

The Catholic Journal

Published Every Friday At
No. 113 North Water Street
By The Catholic Journal Publishing
Company, 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. Pay no money to agents unless they have credentials signed by us up to date.

Remittances may be made at our own risk either by draft, express money order, post office money order or registered letter addressed to J. J. Ryan, Business Manager. Money sent in any other way is at the risk of the person sending it.

Discontinuances—The JOURNAL will be sent to every subscriber until ordered stopped and all arrearages are paid up. The only legal method of stopping a paper is by paying all arrearages.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1928.
TELEPHONE, MAIN 1507.
Entered as second class mail matter

Disgraceful!

Without doubt, in many parts of the country, the campaign of 1928 has sunk to as low a level as any in the history of the United States, comparable only to the Jackson-Adams campaign of 1828, the slanderous onslaughts against Abraham Lincoln and the whispering against Grover Cleveland in 1884.

Leaving out of the calculation the personality of either or both candidates, the presidential campaign has been made the excuse to resurrect the Ku Klux Klan, the Menace, the Fellowship Forum and the score or more of anti-Catholic organizations that have waged slanderous and sub-cellar assault upon the Catholic Church. Tons of scurrilous and obscene pamphlets and leaflets have been denied transmission by the mails, only to turn up in the rural sections of South and West by airplane and truck. Preachers, near-preachers, government officials and other agents of lesser standing are running up and down the South and West—a few are operating in New York and New England but not so openly—abusing the Catholic Church, individual Catholics, Catholic priests, Catholic bishops, the Pope. Out in Tennessee a prominent state senator in introducing the chief orator of the United States Senate, said: "This is a Protestant state and we want a Protestant President." The United States senator, instead of rebuking this bigoted and un-American sentiment, rejoined "the state senator has made my speech." Here in Rochester thousands of copies of the bogus Fourth Degree, Knights of Columbus oath are in circulation.

Who is responsible? Who is fooling the bill?

The Catholic candidate for the presidency has made plain and open assertion that he wants no one to vote for him solely because of his religious belief but, at the same time, he should not be discriminated against because of his faith.

His opponent has waxed indignant at these attacks upon the Catholic Church; especially was he wrath at a Virginia national committee woman of his own political faith because she sent out a circular letter to the women of Virginia warning them to beware of being "Romanized and rumriddened." Nevertheless, when the candidate appeared in Tennessee this same Virginia committee woman had a seat on the front of the platform near the candidate and beside her sat the political party chairman of this state, who admits part ownership in the "Fellowship Forum", the scurrilous publication that is daily and weekly pouring out filthy attacks upon the Catholic Church and all Catholics and warning the people that the election of the mild-mannered candidate as president is the only way to avoid papal invasion of America and papal domination in Washington.

What is to be done? Admittedly, the mild-mannered candidate either lacks courage, power or capacity to shake loose from the parantical bigots who have fastened upon him. He is no Woodrow Wilson, who fearlessly told the Klansman he wanted none of his vote of support.

We Catholics will go to the polls and vote as our conscience dictates. We are not disturbed over the ultimate result.

But we cannot refrain from this warning: If the bigoted and fanatic are not checked and checked forcefully this country will be the sufferer. And the public officers, high in the news recently and editor and low, who stand spineless and inert in the face of conditions we have described—yes, profit there, they will reap the whirlwind and that in the not distant future.

Baseball, football, basketball. The three ball games hold interest for many sports lovers the year round.

Let us hope that Alabama retire Thomas Heflin, no matter how soon.

Immigration

In our opinion the restriction of immigration is a very important question, one that may have great bearing on the future of our country.

It has not been made an outstanding issue of the campaign of 1928 but it may be if Governor Smith handles it as vigorously as he has other issues upon which his position has been challenged. Here is what the Rochester "Times Union" said the other day:

The immigration question is coming to the front as an issue. Republican speakers are pointing out that Governor Smith is against the quota system based on "a census 33 years old."

Based on the quota on any later census would have two radical effects. 1. It would increase the number of aliens who might come under the quota by thousands. 2. It would give preference to residents of southern Europe as opposed to residents of northern Europe.

The quota law permits an immigration of aliens at the rate of 2 per cent. of each nationality here in 1890. There were not as many aliens here in 1890 as there are in 1928. Prior to the war immigration was at the rate of upwards of 1,000,000 a year. Therefore 2 per cent. of any race here in 1928 would be far greater than 2 per cent. of the race here in 1890.

The immigration law was imposed not to restrict the number of immigrants. The authorities on the problem held that it was of importance to restrict immigrants largely to those races which had proved more easily assimilated. It wasn't a question of all of superiority of one race over another, but rather a problem of preventing this country becoming what Roosevelt called a "polyglot" land. It was deemed that the country had enough problems to work upon without adding so serious a one as that of several great racial groups operating counter to each other.

Let us understand: Was the Johnston law to restrict immigration drafted and passed with deliberate intent to increase immigration of Swedes and restrict Italians, to increase the number of Finns and decrease the number of Poles, to increase the number of Danes and decrease the number of Slavs, to increase the number of Scotches and decrease the number of Greeks, to increase the number of Englishmen and decrease the number of Spaniards, et al?

In other words just in what manner does the T. U. think the Italian is less easily assimilated than the Nordic immigrant, so called?

Or is the T. U. committed to the Protestant country and should a States senator, instead of rebuking this bigoted and un-American sentiment, rebuke the people who do not like and deporting them whence they came?

Abolish Fee System

Every resident and taxpayer in the suburban towns near Rochester will heartily second the following editorial in a secular contemporary:

Recent exposure of the great cost of the fee system in the town of Irondequoit emphasizes the need of \$2,000,000 to a supervisor and over \$190,000 to a firm of engineers is admittedly compensation far in excess of any reasonable charge for services rendered.

It is said that in certain towns adjacent to Buffalo much the same situation has developed. Fees have been large in some other towns around Rochester, although not on the Irondequoit scale.

Nor is excessive cost to the public through overpayment of officers in rapidly growing towns the only objection to the fee system. It has been repeatedly charged in this and other counties that fee payments to constables have led to unnecessary arrests for trivial breaches of ordinances.

A legislative committee has been working on revision of laws relating to town and village administration. Some laws have been passed, mainly of a permissive nature, to enable towns so desiring partially to do away with the fee system. But in substance the system still stands, an outworn, discredited and expensive system of paying officials.

The entire town and county fee system should be abolished at the earliest possible moment under bills properly drawn, introduced at Albany and passed by the Legislature.

Not Our Kind

We have been asked if Republicans National Committeeman Patrick Sullivan, of Wyoming, who figured high in the news recently and editor Charles Murphy, of the New Menace, who asked National Republican Chairman Work, if Mr. Hoover wishes the militant Protestant vote to which reply was made: "Both Mr. Hoover and myself desire the vote from all intelligent people interested in good government."

Football question. NO. But why ask?

Stand Up Be Counted!

John W. Davis is one of the big men of the United States. Prominent in the practice of law, former President of the American Bar Association, former Ambassador to Great Britain and the democratic nominee for president in 1924 he is no "Red", no "alarmist", no ballyhoo artist, but one to whom the country listens respectfully.

John Davis stands aghast at the floods of bigotry which threaten to engulf the Southern States. In a vehement address over the radio last Thursday night Mr. Davis made these stirring statements:

"This is a time," Davis said, "when every man and woman should be willing to stand up and be counted for or against the principles of liberty on which this nation was founded, principles which have made her great and strong and free; united and happy at home, and respected abroad."

"I denounce the assertion that a Catholic is disqualified for the presidency as an insult to 18 million of free born Americans; I denounce it as a falsification of American history, a betrayal of American ideals, a deep disloyalty to American institutions."

"I beseech my fellow countrymen, standing not in the darkness of the middle ages but in the sunlight of the twentieth century, to put to themselves the question whether religious liberty and civic equality are to remain the birthright of all Americans, and their children's children after them, or the privilege of a chosen few. To put the question is to answer it."

Davis ridiculed the idea of a Roman Catholic political party in the United States, as suggested recently by a popular magazine, but asserted that such a thing would come about only through persecution.

"Men do not cohere for long periods simply from sentiment or in the hope of common advantage," he said. "But there is a force that will tie them together with hoops of steel—a force whose binding power is beyond all human strength to loosen. It is the stern and bitter force of a common grievance based on the denial of a common right."

"As the Catholic mother bends above the cradle of her new-born son, think, if you can, what emotions will stir her breast when she is told that if she wishes him to rise to the highest place in the service of his country she must first teach him to forswear the faith in which he was born."

Himself a Protestant Davis appealed to Protestants to raise their voices in protest against religious intolerance rather than leave it to the Catholics to assume their own defense.

"It seems to me," he said, "that every man who loves his country must devoutly pray that God will long forbid that we should ever see in America political parties divided along religious lines or religious bodies divided along political lines or that the clergy of any church should ever attempt, or succeed in the attempt when made, to lead its membership into any political fold."

"This is the head and front of the offending speeches of Assistant-Attorney General Willebrandt which have rightly shocked the country. It is not that she as an officer of the government should speak for prohibition or against it, but that she should urge upon church councils and clergymen that they use their clerical influence to muster all their members in support of a given party or its candidates."

Does It Pay?

"Does Bigotry Pay?" is the caption over the following pertinent editorial in the "Union and Times". Senator Heflin, who once believed that the Knights of Columbus and their fellow-Catholics were honorable gentlemen, but who has been denouncing them violently for the past few years, is in a "pack of trouble."

Down in Alabama, Heflin first started his attack on the Pope to mend some of his political fences in the rural parts, where bigots held sway. His stunt worked and he repeated it in succeeding elections. For the last year or two he has been working the anti-Catholic gag overtime to make sure of himself in his own home state. He knew the Klan had a hold on the state, and he decided to play up to the Klan. He wanted their good will and their votes.

Bitterly attacking the Catholic candidate for President, he carried his abuse to extremes. He thought he could prevent his nomination. He didn't.

Now, that he has failed so miserably, he is in ill repute with his bigoted followers. They claim that upon him "rests the responsibility for the nomination of a Catholic for the Presidency." They can see that he carried his attacks too far. They need a scapegoat and Heflin is it. Perhaps, if he is ever blessed with better sense, some day soon he will be asking himself:

"Does bigotry pay?" There is one certain thing: By the time the campaign of 1928 is over there will be thousands of persons who will know more about the Catholic Church than they did.

Blunt but True

"No Republican protective tariff ever closed a factory, ever mortgaged a farm or ever made a workman lose his job. No Democratic tariff ever failed to do all three of these things!"

—Longworth

Republican County Committee
Harry J. Bareham, Chairman

Weekly Calendar Of Feast Days

Sunday, October 21.—St. Ursula, virgin and martyr, when the Saxons were harassing England gathered a number of children entrusted to her care, and with certain adults who followed her direction, took refuge in Gaul. Here she was exposed to the adults who followed her direction, took refuge in Gaul. Here she was exposed to the most shameful outrages at the hands of the Huns, but without wavering the members of her entire party preferred death to shame. St. Ursula, herself, set the example. She has been regarded as the patroness of young persons and the model of teachers.

Monday, October 22.—St. Mello, Bishop, is said to have been a native of Great Britain. God having blessed his labors with wonderful success, he was consecrated first Bishop of Rouen in Normandy, which See he is said to have held for forty years. He died about the beginning of the fourth century.

Tuesday, October 23.—St. Theodoret, martyr, who was inhumanly tortured before being slain because he assembled the Christians at Antioch after the churches had been closed by Julian, an uncle of the emperor of that name and like him an apostate.

Wednesday, October 24.—St. Magliore, Bishop. When the father of his cousin, St. Sampson, was cured by prayer Magliore and his father and mother and two brothers gave all their goods to the poor. Magliore entered a monastery and succeeded Sampson as Abbot of Dol and Bishop. He died in 575.

Thursday, October 25.—Sts. Crispin and Crispinian, martyrs, went from Rome to Gaul in the third century and there preached the faith with marvelous results. They were cruelly put to death after a complaint had been lodged against them.

Friday, October 26.—St. Evaristus, pope and martyr. He succeeded St. Anicetus and governed the See of Rome for nine years. To him is ascribed the institution of the order of cardinal priests. He died in 112 and was buried near the tomb of St. Peter.

Saturday, October 27.—St. Frumentius, while a child on a voyage to Ethiopia with his uncle, was captured by barbarians who put to death all save Frumentius and his brother Edesius. He was raised in the King's court and on the death of the monarch received freedom. At the request of the Queen, Frumentius remained at the court. He was ordained by St. Athanasius and consecrated Bishop of the Ethiopians. He gained many converts.

ESTABLISHED 1917

A great assortment of the finest

Fur Coats

in the city priced at a great saving to you

The natural Raccoon Coat pictured here is one of our finest \$225

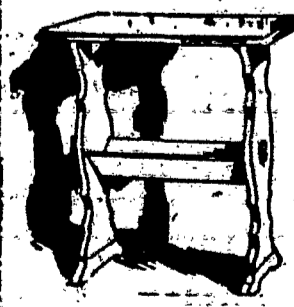


KOVEN FUR CO.

30 Clinton Avenue North
Next to Sibley's

ODDS And ENDS SALE

ONLY A FEW PIECES OF EACH



- Solid Mahogany Priscilla Sewing Cabinet \$5.00
Regular \$15.00 Value
- Combination End Table and Book Rack \$2.45
Regular \$5.00 Value
- Radio Tables \$10.00
Regular \$17.00 Value

Klein and Posner

Lifetime Furniture

185 Clinton Ave. No.

Near Y. W. C. A.