

The Catholic Journal

Published Every Friday At No. 118 North Water Street By The Catholic Journal Pub. Co. Rochester, New York

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FRIDAY, JANUARY 18, 1929

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Entered as second class mail matter

Welcomed.

Gratifying, indeed, is the hearty welcome accorded Bishop-designate O'Hern by the entire citizenry of Rochester, regardless of race, creed or other community division. The press of the city acclaims the new Bishop and also pays tribute to the first and second Bishops of Rochester, Dr. McQuaid and Hickey, for their eminent service, not only to their Church, but also to the entire community. It is doubtless, true that each new Catholic parish instituted in Rochester means a distinct addition to the corporate and community wealth of Rochester but it is fine to have secular recognition of the fact. Bishop O'Hern is familiar with the aims of Bishops McQuaid and Hickey. He knows what has been done and what remains to be done. His people know him and trust him. Whatever of their co-operation he asks will be given cheerfully. Bishops McQuaid and Hickey grew with the Diocese of Rochester and the Diocese grew with them. The Diocese will grow and expand with Bishop O'Hern.

Keep on jelling and jneing the publishers and circulators of the bogus K. of C. oath. The object lesson is needed.

Is It Benefit?

In view of the ignorance, malice and venom shown toward the Catholic Church in the election of 1928, it may well be conjectured as to what real benefit has been our attempt to advance civilization, culture and education.

It has been alleged against certain religious sects who collect large sums annually to "save the heathen" on the other side of the globe, that the aforesaid heathen would have perished in far better spiritual condition if they had not been "saved" by the advent of the white man's standard of morals, hygiene, clothing, intoxication and the other accompaniments of the white man's pulpit and Bible.

We have been spending millions of dollars in vigorous attempt—at least so press-agented that way—to raise the educational standards in the South and Southwest. Judging from average specimens of intelligence as reflected in our 1928 scrapbook, the intelligence and tolerance quotient in these localities is low indeed. Catholic separate schools are a distinct life saver to the Nation—without them the United States would be swamped in a sea of ignorance.

Time's Change

Henry-Clune, versatile author of "Seen and Heard" column in the Rochester "Democrat & Chronicle," writes a few very understandable paragraphs about Bishop Conroy of Ogdensburg who was here last week to do honor to his old friend and fellow-prelate, Archbishop Thomas E. Hickey. Brilliant, however, as is the seasoned and mature mind of the Ogdensburg, we rather recall the days when he was rector of St. Mary's Church in that city and stood straight in his six feet of stalwart manhood and virile energy radiated from every pore. He was tireless in every activity from the regular parochial work to editor of the "Ogdensburg Weekly." Yes, the Bishop was an editor and publisher—given as we. He was also vicar-general and right hand man for the saintly first bishop of Ogdensburg, Dr. Wadhams, a convert to the faith. His fund of stories was inexhaustible but his love of literature was also manifest in cultured circles. He loved good music and it was a rare treat to hear him play the organ of the Church staunchly and bravely to aid the downy-haired chorists and the tiny organists.

Light Needed

Hearing directly upon our suggestion in another column that there are "benighted sections" in our own country are these excerpts from a recent pastoral by the Most Rev. Cardinal Archbishop of New York, Dr. Patrick Hayes:—

"Recently the pressing necessity of this missionary spirit in our home mission work was forcefully and most painfully emphasized. Notwithstanding our stainless American citizenship as Catholics, we have been made to feel the keen edge of bitter and intolerant discrimination. Our home missions, especially where Catholics are few in number, must be strengthened if they are to present the Catholic position that will be justly appreciated and not misunderstood and distorted. It is quite apparent that notable sections of the United States, more perhaps than any other civilized country sadly need enlightenment on Catholic teaching and practice. We refrain from speaking of the malicious, wanton and un-Christian misrepresentation of our Catholic faith, except to observe that we look with but little hope for fairness or justice from the source from which it came. It is lamentable, indeed, that many—only too credulous but otherwise fair-minded—have been influenced by a propaganda that holds them in a bondage of impenetrable and invincible ignorance as far as anything Catholic is concerned."

"But there are large groups of our fellow-citizens, sincere and just, who would welcome an intelligent, kindly, friendly missionary effort to remove religious animosity. Surely it is possible to convince the average American citizen that unwarranted intolerance is a serious offense against the law of God and against one of the highest ideals of our American birthright. So true is this that a greater number than usual of non-Catholics are seriously inquiring about the Catholic Church. Under almost unparalleled circumstances, pregnant with every reason for an outburst of an indignant and outraged sense of American justice, your impressive example of Christian forbearance has not been lost on the American mind. Nobility of courage was not lacking for a moment in your silent, spiritual attitude toward open hostility to your religious faith."

"Animated with the spirit of Christ, you verified the words of St. Paul: 'Neither death, nor life, nor powers, nor things present, nor things to come, nor height, nor depth, nor any other creature shall be able to separate us from the love of God which is in Christ our Lord' (Romans VIII), and which has been made known to us through His Holy Church."

Georgetown University, a Jesuit institution near Washington, has broken ground for a new medical and dental school building as the first unit of an enlarged medical center. We just call attention of Mr. Henry Ford and Mr. Thomas A. Edison, the eminent non-believers, to this interesting piece of news.

The New York World's cartoonist pictures Mr. Hoover with pointer over South America on a school room globe to President Coolidge and labels it "Travelogue."

Which Is Right?

A few days ago one of the leading secular newspaper supporters of Mr. Hoover said editorially:— Washington dispatches state that Herbert Hoover plans a vigorous effort to make enforcement of the national prohibition law more effective. Enforcement was one of the outstanding issues in the recent presidential campaign. There were other issues, of course, but impartial observers generally credit prohibition sentiment with playing an important part in the nation-wide character of the Hoover victory.

If the reports are correct, Mr. Hoover intends to justify the confidence reposed in him by the nation as a whole with respect to this matter. It is stated that he is convinced that the country is preponderantly dry, a view which is supported by the result of congressional elections, as well as the national campaign. He also believes that prohibition as it stands is of great economic benefit, and can be made still more so.

New legal measures and education are mentioned as figuring in Mr. Hoover's plans. Details of that plan will be better understood later. The main point is that the President-elect is bearing out his reputation as an executive who is not deterred by difficulties from dealing resolutely with matters of vital importance.

He can count upon the support of a majority of the people in upholding the law. In the news despatches the same day Mr. Hoover was pictured as determined to have a fact finding commission to report in extenso the exact facts as to prohibition, its present enforcement so that he could recommend and act as to the future.

Which is correct? If the latter, Mr. Hoover will not have to face the prohibition muscle until toward the end of his term.

Outside Testimony.

No one will question the financial and business standing of Haley Fiske, the eminent president of the Metropolitan Life Insurance company, neither will anyone of sound mind challenge his ability to state a proposition in which he believes clearly and understandably.

Mr. Fiske is another of those "intellectuals" who is sneered at by the Bishop Cannons, the Anti-Saloon League McBrides, the Mabel Willebrandt's and even Senator Gillett, of Massachusetts whose "New England culture" could not restrain a nasty snobbish fling at Mrs. Alfred E. Smith's fitness to preside in Washington official social functions. Ans Mr. Fiske says bluntly that Alfred E. Smith was defeated because he is a Catholic and Herbert Hoover was elected because he is not. Here is what Mr. Fiske writes to the editor of the Milwaukee "Living Church":—

"The fact is that the campaign was carried on in such a way as necessarily to result in arousing prejudices against Catholicism. No intelligent person ever thought of a 'Pope' in the White House; that was a slogan adopted to deceive the rural community. The real opposition was in three parts—against Religious Orders the doctrine of the Mass, and Confession. Calling nuns 'meres' 'house of prostitution' (which was widely done) was an attack upon our Church as well as upon the Roman Catholic. The objections against the Episcopal Church as against the Roman Catholic. The Catholic doctrine of the Mass is taught in the Episcopal Church as in the Roman Catholic."

"It is unfortunately true that we are witnessing in this twentieth century an attack upon the Catholic religion. The intellectuals are at it. Current literature is full of it. The violence of Protestants against the Catholic religion was exhibited during our campaign and at the same time in England. The real issue between the candidates was obscured by these attacks, when the sole question was as to the loyalty of the candidates to the American constitution, and whether membership in a religious body is a disqualification for candidacy. Irrespective of the personal loyalty of the candidates to our Constitution and laws and system of government. Each candidate had proved his fitness for the office."

"Senator Bruce of Maryland hit the matter on the head when he said the real Vatican is in a large building in Washington run by a Protestant denomination. The Vatican in Rome was never heard from. Mr. Smith was defeated by Protestant opposition to the Catholic religion."

Cardinal Merry del Val, well known to Americans, has just observed the 25th anniversary of his elevation to the cardinalate.

France Seeks Religious Peace.

Although French radical-socialists are vociferous in their opposition to the religious articles sponsored by the Poincare government, the prevailing opinion is that sufficient strength will be mustered by conservative and tolerant elements in the Chamber of Deputies to ratify the articles when they come up for a vote before the end of January.

The religious articles seek to abrogate anti-religious enactments and impart a legal basis to the Church in France. So great an importance is attached to their ratification by the Poincare government that, in the event of their defeat, it will consider itself overthrown. The immediate effect of this would be to recommit France to internal dissension in the midst of grave social problems at home and political adjustment abroad.

On the other hand, ratification of the articles would have the effect of placing the seal of official sanction on the reconciliation that already exists in fact between France and the Vatican, under a regime of separation of Church and State.

Public opinion unquestionably is behind the government in its wish to do justice to the Church; but the fact of widespread popular indifference and the influence of united radical opposition will make themselves felt in the coming discussions in the French Chamber. Will the radical elements, led by M. Herriot, succeed in overthrowing the Poincare government, forestalling religious peace, and bringing to naught the efforts toward national solidarity which have thus far seen France through the difficult period of reconstruction following the war?

This is the question that faces France in the ratification of the religious articles. Menaced by Communism, overburdened by staggering financial obligations, laboring to restore the stability of her social and political fabric and to carry out an effective policy of international adjustment and peace, France has extended her hands to the Church as the best means of preserving the continuity of her civilization and promoting the unity and homogeneity of her citizens. Upon France's success depends not only her future, but to some extent the future of other nations as well.

A Grateful Son.

The first act of Governor Frank G. Allen of Massachusetts, following his inauguration, was to send a letter to his father in which he said that he owed "everything that I am" to his parents. The letter was as follows:—

Dear Father: Before I take any other action I want to write this note to you to express the pleasure that has been afforded me to have you at my inauguration as Governor. I very well realize that it is impossible for me to discharge my obligations to my parents, for I owe everything that I am to them. Therefore, I wish my first official act to be the signing of this letter, expressing to you in this manner something of the gratification that your presence here today has afforded me. Affectionately yours, Frank G. Allen.

The State House, Jan. 3, 1929. A good son ought to make a good governor. Governor Allen's letter indicates that he is not only a good but an appreciative son. This is a double distinction because the virtuous are not invariably appreciative. Too often they are inclined to attribute all their virtue to themselves and even to be pharisaical in comparing themselves with others. Governor Allen will gain in the good opinion of the wise by according to his parents the credit which is due them for the success that he has achieved. The latter which he wrote his father, we venture to say, will always be the possession of which the senior Allen will be most proud. No man could have a more precious tribute, for the knowledge that he has given the world a son of real worth ought to be more satisfying to a father than his wealth or treasures of any kind.

We see more in Governor Allen's letter, however, than the happy expression of filial affection and gratitude. We think the new Governor of Massachusetts did the State a service, as well as himself and his parents honor, in calling attention to his filial debt. If he owes everything that he is to his family, so does every other worthy son and daughter. And as these largely make up the State, their debt is the State's debt. If the State would always remain as conscious of its debt to the family as the new Governor of Massachusetts is of his obligation to his parents, it would not be so often inclined to "put on airs" and assert that it is "the whole thing."

That the family is the State's foundation stone is something that statesmen would do well to keep in mind. "What can make a man so good a citizen as the religion which teaches him the oneness of truth, fidelity to God, to his country, to marriage, to conscience, and applies itself every day to strengthening those forces which conserve or purify society and exalt the soul?" This is as applicable now as when penned years ago by the late George Parsons Lathrop.

New York's new Police commissioner is spectacular. Rochester's commissioner of Public Safety is rather tactful. Yet we imagine George Nier will secure as good results in Rochester as Commissioner Whalen will in New York city.

It has been bragged that Pennsylvania spends much more in educational trials indicate deplorable ignorance in certain sections of Pennsylvania.

Just how to account for the sudden interest by Mr. Hearst's papers in Catholic matters and in prohibition has puzzled us. P. F. Scanlon, in the Brooklyn "Tablet" says Mr. Hearst's treatment of Alfred E. Smith and his almost open approval of Bishop Cannon and the other bigots have resulted in a shrinkage of Hearst circulation.

Alarm is sounded against the possible support of "birth control" by the National Administration after March 4. This could have been avoided by the electorator, Alfred E. Smith never would have signed any law along that line.

St. Louis Pastor Transferred

(By N. C. W. C. News Service) St. Louis, Jan. 8.—Archbishop Glennon yesterday appointed the Rev. P. J. Ritchie, S. T. L., to be permanent rector of St. Teresa's Church. Father Ritchie had been pastor of St. Lawrence O'Toole parish. He has been superintendent of diocesan high schools since 1920. During the World War, he served as a chaplain of the 13th Infantry.

Trinity Academy Opens In Florida

Ocala, Fla., January 11.—Trinity Academy was opened here Tuesday with the Rev. Paul V. Hatch, as director. The academy is in charge of the Sisters of Mercy from the Convent School of St. Catherine in Louisville. There is a staff of six teachers, with Sister Mary Raphael as principal.

Spotlight Items From the January Linen Sale Towels Linen Crash and Linen Huck 10c 13x20 individual size towels, 8c; 4 for 30c. Hemmed huck towels, red or blue borders. 18x34 in., 15c; 4 for 57c. 22c hemstitched Boot Mills towels, 17x33 in., 17c; 6 for \$1. 25c heavy Union huck towels, 19x33 in., 19c. All-linen hemmed huck towels, 19x29, 21c. 35c hemstitched all-linen huck towels, 19x29 in., 25c. Best towels of all-linen huck, have hemstitched, colored hems, damask borders and—the "waffle" weave. 30c—14x18 in.—25c 40c—14x20 in.—33c 35c—14x18 in.—29c 50c—14x22 in.—38c Hemmed and hemstitched towels, regularly 39c to 45c, and all-linen, in huck and crash weaves. 17x28 to 17x32—now 33c. Choice of three patterns of hemstitched huck and crash towels, with colored borders, fine quality, 45c to 50c—Now 38c each. An assorted lot of hemstitched all-linen huck towels with damask borders, 18x32 and 15x30—valued to 75c—now 59c. Bed Linen Novelty Colored Striped Bedspreads \$1.89 spreads, 81x105, \$1.49 \$1.98 spreads, 81x105, \$1.69 \$1.98 spreads, 72x105, \$1.69 Rayon Spreads \$2.75 spreads, 81x105, \$2.39 \$3.75 spreads, 81x105, \$2.98 \$4.50 spreads, 81x105, \$3.98 \$5 spreads, 81x105, \$4.44 \$6 spreads, 90x106, \$4.98 \$9 spreads, 90x108, \$7.77 Plain Hemmed Tower Brand Sheets and Cases 40c cases, 42x36, 36c \$1.65 cases, 72x90, \$1.39 45c cases, 45x36, 36c \$1.85 cases, 72x99, \$1.53 50c cases, 45x38 1/2, 42c \$1.75 cases, 81x90, \$1.44 \$1.50 cases, 63x90, \$1.27 \$1.90 cases, 81x99, \$1.68 \$1.65 cases, 63x99, \$1.37 Kitchen Linen Mildale Ironing Board Set 1 pad and 1 cover packed together, 89c set for 69c. Heavy Ironing Board Pads, will not burn, 75c pads for 55c each; 2 for \$1. Ironing Board Cover, regularly 25c, for 20c; 3 for 58c. Imported Damask, Table Cloths and Napkins Bleached Linen Damask \$ 1.75 70-in wide ----- \$1.29 yd. \$ 2 70-in. wide ----- \$1.69 yd. \$ 2.50 70-in. wide ----- \$1.93 yd. \$ 3 72-in. wide ----- \$2.59 yd. \$ 8 22-in. matching square napkins ----- \$6.57 dz. \$ 3.50 72-in. (Irish linen) ----- \$2.97 yd. \$10 22-in. matching napkins ----- \$7.98 dz. \$ 4 72-in. (Scotch linen) ----- \$3.33 yd. \$11 22-in. matching napkins ----- \$9.19 dz. \$2.25 colored all-linen damask cloth, 70 in. wide, \$1.77yd. Matching napkins, 22-in. square—regularly \$6 doz.—\$4.97 doz. \$1.25 colored border crash—64 in. wide—pure linen—\$1.09 yd. Linen Damask Pattern Cloth \$9.85 cloth, size 72x90, \$7.69. \$11.95 cloth, size 72x110, \$9.49. \$10 napkins, size 22x22, \$7.95. Irish Hemstitched Tablecloth and Napkin Set \$14 set, 70x70 cloth and 1/2 doz. 20x20 napkins, \$12.23. \$16.50 set, 70x90 cloth and 1/2 doz. 20x20 napkins, \$14.33. \$19 set, 70x108 cloth and 1/2 doz. 20x20 napkins, \$16.43. \$12 napkins, size 20x20, \$9.73. LINEN SECTION, AISLE C AND SPECIAL SIBLEY, LINDSAY & CURR CO. Buy With Freedom Make out your Christmas list and then set out on your shopping tour without a worry about finances. For that's all you have to do when you've provided for the holidays with a Christmas fund in Mechanics Savings Bank. It means only a few dollars deposited regularly each week. When you do it that way you don't notice it. Start your 1929 Christmas fund NOW! Mechanics Savings Bank Main Office, 18 Exchange St. Branch Office, 89 East Avenue (Main Floor Gas & Electric Bldg.)