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With the Approval of the  
Most Reverend John Francis O'Hara, D.D.,  
Bishop of Rochester

MEMBER CATHOLIC PRESS ASSOCIATION

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"I would make any sacrifice, even to the parting of my ring, pectoral cross and soutane, in order to support a Catholic newspaper."—Pope Pius X.

## Editorials

### OUR NEW ARCHBISHOP

It is indeed glad news that Our Holy Father, Pope Pius XI, has appointed the Most Rev. Edward Mooney, D. D., Titular Archbishop of Irenopolis, fourth bishop of the Rochester Diocese. Ever since the See has been left vacant by the death of the late beloved Bishop John Francis O'Hara, clergy and people have eagerly awaited the appointment of the one who would succeed the bishop who had endeared himself to the entire diocese.

We can well rejoice in the designation of Archbishop Mooney as the Spiritual Father and Leader of our diocese. He comes to us practically unknown personally. However, the splendid work that he has done since his ordination is a matter of public knowledge. Likewise his very priestly qualities and his burning zeal for the Missionary Fields have caused him to be an outstanding prelate.

Archbishop Mooney will come to our diocese with a great deal of knowledge of the affairs of the Universal Church. He has long served in the diplomatic corps of the Holy Father. So well did he accomplish his mission to India that he was made the Apostolic Delegate to Japan. Readers of the CATHOLIC COURIER will recall his high tribute carried in its columns, to the kindness of the Japanese toward himself and his religious associates. It is in this capacity that he has been serving the Church up to the present time.

The important phase of Seminary Work is also well known to our new archbishop. He not only taught Dogmatic Theology in a seminary in this country, but held the position of Spiritual Director in the North American College at Rome.

The new archbishop has also been trained in parish work. He was in this field in his own diocese of Cleveland as pastor of a large parish after serving as a teacher and principal in a Boys' High School. Hence it is easy to see why our Vicar Capitular said of Archbishop Mooney that he is well fitted to take over the cares of this diocese. He will be at home here with so many diocesan institutions, including seminaries, high schools and colleges, besides the manifold work of the parishes to promote and direct.

Those who know the new archbishop sing his praises most highly. We are indeed glad to welcome a man so priestly, so learned, so cultured and withal so affable. We are happy that he has been chosen to our own late beloved bishop.

One who knows Archbishop Mooney has said that his appointment is a positive proof of the love the Holy Father bears this diocese. This indeed is a beautiful tribute to the Rochester Diocese and its new archbishop.

### CATHOLIC SUPPORT

To the reader of the Catholic newspapers and the current Catholic magazines, it surely is very clear that Catholic churchmen and laymen are declaring themselves very emphatically in favor of the National Recovery Act.

News reports give us the names of many Catholics appointed to various boards and committees that are pushing the President's plan to aid economic recovery. All too often the fact that these men are Catholic goes unappreciated by the general public because it is unknown.

There must be a very good reason why Catholic churchmen and laymen have so enthusiastically identified themselves as supporters of the plan when there has been expressed an opinion—not from Catholic sources however—that churchmen should go slow in lending their aid to promote a cause that may in a few years bring them regret. Those who have expressed this opinion fear our democracy will pass into a permanent dictatorship.

We express no opinion on their opinion. But we, as Catholics, will support the N. R. A. because its principles are in harmony with the Catholic social and economic principles expressed by Pope Leo. Likewise, because it is being promulgated by an authority that has the support of the majority of people in this country.

The President's plan applies the teaching of the great Leo that government has not only the right but the duty to assist in the formation of economic units. He had done this with all the courage and action that is necessary to bridge the gap and avert. These he is controlling by means which go beyond which they may be.

It is also stated that the workingman be paid a living wage. This idea today is known as the President's plea calls for a living wage.

It is the N. R. A. policy to...

right to organize to protect his own interests. The Codes also acknowledge this right and insist on it although it is a factor that has caused General Johnson many an hour's worry.

What Catholic with a knowledge of the economic principles taught by Pope Leo, can fail to do his part in the Recovery program. What Catholic who has a Christlike love of his fellow-man can fail to support the plan that is the only seemingly possible plan to elevate the "Forgotten Man" to the high dignity of life as a son of the Heavenly Father. Surely we Catholics will be true to America in her present need, remembering the heroic patriotism of our Catholic forefathers in her past needs. Most certainly, therefore, Catholic support will go to the N. R. A.

### THE CATHOLIC CHILD'S SCHOOL

All the reasons behind the existence of a Catholic Parochial School System, all the tenets of its philosophy, can be summed up and adequately expressed in the little slogan "No True Education Without Religion."

How well does the Scripture say: "Not by bread alone doth man live." Man, from the first moment of his creation, has been made up of body and soul. Each part of him, by reason of his nature, has its own needs that must be satisfied. His spirit must be nourished as thoroughly as must his body if he is to really live at all.

Religion is the meat that feeds the soul of man. Hence religion must be considered quite as important in the life of man as bread.

To the Catholic, religion should hold the highest place of all things in life. He knows that there is an infinite value attached to his soul and that he must take more care of it than of his body. He knows that there is nothing in this world for which he could wisely or reasonably exchange his soul.

The Catholic School is most careful to foster religion in the child and teach him the real values in life. It is most solicitous to instill the truth of God's revealed Word and to incorporate in the practical life of the child the virtues that form a strong and viril character. In brief, it feeds the soul of a child and helps it develop into the fullness of spiritual life.

That it carries on its grand work of religious education to the detriment of the child in secular learning is a contention that holds no water. The facts in the case disprove it. The child that is educated in a parochial school, is as mentally well equipped in secular subjects as the child educated in a public school. Parochial schools are subject to state examinations, and the standards are necessarily kept high.

It follows then that the only school for a Catholic child is the Parochial School. For it is only here that his needs as a Catholic can be satisfactorily supplied.

With the coming school term there will arise in many a Catholic household the question of what school is to be selected for the children. We trust every Catholic parent will make the only possible selection befitting the dignity of his religious convictions. We hope this fall to see every Catholic child in a Catholic Parochial School.

## Current Comment

### FATHER AND CATHOLIC PRESS

It can be taken for granted that ordinarily it is father who decides what papers and magazines should furnish the reading matter of his family. If he is really in earnest about the spiritual welfare and the true happiness of his family, he will see to it that there is Catholic literature in his home. This will at the same time be an act of wisdom. He cannot shake off the grave responsibility of fatherhood which he accepted when he entered matrimony. That responsibility will be made lighter according to the means he uses to fulfill it. One of these means is the Catholic paper. Let him ponder over what the Popes say about this matter. Pope Benedict XV wrote: "It seems to Us that nothing is more desirable than that Catholic papers and Catholic literature should have a large circulation so that every one may have good reading which instructs and warns, and strengthens and promotes, the Christian virtues." Pope Pius X says: "I would make any sacrifice, even to the parting of my pectoral cross and soutane, in order to support a Catholic newspaper."

Now, if the highest representatives of Christ insist again and again on the need of Catholic reading, is it not to be expected that Christ will also insist upon it? Is it assuming too much that in the final reckoning He will consider it a serious neglect of fatherly duty to have deprived children of Catholic reading? Some fathers may say that their dependents do not care for such reading. In that case there is something wrong, and it should be set right immediately. It will be in the father's place to try to create proper interest. It may also be said that times are too hard to pay the subscription price. In that case the father should try other means of obtaining a Catholic paper. Recently we appealed to our readers to re-mail their own copies. Many responded generously. If a father is really determined to get a Catholic paper into his family, there will usually be found some way of getting it. If he succeeds, he can feel assured that he has done his duty in a very important matter.—The Prairie Messenger.

### SELFISH NATIONALISM

"Even more difficult—not to say impossible—is it for peace to last between peoples and states if in the place of true genuine love of country there rules and abounds—a hard and selfish nationalism, which is the same as saying hatred and envy in place of mutual desire for the good, distrust and suspicion in place of willing cooperation, ambition for hegemony and mastery in place of respect and care for the rights of all, even those of the weak and the small."—Pius XI.

Souls—Dear Lord, we must have souls! Above all, souls of the poor and of the martyrs, that through their suffering inflame the multitude of poor sinners with love of Thee.—The Little Flower.

One thing, at least, is incontrovertible: if all the world are sellers and none are buyers, whatever system there be will totter and fall.—The New Tribune.

## Diocesan Recordings

America leads the world in dental education but the other nations are catching up declares a distinguished visitor here this week. Amos and Aady must be on a short wave length.

"Blue Shirts" are making the Irish leaders see red.

Since the announcement of the appointment of the Most Rev. Edward A. Mooney, titular archbishop of Irenopolis, to be fourth bishop of our diocese, here and there we run across someone who knows of him. We ourselves at the Catholic Press Convention in Baltimore three years ago heard the Rev. John B. Delaunay, C.S.C., then editor of The Bengalee, who had been in the India missions describe voyages made with Archbishop Mooney up the rivers of India in the interior. Father Delaunay, as we remember, said the then Apostolic Delegate of India, calmly accepted the hardships of missionary life with real fortitude and zeal.

"This was a terrible crisis, a crisis the most severe of any the country has yet experienced. So paralyzing were its consequences upon business, and so ruinous its effects on the merchant that, at the time, a \$5.00 bill of the best bank of the State of Illinois, would scarcely procure as much as an ordinary breakfast. No the above does not refer to the present "depression" but refers to the year 1823. We read about it in the life and Times of Bishop Timon. Reading the experiences tane as far as enduring hardships is concerned. For those who feel that they are being deprived of comforts, we recommend reading and contemplating upon what those who built the foundation of this country had to endure. There were no Blue Shirts or N.R.A. in those days to inspire hope and confidence.

With the Centenary of Cathedral School approaching it is highly interesting to go back into the archives and revive happenings at the school which has been teaching Catholic youth for 100 years. In an old pamphlet issued in 1887 the interesting fact is brought forth that the first Cathedral School pupils to enter the Rochester Free Academy were class of two in 1874. In 1875 two of Mr. D. B. Murphy's pupils, Edward J. Hanna (now Archbishop of San Francisco) and James McLean were the first to pass the State Regents Examination which that year was also the entrance examination to the Academy. Lay teachers at the school at that time were besides Mr. Murphy, James Rowan and William E. Ryan. In the pamphlet we noted this line: "For we do not and cannot approve of education without religion."

The signature of Governor Lehmann is all that is needed, as this is written, to name the new bridge spanning the outlet of Cayuga Lake in Seneca Falls-Auburn Road. "Rene Menard." When this is accomplished and the deed of the great missioner to the Indian is perpetuated for all time in the country in which he labored so zealously, we shall feel that the CATHOLIC COURIER has had a part in bringing to the attention of many the gripping story of Father Menard's labors in this part of the New World. For several weeks, page two has been reserved for the history of Father Menard's activities written by Alexander M. Stewart. We have had readers tell us that they had found these articles informative and interesting. Interested in the naming of the bridge were the Rev. B. L. Quirk, pastor of St. Patrick's Church, Seneca Falls; and the Rev. Edward Byrne, D.D., professor of Scripture at St. Bernard's Seminary, who inaugurated the movement to keep fresh Father Menard's memory. When this newspaper has added in bringing to light the deeds of our early missionaries, it is serving a purpose for which it is being published. For as Bishop Duffy of Syracuse recently said in honoring Fr. Leo Moyné, "The Civil history of New York cannot be written without the facts drawn from its religious annals. The history of the Catholic missions and the history of the United States are intimately connected. As we relieve the story of the past and visualize the mighty figure that walked the sacred ground upon which we stand today, our hearts stir within us and the spirit of patriotism flashes into flame, for we, too, are Americans and the heirs of the great pioneer tradition of the past."

Free publicity for church socials, card parties, etc., is made possible by advertisers in this newspaper. Remember them when making purchases so that they will continue to advertise and provide funds to enable us to run the free publicity stories.

The psychology of happiness is the application of the eight beatitudes.

Why is it that fat farmers always look healthier than fat town people, and a country girl with freckles always looks prettier than a town girl with freckles?—Allons (Kansas) Tribune.

# STRANGE BUT TRUE

## Catholic Facts But Little Known

By M. J. MURRAY

**The Rose Bush with no thorns**

PERSECUTOR'S DECENDANTS ARE CATHOLICS

Near the Rotunda Chapel at Assisi is this bush, which bears roses stained with spots that look like blood, and has no thorns. Tradition asserts that SAINT FRANCIS chastised his body by rolling amongst the thorns that once grew on the bush.

What appears to be CARDINAL VAUGHAN'S TOMBS IN WESTMINSTER CATHEDRAL IS NOT HIS BURIAL PLACE. HIS BODY RESTS AT MILL HILL COLLEGE, WHICH HE FOUNDED.

WARWICKSHIRE  
Hidden by trees the Church on the right of the presbytery was ostensibly a barn in penal times. Over the wooden altar there is still to be seen the ceiling through which the altar was lifted up and secreted from priest-hunters.

HOUSE CHURCH AT ORALES

THE GREAT-GRANDSON AND HIS FAMILY OF MINN-MANG OF TONKING who fiercely persecuted Christians during his reign (1520-41) are earnest Catholics. His wife's two sisters are nuns, two of the boys are seminary students and one girl is a novice at a convent.

## Vatican City

In reply to a question submitted by one of our readers: "What is the extent of Vatican City and how many rooms are there in the Vatican?" we present the following description of the newest State to take its place among the nations of the world. Although it is the smallest existing entity with an international status, "The City of the Vatican" embraces within its boundaries the world's largest and one of its most beautiful churches, as well as many of its rarest and costliest art treasures and books; and has as its "capitol" the most extensive and probably the best known palace in existence. Furthermore it is ruled over by the Pope, to whom hundreds of millions of people in all parts of the world look as their spiritual leader.

The name, Vatican, is believed to have come from an old Etruscan settlement, Vaticanum, on the right bank of the River Tiber. Between Vatican Hill and the river, a distance of perhaps half a mile, is a level area. It was there Nero had his circus, in which St. Peter is said to have been put to death. The body of the Apostle is buried at the foot of Vatican Hill, and over the spot now rises the majestic Basilica of St. Peter.

The fine hill behind St. Peter's did not come into possession of the Church until the Middle Ages when the Popes bought portions of its slopes, and finally acquired the entire eminence. After the right bank of the Tiber took on a Christian character in the early days of the Church, and the tomb of St. Peter gained in importance, a residence was built near the Basilica and was occupied from time to time by the Popes. The Pontiffs continued to live, however, in the Lateran Palace across the river from Vatican Hill. Gradually the Vatican buildings were added to; and by 1300 an extensive palace had arisen. Soon came the temporary removal of the Papacy to Avignon, France. During the 70 years of the exile the Vatican palace fell into disrepair. Its restoration was begun when the Popes again took up their residence in Rome in 1378. A few years thereafter the Vatican became the regular Papal residence and has remained such ever since.

The present territory of Vatican City is slightly more than half a mile across from east to west, and slightly less than a half mile from north to south. Thus it covers about a quarter of a square mile, or very roughly, in the neighborhood of 160 acres. The Vatican Palace which extends northward from St. Peter's contains approximately 1,000 rooms. The outer walls of the buildings enclose more than 13 acres of ground; and the actual buildings, exclusive of interior courts, cover seven and a half acres. Hundreds of the rooms are given over to art objects and constitute the Vatican Museums.

housing one of the world's most remarkable collections. The Vatican Library, filling numerous other rooms, is also one of the outstanding libraries of the world. Only about 200 of the rooms are used by the Pope, his officials, guards, clerks and servants.

The Vatican State, also, has scattered fragments of territory under its sovereignty. One is the Cancellaria Palace, about a mile from the Vatican, in the heart of Rome. It was built in the 15th century from stones taken from the Coliseum, and is the residence of the Cardinal-Vicar of Rome. Most important of these scattered fragments are the Lateran Palace and the Church of St. John Lateran on the Eastern edge of Rome. It was in this palace that the treaty recognizing the new Vatican State was signed. The Church of St. John Lateran is the Cathedral of Rome and the world, outranking even St. Peter's. It is the mother church of the Catholic faith. In it all the Popes were crowned until, following the fall of the temporal power of the Papacy in 1870, the Popes confined themselves to the Vatican and St. Peter's. A third bit of outside territory under the sovereignty of the Vatican State is Castel Gandolfo, a country estate about 17 miles southeast of Rome in the Alban Hills. The estate consists of extensive grounds and a commodious castle overlooking beautiful Lake Albano. Recently the press despatches from Rome chronicled the visit of the Holy Father to Castel Gandolfo.

## Spiritual Thoughts

No sorrow ever visits our life which cannot find its remedy in the holy Mass. This is truth, and therefore as soon as we find ourselves in misfortune, we should, instead of staying away, fly to Mass.

The senses of man are prone to evil from his youth; and unless Thy divine medicine succor him, man quickly falleth to worse.—Thomas a Kempis.

Be confirmed in patience, that when you enter the holy city of Jerusalem you may, in the vision of peace, receive all that you have merited in this time of pilgrimage.

St. Bernard, on seeking God's will.  
"How few are found to be possessed of that perfect obedience which consisteth in so rejecting their own wills as that they do not hold even their hearts to be their own, but rather seek to know, on every occasion, not what they themselves will, but what the Lord willeth, crying incessantly: 'Lord, what wilt Thou have me to do?'"

## Back Through the Years

(A Glimpse through the files of the Catholic Courier and Journal)

October 6, 1894

St. Louis Church, Pittsford, was entered by burglars and nearly all the vestments used in saying Mass and the Mass books were taken while the candles, candlesticks, artificial flowers and such were left untouched.

Bishop McQuaid dedicated Holy Name Church at Groveland. He was assisted by the Rev. Father John VanNess of Rochester and the Rev. Father Dougherty, pastor of St. Patrick's Church, Danville. On the same occasion, the Bishop blessed the new Mount Calvary cemetery.

The Knights of St. John the Baptist elected the following officers: President, Edmund P. Romhaut; Vice President, Henry La Casse; Recording Secretary, Frank Rivard, Jr.; Financial Secretary, Albert La Casse; Treasurer, Louis B. Savard; Captain Alfred Stone, First Lieutenant, Charles A. Parr; Second Lieutenant, Frank Rivard; First Sergeant, Edmund P. Romhaut; Second Sergeant, Joseph Roy; Color Sergeant, Remi Sentons; Quartermaster Sergeant, Leo Luske.

The Rev. Thomas A. Hendrick, pastor of St. Bridget's Church was a delegate from Rochester at the convention of Humane societies in Albany. Father Hendrick spoke at the convention in support of E. L. Gerry's proposal to introduce the whipping post into this state to be used especially for the punishment of those who are cruel to children.

While addressing his congregation at the Sunday Mass, the Rev. Father Maurice, pastor of Mother of Sorrows Church, Mt. Read, suddenly fainted. He was tenderly lifted from his chair and carried outside where he soon revived. Father Maurice was the oldest priest in the diocese at that time.

October 19, 1894

The Rev. Thomas A. Hendrick of St. Bridget's Church announced that a branch of the American Constitutional League would be established in Rochester. Members of the League propose to vote and work against anything designed to curtail any person's civil rights, because of race, color or religion.

Never look upon thyself as the conqueror unless thou has overcome thyself.

Perish art and literature rather than they should bring to the cheek of innocence a single unholo flame.—Canon, St. Basil.