

General Business News

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St. Patrick's Cathedral Radio Hour

(Continued from Page One)

to you, John, because I know what the Church teaches is certain. There is no guesswork or personal opinion about what she imparts or practices. It is the work of God and not of man. But I would love indeed to meet you personally, perhaps you could find it convenient to attend Mass at this cathedral next Sunday and then come into the vestry where I could shake hands with you. I'm perfectly agreeable to me, Father, responded John, "I shall meet you next Sunday, as you say after the last Mass. By the way, what time does the last Mass begin?"

"Seven o'clock sharp," he replied, "and until then I shall bid you God-speed and good-bye."

A Day of Rest
Sunday morning came around only too quickly. Not that one, however, of the day of rest and service but because a priest recalled the tension and strain of the day's services are nerve-racking. Well, one Mass passed after the other and eventually the clock on the vestry wall pointed seven. The bell in the lower pealed forth as the priest, in his white surplice and the celebrant of the Mass stood before the altar. The altar was decorated with the flowers of the day. The altar was decorated with the flowers of the day. The altar was decorated with the flowers of the day.

Three minutes had hardly passed when before me stood a man about 45 years of age, of medium build, medium build, neatly dressed and with a lively step. A contagious smile wreathed his face. "John Smith is my name, Father," he said. "I'm pleased to meet you, John, if you'll pardon the familiarity," I replied. "Well, Father, did you figure me out?" "I'm sorry, I'm sorry," I answered. "Father, I have enjoyed the service greatly this morning, but of course you realize that a beginner has much to comprehend. However, little by little, I hope to become acquainted and as they say a regular in the army."

"Well, I suppose this is quite a change for you, but something you impress me as a man who could fit in perfectly almost anywhere," I replied. "Thank you, Father," John smiled. "For the compliment, but it is not so great a surprise to me as you would think. I have been gradually approaching the attitude that I am in this moment. Once I was certain, immediately all other things become secondary, since I said to myself the soul is more important than the body."

"Are you married, John?" I queried. "No, Father, I am single, but I do keep company with a Catholic girl in Chicago. Don't think that she was the cause of my conversion."

Whatever I have done is certainly independent of this affair. It is a question of sincerity and not sentimentality. I have seen and heard too much about such changes. Of course, I'll admit in some cases such parties are in earnest; but excuse me for injecting here the consideration of such a subject."

A Church Sanctuary
"John," I said, "I don't suppose that you have ever been inside a sanctuary in a Catholic Church. I am going to give you an unusual experience and thrill as long as we are so near the altar. In fact look through those glass-plate doors and you will see the altar. Is it not a beautiful view of work? That was a gift to this Cathedral in the Episcopate of Bishop McQuaid. To give it a suitable position, back in 1896 the Bishop announced to the Cathedral congregation, which was then larger in numbers and numbers, that he intended to extend the Sanctuary. I can remember the old Sanctuary. It was very small and the wooden altar which occupied a place about where the Communion rail for the people now stands was removed and all this portion added. The occasion for the alteration, beside convenience was the 25th anniversary of Bishop McQuaid's consecration. Of course the Bishop would have built a new Cathedral because the growth of Rochester was noticeable then and with his foresight he could see that some day the neighborhood would be some commercial. But if you know Bishop McQuaid, as I did, you would find a man as stout as he make them. This spot was the cradle of Catholicity in Western New York and why should sacred memories be interrupted? So to-day you stand here alongside a monument to the honor of God and the remembrance to one of His esteemed servants, who sat on that throne over there for many many years."

"Well, Father," replied John, "this is an interesting review to begin with. Go on."

"Since that memorable year, three bishops have ruled the destinies of Catholicism in this diocese of Rochester from this sanctuary. They have pontificated from this altar and oh how many Masses have succeeded to this throne of God for the people of this congregation and to fulfill the fourfold end of the Holy Sacrifice. Priests, whom I have known, have come and gone, some of them are dead, but this old Church of God goes on. It is not the individual priest, you know, that counts. They are only so many units which form the composite of Catholicity inaugurated by Jesus Christ, the Son of God. I shall see you from this altar and in this Church other Christians will ascend these holy steps to the mystical mount of God to the New Law and offer the Holy Sacrifice as the priest of this day has done."

Perpetuity in the Church
"This brings up the idea of perpetuity in the Catholic Church, does it not, Father? She does not depend upon the individual, no matter how popular he may be, but goes on because she is divine. You know, Father, that is the very thing which I admire in the organization of the Church. That is only one issue in the Church. The matter of veneration to the priesthood is cared for by God. We always have plenty to attend spiritual needs. Sometimes more, sometimes less, but the people are never neglected. You understand that boys with a call to the priesthood are given a special training in what we call seminaries. In fact, John, in this Sanctuary, as you saw this morning, we have some of the choicest flowers of God's garden. Some day, if they persevere, they will stand at this or some other altar to be the visible representatives of Christ in offering of the Holy Mass. You see, John, God works in an ordinary manner to-day in His call to the priesthood, not as He did once by a special vocation given suddenly to twelve men whom we call Apostles."

"Yes, Father, I understand this particular phase of the Catholic Church very well. But it is good to hear it from your own lips," said John. "Well," I continued, "we are drifting from our subject but I can't refrain from giving you these thoughts as long as they are present in my mind."

"I might say, Father," John interrupted, "that you are a good teacher. This is what one needs in my present circumstances."

Malta to Have Its Troubles Settled Soon

Royal Body Recommends Restoring Constitution—Clergy Indicates Willingness to Co-operate With New Government

London, Feb. 26.—The return of Malta to a parliamentary form of government by the restoration of the Constitution for general elections at an early date, are recommended in a recent report of the royal commission sent to the island to investigate the situation. The report indicated that the commissioners had obtained assurances from the clergy that it is ready to cooperate in harmony with the government and Ministry when it is re-organizing following the next elections. Malta, the important naval base in the Mediterranean, is a dependency of Great Britain, but since the conflict which resulted in the suspension of its Constitution in June, 1924, it has been administered as a Crown Colony from London, with a Governor empowered to decree laws. The conflict arose over a controversy between the British Catholic and the government, headed by Lord Strickland, since then the government ministers have been retained with authority but without power of responsibility. The royal commission, which comprised Lord Askwith, Sir Walter Egerton and Sir John de Salis, reported that the services of these ministers be terminated, and Lord Strickland came in for certain criticism. Cause of Trouble The trouble was caused in part by Lord Strickland, who is a Catholic, refusing to permit a member of a religious order to be transferred from the island by his superiors, on the ground that the man was an English subject. The report remarks that Lord Strickland himself informed the commission that he had employed two or three lawyers for the purpose of starting legal actions to test the Maltese press laws. The commissioners found that his actions were unjustified and that he did not spare him. But the commissioners attribute in some degree the pastoral letter of the Bishops of Malta and Gozo, which refused the sacraments to Lord Strickland and his partisans, to result in ministerial resignation. However, the commissioners expressed belief that any new pastoral letter issued before the next elections will be of a very different character to the last one, provided the constitutional and labor parties "resist the temptation to revive attacks on the clergy."

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"I might say, Father," John interrupted, "that you are a good teacher. This is what one needs in my present circumstances."

"Let us go on," I replied. "Now last Sunday, if you remember from the radio instruction, I explained the altar and its meaning. It is not necessary that I repeat that to you again. But I would like to show you, as we stand here, how the altar is dressed and decorated. Just come up those three steps and see with your own eyes. You will pardon me if I speak in a subdued manner as the Blessed Sacrament is there behind that tabernacle door. The sanctuary standard with its red glassed candles over there indicates that to us."

"We have not reached this explanation in our instructions," said John, "but I know that Father McGeary will in due time."

Railroad Employees Face Serious Condition of Affairs, and Future Is Uncertain for Roads and Men

Railroads Are Growing Less Important in Industrial Life of the Country—Unions Should Work Out Lines of Policy for Common Good

(N. C. W. C. Department of Social Action)
Washington, D. C., Feb. 26.—Railroad labor, having accepted a 10 per cent reduction for a year, has a year of "trials" to prepare for another meeting with railroad executives one year hence at which the whole question of wages will arise again, whether to wipe out the wage cut, accept it permanently or even cut wages still further. The crisis in the industry, the country and the world is such that no one knows what will be the situation next year, except that most observers predict little or no improvement and are ready for even worse conditions. "Railroads are meeting the competition of buses and trucks, and all fuel and electrical power in industry. The railroads are nowhere near so important in the life of the country. They have adopted new methods and new systems management methods so that equal results are obtained with fewer men. The general policies of the roads are controlled by the bankers, subject to partial regulation by the Federal government and the additional "handcuffs" of the receivers. Banks control the roads partly through proxy rights and voting stock, and still more so through control of credit which has become extraordinarily important by the purchase of the new improved equipment of the last ten or fifteen years. The roads in consequence have heavy financial burdens. The railroad men are fully organized in only a few branches of the service, but they are sufficiently strong to ask and demand a hearing. Their work has been hit hard. Many get very low wages, but the big uncertainty is regarding their standing within their job or even their jobs. Probably consolidation of the railroads will throw many more men out of work and will shift terminals and homes of railroad families. The process of the new industrial changes will normally continue. In Center of Many Fires Here is a case where the unions should work out the general lines of a common policy for their own protection and for the railroad industry. Otherwise things will go from bad to worse. The executives are themselves in the center of many fires, but their determining influence is capital. They pay the interest and principal on short term mortgages, interest on long term bonds and, if possible, dividends on stock. Their jobs depend upon it. Here the recommendation of the U. S. Encyclical on Reconstructing Nanking."

Catholic U. Boys In China March Into War Zone
Lafayette, Pa., Feb. 26.—An interesting account of the activities of students in the present difficulty in China is contained in a letter just received at St. Vincent College from the Rev. Hugh Wile, O.S.B., formerly of Pittsburgh, and now a member of the faculty of the Catholic University of Peking. More than 10,000 students from Shanghai recently marched to Nanking. On the eve of the march the students of the Catholic University of Peking held a meeting to decide whether or not to participate. They decided, writes Father Wile, to join the students of other schools in taking in the Grand March. Their action surprised us, as we felt certain a majority would vote against going. Now that they have gone, we are pleased with the way the students of the Catholic University have demorenced themselves in the capital. Both in Peking and Nanking our students took the lead in the conservative side, while many other schools went entirely "Red." Nine schools sided with our students. These wore white bands on their arms with in X's Encyclical on Reconstructing Nanking."

Bishop of the Arctic On the Eskimo Trails for Past Thirty Years

(Continued from Page One)

"A white man cannot live the native life for very long at a time," he replied to a question about existence in Eskimo land. "Similarly, an Eskimo cannot live the white man's life. His first year in civilization weakens him and the second kills him. But I do live for weeks on the trail. For the first few weeks I travel eight months out of twelve traveling in the wild. I lived in igloos improvised for the night and ate raw meat when the kerosene supply ran out. Nowadays about half my time is spent traveling. We use dog sleds, take advantage of the hospitality of camps when we can and cover specific territory. Missionsaries Hunt "Being tied down by our missionary work and kept close to one spot by our stations," he continued, "we cannot share in the nomadic life and have not the same advantages as the native hunter. But hunt we must. An Eskimo will mention that he sighted a herd of reindeer in such and such a spot two days back. Deer run always against the wind, smelling for enemies. We know the direction of the wind during the two days and can figure out where to intercept the herd. Often, however, they do not arrive—they have been stampeded somewhere by the scent of a hunter or dogs and gallop back for days, thousands strong. "Then we fish. In Indian country I learned to use a net, threaded under the ice from holes eighty feet apart, using smaller, intermediate holes for the threading process. But in Eskimo country, where there is no bush and no available lumber for the net, this method has been hitherto impossible. We are importing lumber, however, and hope that in time the natives will follow our lead in net fishing. "Taking Fish Out of the Net is no easy job. If you take your hands out of the water for more than a second they will freeze solid. The only way to take the cartilage of the fish's nose in your teeth, squeeze his body to make it smaller, and yank him out of the meshes. All the time the hands must be kept un-

der the water. The Eskimo method is to dangle a small ivory fish with a hook on it. By this means they catch four or five fish a day at the ice hole. We hope to show them that by our methods they can catch fifty in an evening. "Ours is purely a meat or fish diet. Our principal beverage is tea. Then again ice water is often all we can get. Ice water is bad; you must just drink it straight down for fear of pneumonia. The proper way is to have something else—meat or fish—in the mouth, so as to take off the first chill. "If you can imagine the Atlantic Ocean frozen over and an airplane dropping you in the midst of it," said Mr. Turquetil, "you will have an idea of what the Far North is like. Eskimo land is like an immense lake with all its waves and ripples suddenly frozen. When blizzards blow you can't see the mitts on your extended hands, and you feel your way with your feet. The Eskimo shuffles as he walks, picking out a course across or with the ripples, as occasion may require. Without him the white man would be helpless. And yet," he reflected, "we whites can teach the Eskimo something. We can free him from his taboos. We can even teach him to hunt and fish better. Eskimo Education Eskimos should be educated in their own language and kept out of schoolrooms, in the opinion of Mr. Turquetil. "You can't cram the northland nomads in schoolhouses," he said. "They must follow game for food. Education they must have, however, and the missionaries have devised special methods of instruction. Mr. Turquetil was born in Normandy in 1876. He was ordained an Oblate Father in 1899, and during his Montreal visit is staying at the monastery of that order. Journeying from his native France to Canada in 1906, he settled first at Granddeur Lake, going later to Chesleyfield Inlet. This was in the early days of mission-making in that bleak hinterland. Today his missions are found at Eskimo Point, Southampton Island, Baker Lake, Ponda Inlet and Churchill.

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Rev. Thomas Gilhooley, Missionary Priest Brings Sacraments to Indian at Lewiston

Lewiston, N. Y., Feb. 26.—The mainly Baptists. She told Father Rev. Thomas Gilhooley, C.S.S.R., that only Protestant services were held at the reservation and that she had never seen a Catholic priest there she had remained faithful to private devotions. She had consistently declined to attend the Baptist services, she said, although she was importuned to do so, but could not walk the distance to the church here and had no means of conveyance. She was overjoyed to receive the sacraments, and was most grateful to Father Gilhooley.

Tunney Favors Dry Law Repeal In "Talkie" Film

New York, Feb. 26.—Gene Tunney, author and former prize fighter, has turned his talents in a new direction, as a campaigner against prohibition. The retired heavyweight champion and his friend, Enos Curtin, a young Wall Street broker active in the ranks opposed to prohibition, recently made a motion picture "short" in which they advocated repeal of the 18th Amendment. Saturday the "talkie" was shown in a New York theater for the first time. It made a great hit, and received lots of applause.

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(Continued on Page 3)