

The Catholic Journal

Published Every Friday At No. 115 North Water Street, Rochester, N. Y.

If the paper is not received promptly notify the office. Report without delay change of address giving both old and new.

Communications solicited from all Catholics accompanied in every instance by the name of the author. Name of contributor withheld if desired.

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FRIDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1923

TELEPHONE, MAIN 1567.

Entered as second class mail matter

WITH THIS ISSUE WE ENTER OUR 39th YEAR

The Rosary.

Holy Mother Church has set aside the month of October as specially devoted to the Rosary—that beautiful prayer chain dedicated to the Saviour's life and labors and His Blessed Mother.

Probably, no devotion so universally grips the Catholic—man or woman, rich or poor, black or white as the Rosary. Beginning with the Credo, leading up to the Birth and early boyhood of Christ, His Passion, His Resurrection and Ascension, the descent of the Holy Spirit or the Apostles, the assumption and coronation of His Blessed Mother, interwoven with the Our Father and Hail Mary the underlying base of Christianity and the Church is brought to one's mind vividly every time he recites the Rosary.

While many devout Catholics recite one or more decades of the whole fifteen decades of the Rosary, let us make special effort to redouble our devotion to the Rosary and Our Blessed Mother during this month of October.

Not Found.

There is welcome relief in turning from the secular dailies to the Catholic press these days.

All there is on the editorial page of the secular daily is politics—vicious, wishy-wash, partisan, vicious, malicious and malevolent.

Whispering campaigns, slanders of decent men, attacks on this or that church—generally based upon some unproven phase of the Church's activity, past or present, make up a great part of the secular newspaper pages.

The Catholic press is not in politics. The Catholic hierarchy is not in politics. The Catholic priesthood is not in politics. The Catholics of the United States are not in politics as a Catholic block.

Catholics are in both the great political parties and this year they will vote for the candidate who—in their opinion is best fitted to be president.

But while the Catholics will not support a candidate just because he is a Catholic they will and do resent any insinuation or intimation that a candidate should be defeated because he is a Catholic.

Rather Silly.

As a specimen of the sort of silly campaigning and political prognostication may be instanced a poll of those persons who are listed in "Who's Who in America," as to their presidential preferences in 1928.

Anybody with an ounce of political sense knows that in a political campaign it is worth while only to secure preferences from those who are able to influence individuals or groups in addition to their own vote.

Political wiseacres will tell you that while nine-tenths of those who who capture a place in "Who's Who" because of authorship of a striking pamphlet or an invention, have absolutely no conception of politics, quite often never take the trouble to go to the polls at all and have absolutely no following who accept their advice on politics.

For instance the poll of the New York "Who's Who" gives one presidential candidate a lead of six to one whereas even a political tyro knows that if his opponent does not carry New York he will come within an ace of doing so!

In El Paso, Texas, a community of exiled nuns from Mexico are running a bakery.

Would the nuns who hold a Catholic should not be elected talk at a meeting to amend the Federal Constitution so as to end that all other religions and sects be abolished?

Face The Truth.

If there is one thing that stands out prominently and pre-eminently it is that the eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead Act has not lessened consumption of hard liquor in the United States; has not lessened crime; has been a demoralizing influence on a large part of the youth of the country who think it smart to drink because liquor is expensive.

These assertions are borne out by the following editorial in the New York World:—The common impression that crime in American cities is on the increase is sadly borne out by figures which The World has gathered and which are published elsewhere in this issue. With the increase of crime has gone a corresponding increase in arrests of drunk drivers and in deaths from alcoholism and diseases commonly attributed to alcoholic excess.

Statistically, the figures are slightly unfair, since it is eight years since the Federal census was taken and we do not know the present population of any of the cities so as to compute the proportion of crime to the total number of people concerned. But when homicides in Chicago mount from 302 in 1920 to an average of 478 in 1925, 1926 and 1927; when in Pittsburgh deaths from alcoholism rise from 21 in 1920 to 137 in 1927; when in the same period arrests of drunken drivers in New York City grow from 7,804 to 12,330. It is evident that a grave situation confronts the country. And presumption, at least, is furnished that the illicit traffic in liquor is a favoring condition.

The gang is everywhere held responsible; the gang has found a new source of revenue, and a new issue in bloody wars, in the control of the bootlegging privilege; and in gang threats the authorities are finding a new difficulty in combating crime. Not only witnesses but often principals are deterred from appearing in court under fear of murder or bodily harm. Within the week a young woman in Brooklyn withdrew her complaint against a gang leader accused of assault because the gang had promised to "let her alone" if she did so. The threat is obvious.

Dry-law advocates energetically combat the idea that prohibition has led to an increase in crime in the manner indicated by the figures. Failure to enforce the law, not the law itself, is responsible for liquor-caused crime, says F. Scott McBride for the Anti-Saloon League. He attributes the greater number of arrests for drunkenness and of drunken drivers to the increased number of drivers and to heightened zeal in making arrests. And undoubtedly such favors should not be overlooked. But the fact remains that crime, and particularly homicide, is on the increase. If that is not due to the new factor in the situation, which is the dry law, we shall have to look further. And in an era of widespread prosperity, of amounting savings-bank accounts and better and bigger schools and new resources of innocent amusement, when by all other signs crime and drunkenness should diminish, we know not what else to blame if not the one condition that has reared up the criminal gang to prey on society.

What About Now?

One of the defenders of present temperance conditions made the remarkable declaration the other day that if the Eighteenth Amendment were modified, we would see the roads and streets crowded with drunken, crazy motorists who would make pedestrian travel unsafe if not impossible.

And yet, under present conditions, which this writer, asserts have kept drunken and crazy motorists off the roads, we read the other day this editorial in a leading secular daily that is an ardent admirer and advocate of the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead Law:—

A New York society couple recently bet that they could drive their automobile to Boston in less time than the fastest train between the two cities required. They did it and won their bet; but the Massachusetts state police are looking for them, because they broke so many speed laws.

The driver, interviewed by reporters, is quoted as saying complacently that "we had her up around 80" a good part of the time. He admitted that they "had a few narrow escapes," but said they got through unharmed.

All automobile drivers should hope that the police get hold of their pair. Skimming over main roads at 80 miles an hour is little less than a danger to other motorists in that way. A short jail sentence might persuade this wealthy thrill-seeker that trying to beat fast trains with an automobile is not a sport that any community can countenance.

Republicans in state convention assembled nominated Harry B. Crowley, former district deputy of the Knights-of-Columbus for state controller.

Mr. James J. Walker, Mr. James Hoey, Mr. George W. Olvany, Mr. James Foley, of Tammany Hall passed a few days in Rochester this week. Likewise Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Smith.

Produce Proof!

Speaking before an "Institute of religious women" last week a leading non-Catholic clergyman made the deliberate charge that the Governor of New York state drinks from four to eight cocktails a day and consumes so much liquor every day as to be unfit and unable to perform his public duties.

That is a serious charge boldly and openly made. It constitutes an indictment of the New York state citizenry, a majority of whom have four times elected the Governor to preside over this great Empire State.

The reverend gentleman must have proof or what he assumes to be proof before he makes such a positive and sweeping assertion! It cannot be of personal knowledge because this clergyman is not in such personal contact with the Governor as to be a competent witness in court.

Just who is his authority? Let him tell the Rochester public!

Way Wind Blows.

Here are two significant editorials—one from a Catholic, the other from a secular source:—

Special care has been taken by Bishop Cannon, and other prominent Methodists in or out of the Anti-Saloon League to deny that they oppose Governor Smith because he is a Catholic. But now comes the manifesto of the Ohio Anti-Saloon League, innocently admitting that his religion is the head and front of his offending. He is to be kept out of the Presidency at all hazards because he is an enemy of this "Anglo-Saxon, Protestant" country. This unwitting removal of the mask by the Ohio brethren deeply grieved Dr. Pollas of New York. He almost wrung his hands as he told the reporters that the Ohio declaration was both foolish and entirely unauthorized. But the real question is whether it was an inadvertent confession of the truth. If it were not, it would not so greatly worry the leading spirits of the Anti-Saloon League or fall so pat with Governor Smith's denunciation in Oklahoma of religious intolerance when invading American politics.—New York Times.

After declaring his doubt that Al Smith, if elected would support the Constitution and holding him responsible for the defeat of all laws in the New York State supporting prohibition, Bishop A. W. Leonard (Methodist Episcopalian), told a (Melrosea (Ia.) audience September 21, if he had his way "there would be a fifteen-minute daily program of Bible (which?) reading in every classroom in the United States" tomorrow, during school time in a place set apart from the school building. He also said that foreign born persons who are not in harmony with American ideals (of prohibition) should be transported back to their native countries.

Make your own comment.—Daily American Tribune, Dubuque, Iowa.

Be sure to register in October. Then vote on November 6th. If you have come of age, been naturalized or moved into New York State subsequent to January, 1922, you must present proof of your literacy to the election board or you cannot register or vote. But, if you were qualified to vote on January 1, 1922, and never have exercised the privilege of voting, you do not have to pass the literacy test. Just go ahead, register and vote!

Was there ever such a farce as to allege the United States is dry?

Mrs. Willebrandt, orator-extraordinary and envoy in general from Mr. Hoover to the Methodist Church, says the Dr. Burchard of 1928.

Says the Michigan "Catholic":—Mr. Raskob, a Catholic and until recently a director in the General Motors Corporation, is managing Governor Smith's campaign. Several other leaders in this corporation, who are likewise Catholics, are reported by the press to be staunch Hooverites. Here we have Catholic directors of the some corporation supporting opposing candidates.

Could such a situation develop if the Catholic Church were backing Mr. Smith? Here is a question to ask of bigots who assert that the Pope directs the political action of Catholics.

Some supposedly well educated, well-informed persons are writing very illogical articles to put it mildly.

Political talks are so popular with the radio fans that it is possible they may be continued after the campaign as a regular air feature.

One pleasant incident in the whispering campaign of 1928 is the valiant champions that have sprung up among our non-Catholic neighbors.

If it is predicted that the two automobile factories manufacturing low priced cars will turn out 4,800,000 cars in 1929!

Jesuit's Jubilee Observed San Francisco, Sept. 28.—The Rev. Henry Woods, S. J., was the honor guest at a dinner in observance of his golden jubilee as a Jesuit at the Bohemian Club Wednesday night. The dinner was sponsored by members of the alumni of the University of Santa Clara and St. Ignatius College.

Weekly Calendar Of Feast Days

Sunday, October 7.—St. Mark, Pope, succeeded St. Sylvester in the Apostolic Chair on the 18th of January 336. He reigned only eight months and twenty days. He was buried in a cemetery in the Ardeatine Way which has since borne his name.

Monday, October 8.—St. Bridget of Sweden was a member of the Swedish royal family born in 1304 in obedience to her father's wish she was married to Prince Ulpho of Sweden and became the mother of eight children. After a number of years she and her husband separated by mutual consent. He entered the Cistercian Order and Bridget founded the order of St. Saviour, in the abbey of Wastana. She died A. D. 1373.

Tuesday, October 9.—St. Dionysius and his companion martyrs. Of all the Roman missionaries sent into Gaul, St. Dionysius penetrated furthest into that country. He fixed his See at Paris and through his efforts and those of his disciples the sees of Chartres, Senlis, Meaux and Cologne were erected in the fourth century. During the persecution of Valerian he was imprisoned and later beheaded together with St. Rusticus, a priest, and Eleutherius, a deacon.

Wednesday, October 10.—St. Francis Borgia, Duke of Gandia and Captain-General of Catalonia, was chosen in 1539 to escort the remains of Queen Isabella to the royal burying place at Granada. When the coffin was opened in order that he might verify the body, the sight that met his eyes was no foul that he vowed never again to serve a sovereign who could suffer so base a chance. He entered the Society of Jesus and was later chosen as its head. When the Turks menaced Christendom, St. Francis was sent by the Pope on a mission to enlist the aid of the Christian princes. The fatigues of this mission exhausted him and he died on his return to Rome in 1572.

Thursday, October 11.—St. Tarachus and his companions. In the year 304 Tarachus, Probus and Andronicus, differing in age and nationality but united in faith, were denounced as Christians. They were tortured three times and finally exposed to the wild beasts. The precious animals, however refused to harm them and the judge ordered the martyrs killed by the gladiators.

Friday, October 12.—St. Wilfred, Bishop, was born about 634 and was trained by the Celtic monks at Lindisfarne in the peculiar rites and usages of the British church. Even as a boy he longed for perfect conformity in discipline as in doctrine with the Holy See and after a trip to Rome he founded a strictly Roman monastery at Ripon under the rule of St. Benedict. In 664 he was made Bishop of Lindisfarne and five years later was transferred to York. He finally succeeded in establishing a vigorous Catholic discipline modelled and dependent on Rome.

Saturday, October 13.—St. Edward the Confessor was unexpectedly raised to the throne of England at the age of forty. On the throne, the virtues of his earlier years, simplicity, gentleness and angelic purity shone with a new brightness. Although he married to satisfy his nobles and people, he preserved perfect chastity. His reign of twenty-four years was one of almost unbroken peace, the country grew prosperous and ruined churches were rebuilt. The weak lived secure and for ages afterward men spoke of the "laws of the good St. Edward." Westminster Abbey was his last and noblest work. He died in 1066.

Msgr. Sullivan Dies In Dubuque Hospital

Dubuque, Ia., Sept. 27.—The Rt. Rev. Msgr. Michael C. Sullivan, Vicar General and Chancellor of the Archdiocese of Dubuque, died last Friday at Mercy Hospital at the age of 63.

Monsignor Sullivan was born at Sandwich, Mass., May 6, 1865. He came with his parents to Waverly, Iowa, and after completing his elementary education, made his classical and philosophical studies at St. Joseph's College, Dubuque, and his theological studies at Grand Seminary, Montreal, where he was ordained, December 21, 1889. He served in parishes in Sioux City, Mont and Waverly, and was a professor at Columbia College from 1896 to 1904. He had been chaplain of Mercy Hospital since 1904, and Chancellor of the Archdiocese since 1912. In 1923 he was appointed Vicar General, and in 1926 he was created a Monsignor. Funeral services were held Monday morning at the Cathedral with the Most Rev. James John Keane, Archbishop of Dubuque, presiding.

PRIESTHOOD ASPIRANT DIES

San Francisco, Oct. 2.—Last rites for Francis E. Stafford were held at the Church of the Most Holy Redeemer last Wednesday morning.

Stafford, who was sixteen years of age, was graduated from Most Holy Redeemer school, and was to enter St. Joseph's Junior Seminary at Los Altos this month.

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ARNETT

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Sunday—Monday, Oct. 7-8 Rochester's own WALTER HAGEN in a fascinating gold story "Green-Grass-Rich" also IRENE RICH in "THE SILVER SLAVE" Comedy, BILLY DOOLEY in "WATER BUGS" PATHE NEWS

2 Jesuit Fathers Observe Jubilees

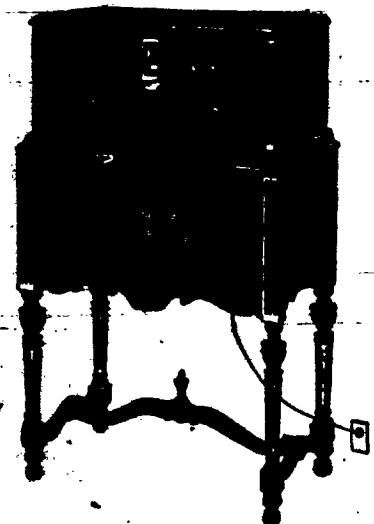
Cleveland, Oct. 2.—The Rev. Aloysius J. Pfeil and the Rev. Francis X. Heiermann, of the Society of Jesus, observed the fiftieth anniversary of their entering that order here Sunday.

Solman High Mass was offered in St. Mary's church, in charge of the Jesuits. Father Heiermann was celebrant. The jubilee sermon was preached by Msgr. Nicholas Pfeil, brother of Father Pfeil. The faculty of John Carroll University and of St. Ignatius' high school, in charge of the Jesuits, attended the service.

Father Pfeil is a native of Cleveland and Father Heiermann of Bottrop, Westphalia, Germany. Father Pfeil is chaplain to St. Anthony's hospital, Woodhaven, L. I., and Father Heiermann was recently appointed chaplain and professor of religion and philosophy at the new Notre Dame college in Cleveland.

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Pageant Is Planned To Ad Exiled Nuns

San Francisco, Oct. 5.—Plans for a pageant, the proceeds of which will aid the exiled nuns from Mexico, recently brought to St. Mary's College have been put in motion. A committee of 200 charity workers meeting at the Whitcomb hotel has outlined a definite program. It was proposed that a convent be built for the Carmelite nuns now temporarily housed on the campus at the new St. Mary's.