

The Catholic Journal

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New Bishop.

The Holy Father has named as the third Bishop of Rochester the Rt. Rev. J. Francis O'Hern, at present Vicar General and Apostolic Administrator since Bishop Hickey's elevation to the Archbishopric.

Bishop O'Hern is eminently qualified for the position and the Catholic Journal extends sincere congratulations and best wishes for a long and successful episcopate.

Saving.

A writer in a Catholic contemporary estimates that the Catholic system of parental parochial schools is saving to the taxpayers of the United States the enormous sum of \$1,400,000 every school day or upwards of \$300,000,000 a year!

We have no doubt that this is approximately correct when the situation in Rochester alone is taken into consideration. Just stop and figure what it would cost the taxpayers of Rochester if the Catholic schools were closed tomorrow. To build and equip school buildings sufficient to accommodate the thousands of Catholic school pupils would cost upwards of a million dollars, it constructed along lines of present Rochester school buildings. This does not take into account the cost of land which would be no small item at present real estate prices; or salaries of instructors which under the Rochester schedule would add many thousands more.

While there is no probability of such a happening, it is well once in a while to call attention to its possibility just as a striking object lesson.

Except absolute cancellation, no proposition for readjustment of our foreign debts will prove absolutely acceptable to our European debtors.

Why and What For?

Boldly stated, there is much propaganda in favor of absolute suspension of immigration into the United States if by no other means can the growth of the Catholic Church in this country be checked and stopped.

No other understandable reason can be assigned by Congressman Johnson of Washington, Chairman of the House committee on Immigration, for his declaration in favor of Congressional action stopping all immigration for, perhaps, twenty-five years.

Not only acquainted with the fundamental truth of genetics, as applied to humanity in general, can we see the principle of immigration restrictions. Mr. Johnson says in explaining his statement: "No one who sees his country made the receiving ground for the weak and the feeble of other peoples. I am now of the opinion that we are rapidly approaching the time when a suspension of immigration will be demanded. Exemption will be made only for the closest relatives. Should any national origin provision be made to affect the situation will be made more acute, and more groups of the United States will call for suspension."

For instance, in Norway there are 2,110 wives and children of American hands who have entered the United States since 1924 under the annual quotas. Proposals for restricting immigration from Mexico, America and Canada were made on the same basis. To illustrate the Mexican population of the United States will not be reduced in the least by the plan. We hold in our hands the most complete domestic census ever made. The number of Americans in the United States with blame in great part must rest on our shoulders. When Catholics refuse to water the land with Truth, it becomes parched with bigotry.

Two Sides.

One of the old-time city editors of Rochester—of the days when they did train cub reporters to be real newspaper men—was wont to lay down as a prime essential in newsgathering and newswriting that "there are two sides to every story. Do not forget that."

That is why we venture to take issue with the usually accurate New York "Times" when it puts its stamp of approval on Ernest Gruening's "Mexico and Its Heritage" and holds it up as a correct pen picture of conditions in our neighboring republic; notwithstanding Mr. Gruening's evident anti-Catholic leanings.

However, we present another side by an equally versatile writer, Mr. William F. Saunders, for years secretary of the American Chamber of Commerce in Mexico City. In a recent article written for the "Commonwealth" Mr. Saunders says: "Says Mr. Gruening: 'Certainly the episcopate never, with one voice, has condemned the armed rebellion, under the banner of Long Live Christ the King, in the course of which trains were assaulted, with priests acting as chaplains, and innocent victims, women and children slaughtered.'"

Upon this Mr. Saunders comments as follows: "That story was given to the Mexican newspapers and the foreign correspondents by the War Department of the City of Mexico, and was not true. I was in the City of Mexico at the time, and I talked to three passengers on the train which had been attacked by the bandits, who were after the gold carried in the express car. Each one of these three passengers told me that there were no priests with the bandits. The newspapers in the City of Mexico knew that this story was untrue, and although they had to print it under fear of banishment, both morning papers were smart enough to run the statement that this information came to them from the War Department."

"It should really be astonished at Mr. Gruening's circulation of this untrue story again, but for his plain animus against the Catholic Church, which disfigures his otherwise good writing. In another part of this same article, he says: "'Incredible as it may seem to persons in the United States, Protestant missionaries have, within the last three years, been set upon by mobs (in Mexico) and killed for no other reason than that of their faith and calling.'"

"Now, if that had occurred, I should have heard of it. It is not true. Who were these 'Protestant missionaries, Mr. Gruening?'"

New Democratic whiff says if Al. Smith does not step down and out the South will keep on revolting. And if Al. Smith and his friends retire, the 15,000,000 democratic vote of 1928 will shrink about half.

Different Here.

While it is true that Catholic solidarity may not be 100 per cent in and about Rochester no such conditions are noted here as are described as follows by Joseph Quinn in the "Southwest Courier" of Oklahoma City:—

"With all the hatred rampant against the Catholic Church, especially here in Oklahoma, it is not at all encouraging to see the attitude some Catholics take in regard to their Church and its institutions. One would imagine that such bias outside the Church would solidify the Catholics and coalesce them into a strong body ready to support any movement tending to spread the Truth of the Catholic Church throughout the South. Such is not the case. To prove this we need only take The Courier as an example."

Our advertising representatives are our witnesses. They set it down in black and white that a Catholic merchant in no prospect at all to sell on the Catholic merchant of Oklahoma with a few notable exceptions give weak-kneed support to their press. If a Catholic paper had to depend upon the Catholic merchants for advertising it would go bankrupt within 24 hours' time. All the selling points in the world flat before them; convincing them that they are helping us spread the Truth is impossible. The conclusion reached then that the non-Catholics support the Catholic paper of Oklahoma. And there you have the truth in a nutshell."

One would imagine that the recent exposure of hatred for us throughout the nation would rouse the Catholics to greater support of the Church and its organs. If such a reawakening on the part of Catholics has come we have failed to observe it. This very week our advertising representative called upon the merchants of a small Oklahoma town. Six of these business men were Catholics; 14 were Protestants. How many advertised? Twelve non-Catholics and not one Catholic business man.

Sometimes we wonder how all this anti-Catholic bias got a footing in the nation. Yet when we consider how indifferent Catholics are to the spread of Truth the blame in great part must rest on our shoulders. When Catholics refuse to water the land with Truth, it becomes parched with bigotry.

Comes Home.

What man would not feel proud of such a valedictory as follows in the New York "World" the day that Governor Alfred E. Smith became a private citizen:—

To-day Alfred E. Smith leaves the service of the State. He does not leave the service of the people of the State. They would not permit it. They will not allow such experience and such powers as he now possesses to be spent in private affairs alone. The leader of the Democratic Party in the State is Governor Roosevelt. He is the leader in fact as well in name. But in the City of New York it is to Alfred E. Smith that the people will turn for leadership in the solution of problems which for difficulty and importance are equal to those he has dealt with as Governor."

The plain and simple fact is that the conduct of affairs in this city is far inferior to the standards which now prevail in the executive branch of the government at Albany. The structure of the State has been successfully reorganized. The municipal structure is hopelessly antiquated. Definite, coherent and comprehensive plans have been inaugurated to meet the material needs of the State. The city's plans for dealing with its most urgent problems are chaotic and drifting. The morale of the public service in the State was never higher than it is today. The public service in the city is altogether less disinterested, less energetic, less courageous in the face of special interests and political intrigue than the people of this city need and have a right to demand. The next great task in our local affairs is to regenerate the government of this municipality in the same spirit as the government of the State has been regenerated. For that task the people of the city will expect, and without question will get, the leadership of Alfred E. Smith. Whatever else the future may have in store for him, this obligation to his own city remains to be fulfilled. It is the necessary and logical part of a service to New York which in the varieties of its accomplishments has no parallel."

Clinton Howard, probably, will make a deal of noise in Washington but whether he will scare all the wet congressmen into total abstinence is a question.

Gay and Merry.

Wholly aside from the merits and demerits of the Volstead Law, also whether or not prohibition can ever be enforced, it does seem to us that there is no excuse, no justification, either in morals or law, for such conditions as are revealed in the following excerpt from the secular "Democrat" of Johnstown, Pa.:—

"For staging 'wild parties' prohibition agents have the sons of Bacchus 'backed off' the boards. To get evidence to padlock the St. Charles Hotel at Milwaukee a couple of these tainted 'gentlemen' lived in the place for three months at the expense of Uncle Sam, who furnished inspiration for many drunken orgies."

Describing the hearing before Judge Geiger, who turned the key in the padlock, a dispatch from Milwaukee says: "Earlier in the day Frank Burgess and Henry Strawn, undercover agents for the prohibition department, testified as to their activities during the three months when they lived at the hotel for the express purpose of gathering evidence."

"Both told how they had occupied several different rooms in the hostelry, of the gin they had purchased from the bellboys while residing there, of wild parties with chorus girls, and of hearing boisterous talking and laughing, indicating other drunken orgies in various parts of the hotel."

"During their three months' sojourn at the hotel they purchased scores of 'bottles' of liquor for the consumption of the chorus-girl tenants, and participated in numerous wild parties, they admitted. The greater part of the liquor, purchased with the Government's money, was drunk by chorus girls, according to testimony of the undercover agents."

"Joseph H. Budar, proprietor of the hotel, often had to be called in to quell the boisterousness resulting from drinking revels, Strawn declared. That much of the boisterousness was induced by Government-bought gin was admitted by Burgess, who told of serving gin rickies to several of the girls, who immediately began turning somersaults."

"It is a gay and merry life our prohibition agents lead! Though the St. Charles is closed, the 'chorus girls' are turning somersaults" to the delight of these "holty agents" in other hotels and night-clubs, and Uncle Sam foots the bills."

A law that calls for the debauchment of women for its enforcement and makes Government agents greater criminals than their victims is a disgrace to civilization."

The Catholic Press Association is at least a month ahead of all secular news services where Catholic news is concerned.

New Governor.

Governor Roosevelt's inaugural address and his first message to the Legislature indicate that he will seek to continue the policies fought for and advocated by former Governor Alfred E. Smith.

Very possibly, Mr. Roosevelt will add to his predecessors pet policies. Quite probably, he will go about putting his ideas in the form of bills to go to the Legislature and later find place in the statute laws in a somewhat different way than Al. Smith. They differ in method of procedure.

One thing is certain: The new governor is as much concerned over "the humanitarian side" of government as over the social, or financial or the economic side.

It need surprise no one if Governor Roosevelt follows ex-Governor Pinchot and other leaders in advocating some sort of old age pension. Interesting developments may be expected as the Roosevelt administration opens up.

The O'Fallon railroad valuation case, now before the United States Supreme Court, may furnish a basis for the disputed valuation of the property of the Rochester street railways upon which the street car fares are fixed in the service-at-cost contract.

If Bishop Cannon and the rest of the narrow-minded bigots would only go over to the Republican party, the latter might suffer but the other party would be the gainer.

Protestantism Rebuked.

Even while the bigots still rejoice over the result which they achieved in the recent election, flies have been cast into the ointment of their enthusiasm. Robert E. Hicks, president of the corporation which publishes the Specialty Salesman Magazine, in South Whitley, Indiana, has written a letter to Dr. S. Parkes Cadman, president of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, in which he not only denounces the conduct of many Protestant ministers in the recent Presidential campaign as "a perversion of sacred privilege," but also announces that he cannot see his way clear "to support financially an institution that in a time of trial shakes off the mantle of Christian character and stoops to daub its hands with political filth." And Haley Flske, the president of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, in a letter to the editor of The Living Church, wrote that "it is unfortunately true that we are witnessing in this twentieth century an attack upon the Catholic religion."

Both of these indictments, we think, are bound to give the Protestant ministry concern because of the character of the men making them. They are leaders in the Protestant Church. In his letter to Dr. Cadman, Mr. Hicks revealed the fact that within the last four years he had assisted eighteen struggling Protestant churches in a financial way, and that at the present time his loans to them total over four hundred thousand dollars. Criticism from such a source must certainly be disturbing.

In reply to Mr. Hicks' letter of criticism, Dr. Cadman, in our opinion, did not do himself any great credit nor lessen the force of Mr. Hicks' criticism. He admits by implication the truth of Mr. Hicks' indictment that Protestant ministers did resort to bigotry and contents himself with absolving the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America from official responsibility for their conduct. His statement that acts of bigotry and speeches breathing religious intolerance were not confined to the Protestant side is one which we do not think any reader of his letter will believe that he could justify. We believe that the general conclusion of those who read his letter will be that he made this unwarranted accusation of bigotry on the part of others than Protestants merely to lessen, so far as his influence would extend, the effect of Mr. Hicks' well supported accusation."

An admission of Protestant bigotry during the campaign and a declaration that, as the head of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, he regretted it would have been much more worthy of Dr. Cadman personally and of the institution which he represents. It would have atoned to some extent for the failure of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America to rebuke ministerial bigotry during the campaign."

Beads and furs were women's chief treasures in the stone age. They are objects of interest even now.

It is evident that some powerful individual or group of individuals is in no hurry about Broad street's extension.

If comstock pulp will make newspaper, the American forests will benefit and the American farmer will be helped.

The New York "World," evidently, is inclined to be more critical toward Franklin D. Roosevelt than toward Alfred E. Smith.

ROCHESTER MENG-SHAFER-HELD BUFFALO

Now you may choose the Fur coat you've longed for - - at remarkably low prices

During Our

January Sale

All Fur Coats are Reduced

20%

A Few Typical Values Are Listed

\$350 Raccoon Coats	are now	\$280
\$225 Australian Opossum	are now	\$180
\$495 Jap Mink Coats	are now	\$396
\$595 Beaver Coats	are now	\$476
\$275 American Broadtail	are now	\$220
\$350 Hudson Seal Coats	are now	\$280
(Dyed Muskrat)		
425 Hudson Seal Coats	are now	\$340
(Dyed Muskrat)		
150 Bay Seal Coats	are now	\$120
(Dyed Rabbit)		
600 Samoli Leopard Coats	are now	\$480
\$250 Natural Muskrat Coats	are now	\$200
\$275 Caracul Coats	are now	\$220
\$150 Pony Coats	are now	\$120
\$250 Persian Paw Coats	are now	\$200
\$550 Natural Squirrel Coats	are now	\$440
\$595 Alaska Seal Coats	are now	\$476
\$1800 Eastern Mink Coats	are now	\$1440

MENG-SHAFER-HELD CO. INC.

12-14 Main St. West-11-15 State St. and 182-186 Main St. East

Power Block Opposite Alabama Bank

They're Still Joining the Christmas Club by Hundreds!

You still have time to join and assure yourself of ample funds for next Christmas (or for taxes, or insurance—or any unusual expense).

But come in right away—today or tomorrow—and make your first weekly deposit. Then you'll have ample time to build up a substantial sum—even if you want to put in small amounts.

Join now—and insure your next holiday season against a hailstorm of bills.

Now Is The Time To Join!

Mechanics Savings Bank

Main Office, 18 Exchange St. Branch Office, 89 East Avenue (Main Floor Gas & Electric Bldg.)



Weekly Calendar Of Feast Days

Sunday, January 13.—St. Veronica of Milan, was the daughter of a peasant family near Milan. She was blessed with constant ecstasies and visions, which, however, did not interfere with her daily labors. She was admitted as a lay-sister in the convent of St. Martha at Milan. Her duties were to beg through the city for the sustenance of the sisters in the convent. She died in 1497 on the day she had foretold.	Sunday, January 17.—St. Anthony, Patriarch of monks, was born in the year 251. He gave away his vast possessions and entered the desert to perfect himself in the life of the spirit. Many souls flocked to him for advice and after twenty years of solitude he consented to guide them in holiness—thus founding the first monastery. He died peacefully at a very advanced age.
Monday, January 14.—St. Hilary of Poitiers, was born and educated a pagan and did not embrace Christianity until near middle age. He entered Holy Orders and was chosen Bishop of his native city in 363. Because he upheld the orthodox cause against Arianism in several Gallic councils he was banished by the Emperor Constantius to Phrygia. In exile he composed his great work on the Trinity. After a great personal triumph at the Council of Seleucia he was allowed to return to Gaul where he died in 368.	Tuesday, January 15.—St. Paul the first hermit, was born in Upper Egypt about the year 230. He retired into the desert during the persecutions and finding himself suited to the solitary life of prayer and penance, he remained there. Many remarkable things are related of his manner of life and of his death.
Tuesday, January 16.—St. Honoratus, Archbishop, was of a consular Roman family settled in	Wednesday, January 16.—St. Honoratus, Archbishop, was of a consular Roman family settled in