 Stations of the Cross, 2 rituals, 3 sanctuary lamps, 1 holy water font, 6 dozen vigil lights, 12 red galleons, 1 box of incense, 2 boxes of charcoal, 63 heads of palm, quantities of altar wine, and 27,977 altar breads."

Peggy O'Neil Sings For English Priest Candidate; He Wins

London, April 9.—Peggy O'Neil played a new part last week at Moreton, near Liverpool, where she put in an afternoon's electioneering on behalf of Father W. Griffin, pastor of the Sacred Heart church, who was standing as an independent candidate in the local municipal elections.

Politically the matter over she sat down and wrote a song and took it along with her to a meeting of electors. She taught them the song and then the music and got them all singing it together. It runs like this: Moreton's in the race. You're a sunny place. Go and paint your face—with sunshine. Pay your doctors' bills, throw away your pills. Go and cure your ills—with sunshine. Collect your votes and hurry now before it gets too late. Take your troubles to Father Griffin and they'll evaporate. When election starts pounding at your heart. Vote for Father Griffin and sunshine.

"It sounds better than that when you say it with music. And all those people went out singing and whistling Peggy's 'election speech.' Father Griffin was of course, returned at the head of the poll."

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Former U. S. Consul, Methodist, Scouts Fear Of Vatican

Chattanooga, April 1.—Fear of the influence of the "Vatican" in American politics and government in the event a Catholic were elected President of the United States was ridiculed by J. Martin Miller, former U. S. Consul General and well known writer for newspapers and magazine, in the course of an interview with a reporter for the Chattanooga Times, here, yesterday. Mrs. Miller is a Methodist.

"It is an insult to the United States and to American citizens to say that the nation would be ruled by the Vatican in case a member of the Roman Catholic Church should become President," Mr. Miller said. "However," he continued, "if we had so much intolerance and ignorance as certain people seem to think we have, we had better fight it out as soon as possible and end for all time the un-American spirit contrary to our Constitution."

"Some of the people who in their utterances are most intolerant and ignorant are loudest in proclaiming themselves Americans. These types are anything but that. For my part, I would not want to see the Methodists or Baptists or Catholics directing the affairs of our government. It is only a diseased imagination that believes such an un-American thing, or has such an American idea."

Elsewhere in his interview Mr. Miller recalled that two Catholics had held the post of Premier of Canada—Sir Wilfred Laurier and Sir John Thompson—and that they had received the votes of Protestants as well as Catholics. The question of their religious affiliations, Mr. Miller said, was not publicly discussed in the political campaigns in which they engaged.

"The Vatican did not swallow the Dominion of Canada during the incumbency of Sir Wilfred Laurier," Mr. Miller commented.

The election of a Protestant as President of France was also mentioned by Mr. Miller. "There are not more than 600,000 Protestants in that country of nearly 40,000,000 people," he said. "Does the United States have more intolerance among its people than Canada or France?" Mr. Miller was for a time U. S. Consul at Aix-la-Chapelle and also served as Consul General in New Zealand during the administration of President Roosevelt. He spent several years as a newspaper correspondent in the Philippines, Japan, Holland and Italy.

Woman, 84, At Mass Every Sunday Of Life

Paris, April 2.—Madame Silvain Lacoste, the wife of a farmer living at Nourines (Creuse), has never missed Mass on Sunday during her life-time although she lives nearly a mile from a church and is 84 years old.

M. and Mme. Lacoste recently celebrated their sixty-third wedding anniversary with a Mass of thanksgiving, followed by a banquet attended by their children, grandchildren and great-grandchildren. Both of them excellent health and lead active lives. M. Lacoste, despite his 88 years, has sat on the Municipal Council of his commune for more than thirty years and has been mayor of the village for seventeen years.